

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Series)

Vol. XXVI

[April 3 to 18, 1973/Chaitra 13 to 28, 1895 (Saka)]



[Seventh Session, 1973/1894-95 (Saka)]

(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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(Fifth Series, Volume XXVI, 7th Session 1973)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 3, 1973/Chaitra 13,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assessment regarding working of Sindri Fertilizer Plant

*583. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government regarding the working of the Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found in its working; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of this Unit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c). The working of the Sindri unit has been reviewed from time to time and appropriate remedial measures have been taken or are being taken to improve its performance. Detailed information in this regard is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The performance of the Sindri Unit in the last three years in

terms of production and financial results is given below:—

The attainable capacity of the unit was assessed in 1964 as 99,000 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum. In May, 1972, a Technical Committee appointed by the Board of the Corporation assessed that the attainable capacity during the next five years cannot be expected to be more than 75—80 thousand tonnes of Nitrogen per year.

The production during the last three years was as under:—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
84.50	74.00	65.0
		(likely)

The unit made a cumulative profit of about Rs. 16 crores upto the end of 1967-68. The unit has been incurring losses during the last three years as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70	25.76
1970-71	157.95
1971-72	346.97

The reasons for the losses have been identified. These are rise in prices of raw materials, loss of production due to rapid deterioration of plant and machinery and the poor condition of coke-oven batteries all of which are to be expected in an aging plant; rise in freight rates, additional electricity duty, increased maintenance cost due to the age of the plants and higher consumption of raw materials like gypsum and coal due to their poor quality.

Several measures, both short-term and long-term, have been or are being taken to improve the economics of working of this plant through increased production. Apart from repairs and renovations to different sections of

this old plant, a scheme is already under implementation for manufacture of triple superphosphate at Sindri. This would eliminate dependence on natural gypsum, the quality and supplies of which are presenting difficulty and also ensure regular supply of by-product gypsum for production of ammonium sulphate. The expenditure incurred on this scheme would be about Rs. 35 crores in addition to expenditure on renovation referred to above.

Since these measures cannot by themselves be expected to improve the economics of working of this plant beyond a certain point, a large scale expansion and modernisation is also contemplated. The scheme which would increase the capacity for production of nitrogen from about 90,000 tonnes per annum to about 2,55,000 tonnes per annum would be based on heavy petroleum fractions as the feedstock in lieu of Coke/Coke oven gas being presently used as feedstock at Sindri. This scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 96 crores.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Sir, the hon. Minister has given in his statement so many reasons for the losses occurring in the plant at Sindri. I would like to point out that besides these reasons, according to my information, the plant has suffered because of the power politics played by the Managing Director Mr. Chakravarty. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the General Manager Shri R. K. Ghosh, appealed to the Hon. Minister for his confirmation as the Managing Director, Mr. K. R. Chakravarty, is not confirming him in spite of the fact that he was approved as the General Manager by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and he has offered to quit the FCI rather than to face humiliation at the hands of Mr. Chakravarty. I would like to know whether this is a fact.... (Interruptions). Whether the former G. M., Shri Gosh, was beaten by the hired goondas of the Managing Director?

As I have already submitted, besides the reason given by the hon. Minister, some power politics was being played

by the Managing Director, Shri Chakravarty.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the gentleman is not here. You cannot bring in his name. You can mention his designation.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: My question is—I am not mentioning his name—whether the former G.M. Shri Khanna was beaten by the hired goondas of the Managing Director? When these people were suspended by the Personnel Manager, the Managing Director reinstated them while Mr. Khanna was asked to proceed on leave.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a part of the assessment?

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: This is mainly due to the power politics being played by the Managing Director.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is not our assessment?

MR. SPEAKER: His question was very categorical. He referred to the General Manager and your reply should also be categorical.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Therefore, I said that that was no tmy assessment.

श्री बिरेंद्र सिंह राव : स्पीकर साहब, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दर्याफ्त करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सालों में इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी की कितना परसेंट इस फैक्ट्री में काम होता रहा? क्या यह सच है कि पिछले चन्द सालों में यके बाद दीगरे कई जनरल मैनेजर तब्दील हुए, और क्या यह सच है कि जो इस फैक्ट्री के ग्रन्दर नुकसान होता रहा वह प्लान्ट के पुराने होने की वजह से नहीं बल्कि मैनेजीरियल बराबी की वजह से होता था ?

क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दिनों राजस्व सभा में कुछ मेम्बर्स प्राक पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ यह इन्क्वायरी कराये गये कि इस फ़ैक्टिलेक्चर प्लान्ट में मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर करप्शन कैसा रहा है, अच्छे अच्छे आदमियों को निकाल रहा है और कुछ पोलिटिशियन्स को वहां से क्या मिलता है ? और अगर वह इन्क्वायरी

लगाये गये तो उस के मुत्तल्लिक सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये और क्या सरकार इस बारे में सी० बी० आई० की इनक्वायरी कराने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The percentage of the installed capacity is rather on the low side. I shall give you the exact figures. It is 65 per cent of the installed capacity which is rather low for a fertiliser factory; it should be at least 80 per cent. In his second question he asked about certain charges made by the hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha against the Managing Director. If you will remember this was explained the other day also; all these are being looked into by the department. He has been asked for his explanation and I am told that he has just submitted his explanation and that is being processed and as soon as we come to some conclusion about it we shall do the needful.

श्री चन्द्र शंलानी : चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर श्री के० आर० चक्रवर्ती ने सी० बी० आई० की इनक्वायरी से बचने के लिए क्या आपको इस्तीफा दे दिया है और अगर दे दिया है तो क्या उसको स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ? क्या यह भी सत्य है जो चाजिज श्री चक्रवर्ती के ऊपर लगाए गए हैं उनके रिकार्ड बह जला रहे हैं, उनको नष्ट कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति पर देशद्रोह का मुकदमा नहीं चलना चाहिए ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : हम एफ० सी० आई० का रिआर्गेनाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने राज्य सभा में एलान भी किया था। उसी के मुताबिक उन्होंने अपना इस्तीफा भेजा है लेकिन हम ने अभी तक उसको ग्रहण नहीं किया है।

श्री सुहृन्ध जमीलुर्रहमान : जो स्टेटमेंट किया गया है इसकी दो लाइनें

में आपकी इजाजत से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। इस में लिखा है कि प्रोडक्शन टारगेट 99,000 टन था। लेकिन 1970-71 में वह 84.50 टन दिखाया गया है, 1971-72 में वह घट कर 74 टन रह गया और 1972-73 में 65 टन रह गया। एस्टीमेटेड लौस का भी विवरण इस में दिया हुआ है। 1969-70 में 25.76 लाख था, 1970-71 में 157.95 लाख और 1971-72 में वह 346.97 लाख हो गया। अगर कल पुर्जे खराब थे और टारगेट प्रोडक्शन नहीं दे सकते थे तो 1964 के बाद क्या कभी जनरल मैनेजर ने मिनिस्ट्री को रिपोर्ट भेजी कि पुर्जे या मशीनरी खराब हो गए हैं, कल कारखाने खराब हो गए हैं और ये टारगेट प्रोडक्शन नहीं दे रहे हैं और इनके सुधार के लिए कुछ किया जाना चाहिए ? 1964 से ले कर 1973 तक क्या कभी भी ऐसी कोई रिविजिशन उनकी तरफ से आई और अगर आई तो मिनिस्ट्री ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाई की ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : इसके बारे में दो तीन बार जांच हो चुकी है। एक बुनियाद पर कुछ सिद्धान्त ले लिया गया है। 35 करोड़ रुपया इसकी इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए और पूरा नया बनाने के लिए रखा गया है और उसकी एक स्कीम भी बन गई है। अभी पुरानी मशीनरी है। जिपसम जो राजस्थान से आता था उसकी क्वालिटी में भी खराबी हुई है। इसलिए पूरा परिवर्तन करने के लिए एक सिद्धान्त तय किया गया है और काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : तीन वर्षों का जो विवरण दिया गया है इन तीन वर्षों में जनरल मैनेजर कौन थे और क्या इस बीच स्थायी जनरल मैनेजर की व्यवस्था की गई थी जब से स्थायी जनरल मैनेजर को वहां से हटाया गया ?

मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इसकी एक्स-पैशन के लिए स्कीम बन रही है हैवी पेट्रोलियम के बेसिस पर। अब तक कोयले का बेसिस था। इसके लिए बरौनी में काम हो रहा है। इससे उठता हुआ प्रश्न एक और था। 1972 में एक टीम ने एमेसमेंट किया था। उसने कहा था कि 80 परसेंट कैपेसिटी का प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिए और प्रोडक्शन हुआ है 65 परसेंट। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बीमारियों का इलाज क्या है?

श्री बेंबकांत बहग्रा : यह सही है कि अभी तक वहां अमोनियम सल्फेट कोक ओवन गैस से बनता था। इसमें तबदीली करके हैवी पेट्रोलियम और फरनेस आयल से बनाने का सिद्धान्त तय किया गया है और फरनेस बरौनी से आने वाला है। माडर्नाइज्ड प्लांट जो ला रहे हैं उससे हम अभी 90,000 टन से बढ़ा कर 2,55,000 टन करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वह वायएवल यूनिट बने।

जो पहला सवाल सदस्य महोदय ने किया था कि इन तीन सालों में जनरल मैनेजर स्थायी थे या अस्थायी थे, मुझे उन के तजुर्बे से मालूम होता है कि स्थायी थे।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : जी नहीं, नहीं थे। कोई जनरल मैनेजर नहीं है। डिप्टी मैनेजरल नेजर एक्टिंग जनरल मैनेजर हैं।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: According to the statement, Government propose to spend about Rs. 131 crores on the Sindri Fertilizer Plant. Does this include machinery, renovation and replacement? In how many years this amount will be spent and when will you get the renovated plant?

*English Translation of Bengali.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The implementation of the entire scheme is likely to take four years.

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has given figures of production and losses which show that there has been a continuous fall in production and loss, increased since 1969-70 which is because of bad management. I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister, what steps he proposes to take to overhaul the Board of Management to overcome this difficulty? Secondly whether he proposes to include the workers' representatives in the Board of Management so that the losses may be contained and the factory may start making profits?

***SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** Mr. Speaker Sir, in reply to the hon. Member I would like to say that it cannot be accepted that the losses were only because of bad management. So far as workers' participation is concerned it is a desirable thing and I will keep the suggestion in view.

Shortage of Cooking Gas

***584. SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of cooking gas in India and particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Even though the production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (commonly known as cooking gas or LPG) has been in-

creasing at a very fast rate, it continues to remain short of the country's fast growing demands. This results in complaints of shortages, long waiting lists for securing connections, requests for the extension of its marketing to new towns etc.

(c) The production and distribution arrangements are being extended to the maximum extent feasible.

SHRI VEKARIA: In the reply it is stated that there is shortage in production. At the same time, we see in the fields in Gujarat that gas is burning without any use. What are the reasons for gas being allowed to burn and not put to any use?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I think, the hon. Member is referring to natural gas being flared up. Here, the question is about refined gas. The L.P.G. is a refined gas. That is a natural gas. That can also be liquefied. That is an expensive process. That will be what is known as liquefied natural gas. But that natural gas is used for making fertilisers.

SHRI VEKARIA: The Minister has said that it can be converted into cooking gas. Why is the Government not taking any steps to meet this shortage?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The refined gas you can get out of only the gas produced by the refinery. That will depend upon the availability of the gas produced by the refineries. That can be liquefied. Therefore, it depends upon the quantum of crude processed in the refinery. I find that the Koyali Refinery produces 60,000 tonnes of gas. As and when we process more crude either by expanding refineries or by establishing new refineries, then the production of L.P.G. also will increase.

श्री अरवि एम. पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि एल. पी. जी. की कमी है और उस की वजह

उन्होंने बताया लेकिन वह वजह वाजिब नहीं लगती। वास्तव में गैस सिलिंडर की कमी है। हमारे देश में कुकिंग गैस का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में हो रहा है लेकिन गैस सिलिंडर उस मात्रा में पहुंच नहीं पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गैस सिलिंडर का अधिक उत्पादन हो। इस के लिए सरकार कोई उपाय सोच रही है और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गैस सिलिंडर के उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण है या नहीं? नहीं है तो खानगी क्षेत्र में उस का उत्पादन हो, क्या ऐसा कुछ सरकार सोचती है?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मैं सदस्य महोदय से सहमत हूं कि सिलिंडर का अभाव भी एक कारण है। वह सिलिंडर हम यहां बना रहे हैं और उस के लिए एक खास ढंग का स्टील चाहिए एल्युमिनियम किल्ड क्वालिटी स्टील जिस को कि टिस्को और एच. एस. एल. बना रहे हैं लेकिन वह पर्याप्त परिमाण में नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए हम ने गवर्नमेंट से मांग की है कि इस को इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। यह एक कारण है, लेकिन तब भी मैं यह समझता हूं कि सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारा गैस का उत्पादन मांग की तुलना में पर्याप्त नहीं है।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में अभी यह स्वीकार किया कि देश में जितनी कुकिंग गैस की मांग है उस के अनुरूप हम सप्लाई नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और जहां तक गैस का सवाल है मध्य प्रदेश में तो महीनों तक कुकिंग गैस नहीं मिलती है। दिल्ली में भी यही हालत है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि गैस के सिलिंडर की कमी है और जो सिलिंडर में लगने वाली धातु या लोहा है वह आप के पास है

नहीं तो क्या आप इस को विदेशों से मंगाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं या देशी किसी फर्म के माध्यम से तैयार कराने का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं

श्री बबकान्त बरुआ : माननीय सदस्य को शायद ठीक से मेरा उत्तर सुनने का अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। मैंने कहा था कि यह तो टिस्को और एच० एस० एल बना रहे हैं। एक खास किस्म का लोहा इस में लगता है, एल्युमिनियम किल्ड क्वालिटी स्टील जिसे कहते हैं और यह हम यहां बनाते भी हैं और विदेश से मंगाने के लिए भी फाइनुल्स मिनिस्ट्री से या जो विभाग इम्पोर्ट के लिए इजाजत देता है, उससे इजाजत मांगी है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था गैस की भी कमी है।

ताप्ती नदी बांध परियोजना के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र से सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट

* 586. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ताप्ती नदी बांध परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). अपर ताप्ती परियोजना, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र में 1.37 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र को सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए जल गांधी जिले में हतनूर ग्राम के निकट ताप्ती नदी के पार दायाँ तट नहर के साथ एक द्वार वाला बियर का निर्माण परिकल्पित है, महाराष्ट्र की विकासात्मक योजनाओं में कार्याचयन के लिए मार्च, 1970 में स्वीकृत की गई थी और इस समय परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है।

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य-प्रदेश सरकारों ने परियोजना के चरण-दो, जिसमें संयुक्त प्रयास के रूप में भी संचय बांध, विद्युत् घर और नहरें परिकल्पित हैं, को शुरू करने का विचार किया है। इन प्रस्तावों पर दोनों सरकारों द्वारा अन्वेषण किए जा रहे हैं। परियोजना रिपोर्ट और प्राक्कलन अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : ताप्ती नदी मध्य प्रदेश से निकलती है और उस का ज्यादा बहाव मध्य प्रदेश में ही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो योजना स्वीकृत की गई है, जिस के अन्तर्गत जलगांधी जिले में हतनूर गांव के निकट एक बांध का निर्माण हो रहा है, क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा तयार की गई उस की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में उस योजना के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की भूमि को भी सिंचित करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। क्या उस योजना से मध्य प्रदेश को कोई फायदा होगा ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I am very glad to state that Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Governments have arrived at a very good compromise in trying to develop

the Tapti river for the use of both the States. There are three proposals on the river—one at Kheria and the other at Nawatha, two dams at both the places, and the third at Hatnur. Hatnur is under construction and the other two are under investigation. Both the Governments have accepted sharing of the waters and so on, and they have promised to send the report by June this year. When the report is received, those two projects will be considered and sanctioned, and then water will be available for both Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित : मंत्री महोदय ने सैकण्ड स्टेज के बारे में कहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ़र्स्ट स्टेज में जो काम आलरेडी हो रहा है, क्या उस के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को कोई फ़ायदा होगा।

DR. K. L. RAO: What we call Upper Tapi Stage-II refers to the proposed construction of dams at Kheria and Nawatha. The one that is constructed at Hatnur does not benefit Madhya Pradesh. The other two reservoirs will benefit Madhya Pradesh.

Security of Services of Employees in Private Companies

*587. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to ensure statutorily security of service and service conditions of the executives and other officers of private firms and companies in India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R.

CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Companies Act, 1956 regulates the appointment of and remuneration payable to the Directors and Managers as defined in sub-sections (24) and (26) of Section 2 thereof, in Public Limited Companies or Private Limited Companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies or Private Company deemed to be public companies under section 43A of the Act only. There is no proposal to amend the Companies Act to enlarge the scope of these provisions to cover persons other than managerial personnel.

However, the definition of "workman" as defined in Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is restricted to workmen drawing wages less than Rs. 500 per month and it does not apply to persons employed mainly in managerial or administrative capacity or to supervisory staff. The question whether this definition of "workman" should be redefined for enlarging its scope to cover all or any of the other categories of employees is a matter for the Ministry of Labour and Employment to consider.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is common knowledge that in the private sector, the management and the owners naturally aspire for, and attempt to implement, the policy of 'hire and fire', and that is why all the officers are dependent upon them for their livelihood and they entirely support the management in helping to violate the Companies Act, Income-tax Act, Labour laws, safety rules, etc. Keeping that in view, may I know what is the hurdle in having in the private sector also the same rules and service conditions which apply to the public sector?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Security of service conditions of executive and other officers of private firms and companies cannot be provided for statutorily under the Companies Act because the power of the Government

to legislate on company law is governed by entry 44 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Under this entry, the Central Government is empowered to enact laws for the purpose of incorporation, regulation and winding up of companies. The Companies Act of 1956 has been enacted in exercise of this legislative power. It is clear from this enactment that laws relating to the security of service, conditions of service of the executives and other officers of private firms and companies is not within the ambit of the Companies Act. Therefore, in the last para of my reply I said that the scope of the definition 'workman' as given in the Industrial Disputes Act is proposed to be widened further. Now, the term 'workman' covers all employees of workmen drawing a salary below Rs. 500. Now, it is proposed to widen the scope of this to cover all these employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 1000 and that I have said.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Minister perhaps feels helpless. But I do not understand why, when he realises that it is necessary to amend the law, he cannot amend the law or even the Constitution for that purpose because we know that on certain occasions like this Government feel helpless.

When Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad was the Labour Minister, he and Mr. Jagjivan Ram openly assured us that no workmen working in the Tatas would be dismissed and they gave this assurance—I understand—on the advice of the Prime Minister. But, despite that assurance, 34 employees were dismissed.

Just recently, another firm nearby at Faridabad, the Kelvinator of India Ltd. had dismissed one Mr. B. N. Singh, Sales Assistant, without any justification and even the medical certificate was not accepted. So, I want to know what the hurdle is. If the Government so realises that an

amendment of the law is necessary so that there may be a uniform law governing the service conditions, etc., of the private sector employees and officers just like in the public sector, what is the hurdle to it?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I said just now, the case to which a reference has been made by my hon. friend will be covered under the Industrial Disputes Act.... (Interruptions) As I said, under the Constitution, it is beyond the ambit of the Company Law to provide security of service to those employees whom the hon. Member just now referred to.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Why not amend the law if the Government so feel?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is the reply, that is before you.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Just now the hon. Minister has said that the Industrial Disputes Act is proposed to be revised to cover employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 1000 instead of Rs. 500 as at present. May I know that in view of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission's report, as there will be many employees who will be still required to be covered, does the Government propose to see that all class III and Class IV employees are covered under the Industrial Disputes Act?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: This is a question which has to be addressed to the Minister of Labour.... (Interruptions) I answered the question but normally the question should have been transferred to the Labour Ministry. Therefore, I collected this information and on the basis of the information I have replied.

SHRI BHAWAT JHA AZAD: I will put a supplementary purely relating to this Ministry. I would like to know whether with respect to the class

of executives and other officers of private companies who are mentioned in this question, with a view to amend the law, if necessary in future, has any assessment been made as to how these private companies even under the present law are not giving full security to their employees. Have you made any assessment about that?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: To my knowledge, I do not think any assessment has been made about it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Should I take from the Minister's reply that at the present moment there is no security of service for those employees who are drawing more than Rs. 500? If that is so, can a provision be made in the Companies Act? As Mr. Bhogendra Jha said, you can obviate and circumvent many of the corrupt practices, if these people in the higher-ups are given some sort of security under the law. Is there any such proposal before the Government or not?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: This is being looked into under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Reasons for delay in implementing the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Bulk Drugs

589. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reasons why the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in respect of fair prices of certain bulk drugs and norms and mark-up as prescribed in the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970 are not being implemented expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): The report of the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in

respect of fair prices of certain bulk drugs, etc., is under active consideration and a decision is expected to be taken soon. The Working Group has made a number of suggestions regarding fixation of prices of 24 bulk drugs (including gelatine capsules) and to regulate the prices of formulations and the effect of such recommendations has to be studied in great detail with reference to the implications for the drug industry as a whole. The various representations received from the pharmaceutical associations have also to be taken into account.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to on which date the reference was made to the Working Group to recommend the selling price of 26, not 24, bulk drugs? When did they actually submit their report? Since how long has this been under active consideration of the Government?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: My submission is this. There were 25 bulk drugs examined by the Working Group under the aegis of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and one of the items namely transfusion solution was not considered to be coming under the bulk drug category and therefore it was decided to take away this item from the study of the Working Group. Originally it was 25 and then because of this, this came to 24, and this one item was left out. It was not considered to be a bulk drug. The report was submitted in October, 1972. There are 50,000 formulations which are involved and this is a broad spectrum, broad subject and therefore it is taking some time. Even so, we are hoping to come to decision by about 15th of May.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: On what date the reference was made to them?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This working group was set up in September, 1970. They submitted the report between April to October 1972. The last report was in October, 1972.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: So, it took two years for them. Now, my second question is this. Is the Minister aware of the fact that 15 to 20 foreign dominated firms are controlling the drug industry and business worth Rs. 260 crores out of Rs. 360 crores? That is why they are making huge profits and repatriating huge amount of money by way of dividends, profits, by way of technical know-how, royalties, etc. They are not willing to implement the recommendations and they do not want to take any action. This is a very serious matter. May I know whether the association, namely, OPPC is exerting any pressure on the Ministry, to see that no action is taken or action is delayed or diluted?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I am in agreement with the hon. Member that the Drug industry is dominated by foreign companies as well as foreign companies in which there are Indian equities. But the reason he adduced for not implementing is not the influence of these. On the other hand there is a thinking in my Ministry that we should help the Indian manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals to the extent possible. So, the question of influence of foreign drug companies does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हमारी सरकार सिफारिशों के बारे में कब तक फैसला करेगी तथा जो ड्रग गांवों तक पहुंचेगी, अस्पतालों तक पहुंचेगी, क्या उस पर कीमत निश्चित रूप से लिखी रहेगी या नहीं लिखी रहेगी ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मैंने 15 मई के पहले इस को करने का सिद्धान्त तय कर लिया है। विभूति मिश्र जी ने जैसा बताया है कि उस पर ठाम लिखित रहना चाहिए, यह भी अच्छी सलाह है, इस के बारे में विचार करेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप ने कहा कि लिखवा देंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस के बारे में सोच रही है या नहीं सोच रही है ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : यह बात सरकार सोच रही है और जब विभूति मिश्र जी ने कहा है तो इस से भी हमारे हाथ मजबूत हैं।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether Study Group on industrial costs and prices have made any recommendation regarding foreign dominated firms for controlling and regulating because they are making fabulous profits in case of drugs?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is the policy also that the foreign companies should dilute their equities and introduce Indian participants. But the whole question will be gone into by a committee consisting of MPs as well as experts as to how to reduce the area of dominance by the foreign drug companies.

Captive mines for Thermal Power Stations

*591. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion that thermal power stations should have captive mines to ensure adequate supply of coal to them has been implemented; and

(b) if so, where and in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The various Thermal Power Stations are being linked to particular collieries to supply their needs of coal on long term basis. In view of electricity generation and the Coal mining, both now being in the Public Sector, it may not be necessary for the Power Stations to have captive mines of their own.

At present Neyveli Lignite Corporation have their own mines for supply of lignite to the Thermal Power Station located there.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: This suggestion was made as due to shortage of coal there was shortage of electric supply from thermal plants. May I know from the hon. Minister, if this is true, on what ground the government has rejected this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It is true that at some power stations it has not been possible to meet their full requirements of coal. Therefore, the question of locating thermal stations at the pit-heads is under considerations. At the moment we have got some thermal stations at the coal pit-heads but even then we find there is not sufficient coal supply. As the coal mines are now in the hands of the government we do not want separate mines for the projects.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In view of the fact that there is no colliery or coal mines near Punjab, to which colliery is the Bhatinda thermal plant going to be linked up by Government?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that Punjab is short of coal. That is why there is reluctance for sanctioning power stations based on coal in Punjab. But due to the urgency of the requirement, the Bhatinda power station has been located in Punjab. That power station has to be linked to Bihar-Bengal coal fields; later when the Central India coal fields at Singrouli are able to be linked, it will get coal from Singrouli.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Since the last one year there is a general complaint of poor quality coal supplied to thermal stations. What are the reasons for this supply of poor quality coal and what steps are Government going to take to improve the

quality of the coal supplied to thermal plants so that they can generate to full capacity and do not have to suffer on account of supply of inferior quality coal?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that the thermal power plants have to utilise poor quality coal as that is the coal available in their country. Most of the power plants have to use coal. That is why the thermal power plants in India will be based essentially on coal.

With regard to the point the hon. member has raised, the only difficulty is that there are some abrasive materials in this coal which are very injurious to the equipment; coal gets mixed up with some stones. Therefore, a suggestion has been made that this coal should be passed through washeries which will eliminate these abrasive materials. We have got to have coal for use in these plants which will be free of these abrasive materials. That has to be done by the washeries.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The hon. Minister stated that the collieries are now in the public sector and there is no need for linking. But the designs of the firing and grate system of the boilers fully dependent upon coal analysis. Would it not be proper to analyse the coal of different seams and the thermal stations are specifically linked to collieries producing coal suitable for such plants? One of the reasons for breakdown of thermal plants, maintenance problems or reduced capacity is the presence of sulphur, phosphorous ash and other matters in the coal supplied and used. Therefore, would it not be proper to design the thermal plants based on an analysis of the coal to be supplied to them?

DR. K. L. RAO: Naturally, power stations must be designed to obtain the maximum efficiency with a particular coal. In fact, the boiler has to be designed only after knowing where

the coal is to come from and what is its quality. In India, we are not well organised in this respect; we are not able to have supply of coal arranged that way to the thermal stations. But I hope in the future it will be possible to fix up every power station to a particular coal field. That is the object. There is a Fuel Linkage Committee to link up coal mines to particular power stations. That is being done. I only hope that the coal mines will be developed to such an extent that it will be possible to link up in this way.

I did not say there was no need for linkage. I said there is no necessity for taking any action for the captive mines, not for linkage. Linkage must be there. The boiler must always be designed for a particular coal.

प्रबन्ध तथा श्रम सम्बन्धी निगमित उपक्रम
समूह द्वारा दिए गए सुझाव

* 593. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रबन्ध तथा श्रम सम्बन्धी निगमित उपक्रम समूह ने अपनी स्थापना होने के बाद से अब तक कितने विषयों पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस समूह ने रेलवे के ढांचे में परिवर्तन लाने का सुझाव दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समूह द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Corporate Enterprise Group of Management and Labour in their 1st meeting held so far, in November, 1972, discussed in detail the methods and procedures for the conduct of business of the Group and the agenda for the next meeting.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री अम्बेश : क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इसकी स्थापना कब हुई थी, इसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक देनी है और साथ ही क्या यह भी बतलायेंगे कि इसका स्कोप क्या है किन किन विषयों के अन्तर्गत इसको अधिकार दिए गए हैं अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इसमें कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं देनी है बल्कि एक किस्म से मनेजमेन्ट और लेबर के आपस में काम करने का तरीका है ताकि इसमें रेलवे की भलाई हो। पहली मीटिंग नवम्बर 1972 में हुई है और अगली मीटिंग की तारीख मुकर्रर नहीं हुई है। जिन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे वह यह हैं कि रेलवे का मनेजमेन्ट और लेबर इस तरह से काम करे जिससे रेलवे की एफीशिएन्सी बढ़े और वह उन बातों पर भी गौर करें जो कि वेलफेयर के काम हैं—मकानों, हास्पिटल और स्कूल—उसमें लेबर और मनेजमेन्ट दोनों मिलकर काम करें। इस ग्रुप का मकसद ही यह है कि रेलवे की मजदूरी और तरक्की के लिए दोनों मिल कर काम करें।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Under this scheme, I understand that a joint management study team has to go and study the working of the railways in different places. May I know what is the position in regard to that?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It was decided that after this committee functions at the Central level, we will see how it works and then extend it to the zonal level also.

**Study regarding maintenance
of Indigenous and Imported
Turbo Generator Sets**

*594. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any comparative study of the costs of (i) installed KW, (ii) unit of power generated and (iii) maintenance of indigenous and imported Turbo Generator sets; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Although a number of projects to be equipped with indigenously manufactured turbo generator sets are already in hand, very few installations equipped with indigenous sets have so far been completed and commissioned. In fact,

out of the total present installed capacity of about 18 million kW, only 0.54 million kW is comprised of indigenously manufactured sets (365 MW thermal and 175 MW hydro). It is, therefore, too premature at this stage to make a comparative study, as suggested. The cost as well as performance of the indigeneous generating sets are, however, being watched carefully with a view to effecting improvements in future. Partinent data are also being compiled which will enable a comparative study as soon as statistically significant data become available.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In the statement, it is mentioned that 18 million kilowatts is the present installed capacity and that only 0.54 million kilowatts is the indigenous sets capacity, and therefore it is not possible to give the cost for the unit of the installed power generated, the cost of operation and the cost of maintenance. Would the Minister now consider whether it is worth-while depending upon indigenous plants solely, when, during the whole of the past decade, the total addition in the installed capacity has been hardly of the order of 0.54 million kilowatts and when he is not in a position to disclose the figures in rupees for the unit-cost of the installed capacity, of indigenous as well as imported sets? In the light of the present difficulty, when the ratio is 1:20, that is, one rupee invested in power yields Rs. 20 by way of GNP per annum, would the Minister consider it proper to hold the country to ransom by the present difficulties in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It is true—what the hon. Member has said, namely, through the indigenous manufactured sets, there is only half a million kilowatts of power so far. Out of the 18 million kilowatts that we have in a day, only half a million is through indigenous sources. But we expect to add this year 1973-74, another one

million to one and half million kilowatt of indigenous manufacture, so that at the end of the further Plan, we expect to have 20 million kilowatts and we expect to have two million kilowatts through indigenous manufacture.

What the hon. Member said is also true, that is, in order to ensure adequate power and stop the shortage of power in the country we should not hesitate to import if necessary. That is also our policy. But the idea is to try to manufacture as much as possible indigenously rather than by import. But, if it is found at any time that the power development in this country is being retarded on account of the want of various machines, certainly import will be made.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The present annual programme of additional power generation capacity is of the order of 2.5 million kilowatts, and by your own statement in the last decade the total output of indigenous plants has been about half a million kilowatts only. What is the reason for it? Are you going to make up every year, by imported equipment, two million kilowatts and are you going to make up the backlog by adding four million kilowatts by import immediately?

DR. K. L. RAO: This question is being looked into by a committee which has appointed for this purpose. The hon. Minister in charge of it in Uttar Pradesh is the Chairman of the Committee and the Committee consists of a number of Ministers of the States. They are going into this question to see how far equipment has to be imported from outside to meet the needs of power development in this country. I expect the Committee's report in a few months and then it is time for us to think of that problem. On the whole, I should say that initially we had some troubles and it took some time for us to deal with them and make suitable improvements in the workshops and so on and we are now in a better position and consequently

we are in a position to do much better in the manufacture of indigenous machinery than before.

Execution of Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Andhra Pradesh

*595. **SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the execution of Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the places and the area to be benefited by the project, District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The construction of Nagarjunasagar Dam is nearly complete. The main canal on the right bank upto mile 57, branches and distributories in blocks 1 to 10 and part of block 11 have been completed, and potential of 7.26 lakh acres created. The main canal on the left bank upto mile 72, branches and distributories in blocks 1 to 12 and part of block 13 have been completed, and a potential of 2.81 lakh acres created.

The State Government have reported that the area localised in the various districts is as follows:—

Right Bank Canal:

Prakasam District	..	4.46 lakh acres
Guntur District	..	6.65 lakh acres

Left Bank Canal:

Nalgonda district	..	3.05 lakh acres
Khammam district	..	2.15 lakh acres
Krishna district	..	1.65 lakh acres

The area yet to be localised is 2.58 lakh acres.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us by what time the Nagarjunasagar project would be completed and how much area will be irrigated?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I expect the project to be completed in the Fifth Plan and the total area contemplated at present for irrigation is about 20.5 lakhs.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: By what time power will be generated from the Nagarjunasagar project and what steps are being taken for this purpose?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is the pump storage system which is contemplated here and machines have got to be imported from outside and I expect this to be done in the Fifth Plan.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Progress made for Reorganisation of R. P. F.

*581. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1040 on the 21st November, 1972 regarding changes proposed in the set up of Railway Protection Force to combat crime on Railways and state the progress of implementation of the scheme chalked out for the reorganisation of Railway Protection Force?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): The implementation of the scheme of Re-organisation of Railway Protection Force on the Railways is being actively pursued. As a first step in that respect about 1600 Rakshaks have already been recruited. The reaction of additional posts of supervisory staff (non-gazetted) is at present under scrutiny of the respective Railway Administrations and those of Gazetted Officers is under examination in the Railway

Ministry. The implementation of other consequential changes as envisaged in the scheme will follow subsequently.

कोट्टवाल्सा और किरन्दूल (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) के बीच रेलवे लाइन

*582. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3002 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा कर सकें कि :

(क) क्या कोट्टवाल्सा और किरन्दूल के बीच रेलवे लाइन के बारे में सर्वेक्षण इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एम० मिश्र) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के वाल्तेरु-कोट्टवाल्सा-किरन्दूल खण्ड का बिजलीकरण मुख्यतः इस ढलान वाले खण्ड में लौह अयस्क की भारी मात्रा में ढुलाई के लिए किया जा रहा है । इस रेलवे लाइन की लम्बाई 471 कि० मी० है जिसके बिजलीकरण पर 19.16 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है । इस निर्माण कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अलग से अधिकारियों का एक दल तैनात किया जा चुका है । प्रारम्भिक अभिकल्प तैयार कर लिये गये हैं और ऊपरी उपस्कर, उप-स्टेशन आदि की सप्लाई और संस्थापन के लिए टेंडर खुल

चुके हैं और उनकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। इस योजना के 1976 में किसी समय चालू होने की सम्भावना है।

इस खण्ड में लाइन क्षमता को अनुकूलतम बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण समिति की रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

कर्वी स्टेशन से चित्रकूट (मध्य रेलवे) तक रेलवे लाइन बढ़ाना

*585. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य रेलवे के कर्वी स्टेशन से चित्रकूट तक रेलवे लाइन बढ़ाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक कार्य आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एम० मिश्र) :
(क) कर्वी और चित्रकूट झांसी-मानिकपुर खण्ड के दो रेलवे स्टेशन हैं। इन स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन के विस्तार का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Supply of power to Tripura, Mizoram and other parts of Eastern India from Bangladesh

*588. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura, Mizoram and other parts of Eastern India are likely to get power from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for the power supply by Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The Indo-Bangladesh Power Coordination Board constituted recently is yet to start working. It is expected that these matters will be considered by the Board in due course.

Replacement of old Railway Engines

*590. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the Railway Engines are quite old and due to their break-downs, trains are often late;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to replace the old Railway engines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There are some overaged Engines, but trains are not often late on this account.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is proposed to replace only those locos which are beyond economical repairs or are not suitable for operating requirements.

Expansion of Refineries by Foreign Oil Companies

*592. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign oil companies which have applied to Government for expansion of their refineries; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BAROOAH): (a) and (b). Of the four foreign oil companies owing refineries in India, the Assam Oil Company had earlier applied for the expansion of its refinery at Digboi. The Government did not accept this proposal in the extent of the consideration of the overall question of setting up of additional refinery capacity in Assam culminating in the decision to put up a new refinery at Bongaigaon. The other three foreign oil companies i.e., Burmah Shell, Esso and Caltex claimed that they have between them spare capacity of about 3 million tonnes per annum. The question of utilising the additional capacity claimed to be available at these refineries will be considered by the Government at the appropriate time when the demand for products in the economic supply areas of these refineries justifies such utilisation.

Estimated Power Requirements in North Bengal Districts

*596. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the power requirements in North Bengal District; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof and how Government propose to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a): Yes, Sir. The West Bengal State Electricity Board had carried out a quick survey in July/August, 1972 of North Bengal area regarding the power requirements.

(b) The main features of the survey are given in the statement enclosed.

The following steps are proposed to be taken to meet the demands:—

- (i) The State Electricity Board have installed/are installing some second hand diesel sets to meet the immediate shortage. The derated capacity of these is about 3.5 MW.
- (ii) Efforts are being made to get about 10 MW power from Bihar and 3 MW from Assam State Electricity Boards.
- (iii) 2x3.5 MW sets have been permitted for import to reinforce the power supply position in North Bengal.
- (iv) It has been proposed to set up a new thermal power station at Dalkhola with an installed capacity of 2 x 120 MW units to supply power to North Bengal and North Bihar.

	<i>Statement</i>					
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Installed capacity (MW)	36.8	49.5	49.5	49.5	51.5	51.5
Peak capacity (MW)	21.5	32.1	35.5	37.7	39.7	40.7
Peak Load—MW	18.9	34.0	46.0	56.0	66.0	77.0
Gross Margin—%	13.7	5.6	22.8	32.7	40.0	47.0
Energy potential—MkWh	47.9	87.6	130.5	144.0	149.8	149.8
Energy requirement—MkWh	44.5	89.6	129.0	161.0	196.0	235.0
Surplus (Deficit)—MkWh	3.4	(2.0)	1.5	(17)	(46.2)	(85.2)

Unorthodox Methods for laying New Railway Lines

*597. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to adopt unorthodox methods for laying new Railway lines; and if so, the gist thereof;

(b) whether he discussed this matter with Finance and Planning Ministers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Finance and Planning Ministers thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. A new strategy for construction of new railway lines required for development purposes is under consideration. The guiding principles have already been indicated in Para 41 of the speech of the Minister of Railways while presenting the Budget for the year 1973-74 on 20th February, 1973. The same principles will also apply to the conversion projects in the underdeveloped areas.

(b) and (c). A reference has already been made to both the Minister for Finance as well as the Minister for Planning. Keeping in view the persistent demands from various States and the existing drought conditions in the country, they have been requested to provide an enhanced outlay of Rs. 255 crores on this account. Their reaction is awaited.

Refilling of Aircraft of Foreign Airlines in India by I.O.C.

*598. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has increased its business of refilling aircraft of foreign Airlines at

Palam, Dum Dum and Santa Cruz Airports;

(b) if so, what is the actual number of foreign Airlines whose aircraft are refilled by Indian Oil Corporation in India at the moment; and

(c) what is the annual net profit of Indian Oil Corporation on this account?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BAROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eighteen.

(c) The IOC has estimated its annual net profit on this account as Rs. 12 lakhs.

बिहार की सिंचाई योजना के लिए सहायता

*599. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कोई सिंचाई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० के० एल० गव) : (क) भारत सरकार को बिहार सरकार से 98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कोई भी सिंचाई स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। परन्तु उसे फरवरी, 1973 में

सुवर्णरेखा बहुदेशीय परियोजना प्राप्त हुई है, जिस पर 90 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न से पहले, परियोजना की अभी जांच होनी है और इसको स्वीकृति प्रदान की जानी है।

परिसीमन आयोग का गठन

*600. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:

श्री एम० एस० शिवस्वामी

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिसीमन आयोग का गठन पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं जिन्हें आयोग अपने कार्य में प्राथमिकता देगा; और

(ग) यह अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) परिसीमन आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश और नागालैण्ड राज्यों तथा पांडीचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में परिसीमन कार्य को प्राथमिकता देगा क्योंकि इन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में साधारण निर्वाचन

1974 के आरम्भ में होने वाले हैं। चूंकि उड़ीसा राज्य की विधानसभा और मणीपुर राज्य की विधान सभा विघटित कर दी गई है अतः हो सकता है कि आयोग इन राज्यों की बाबत परिसीमन कार्य को भी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर करे।

(ग) इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि आयोग अपना कार्य पूरा करने में कितना समय लगाएगा।

Impact of agitation in Andhra Pradesh on movement of coal from Tamil Nadu

5700. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the movement of coal from Tamil Nadu to feed thermal power stations had been affected due to the upheaval in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the movement of coal for power stations in Tamil Nadu.

Despite dislocation of railway operation in Andhra Region due to agitation, coal supplies to the power houses in the Southern Region were maintained by the longer route via Raichur.

Shareholders of Orissa Mineral Development Co. Ltd.

5701. SHRI BALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5419 on the 22nd December, 1972 and state:

(a) the number of shareholders of Orissa Mineral Dev. Co. Ltd., which hold little less than half the share capital of M/s. Bolani Ores Ltd.

(b) how many of the shares are held by promoters of the holding company i.e. Orissa Mineral and how many by the Institutions and public; and

(c) the number of shareholders holding less than Rs. 20,000 worth of face value of shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Relieving of Managing Director of Cochin Oil Refinery

5702. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of the Cochin Oil Refinery has recently been relieved of his post by the Phillips Petroleum Company, the foreign collaborator in the Refinery, and replaced by a new Managing Director; and

(b) if so, the grounds on which the former Managing Director has been replaced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Managing Director of the Cochin Refinery has not been relieved of his post by the Phillips Petroleum Company, but has been transferred to take over another assignment under the control of that Company in the normal manner.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to Part (a) of the Question.

Planning Commission's suggestion for Railway Lines in Adivasi/Backward Areas.

5703. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to the Railway Ministry the necessity for introducing new Railway lines in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the interest of the development of backward areas;

(b) whether the Railway Ministry has considered the Adivasis areas in Madhya Pradesh in this context, particular the Rewa Region also; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A memorandum prepared by the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding development of rail communications in the State has been forwarded by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). A traffic survey for a new B. G. line from Satna Beohari via Rewa, is well in progress and nearing completion. A decision regarding the construction of Satna-Rewa-Beohari line will be taken after the results of the survey in progress are known.

Also a traffic survey for a B. G. line from Dhalli-Rajhara to Dantewara/Jagdalpur has recently been completed and the report is at present under examination of the Railway Board. Meanwhile detailed Engineering Survey for this line also has been taken up. Further consideration to this proposal will be given after the results of this survey become known. The traffic survey for the conversion into B. G. of the northern section of the Satpura Narrow Gauge Railway System with its branches consisting of (a) Parasias-Chhindwara-Seoni-Nainpur-Mandla Fort (b) Jabalpur-Nainpur-Balaghat-Gondia and (c) Chhindwara-Nagpur is well in progress. Further consideration to the project will be given after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known. A reconnaissance survey for the extension of the B. G. line from Indore to Mhow (21 Kms.) has been completed and report is under examination.

Payments to Creditors of Golcha Properties Limited

5704. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the collections made till date by the Liquidator of the Golcha Properties Pvt. Ltd;

(b) how much of this amount has been earmarked for distribution for payment of loans to the creditors;

(c) what is the monthly income from the different units of the properties that is being collected by the Liquidator; and

(d) whether the cinemas are showing the same profit as before they came under the Liquidator and if so, the reasons for not distributing the accumulated money to the creditors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of a Granulated Fertiliser Plant in M.P.

5705. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the centre for permission to set up a granulated fertilizer plant in the state; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to the request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Operating Accounts Branch, D.S., Office, Howrah

5706. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3799 on the 29th August, 1972 regarding Enquiry into irregularities in operating Accounts Branch, D.S. Office, Howrah and state:

(a) whether enquiry into the submission of false documents as pointed out by Audit in their letter dated the 22nd January, 1968 has since been completed, if so, the results thereof:

(b) whether the name of the person who submitted false documents regarding his educational qualifications, does not appear in Calcutta Gazette dated the 12th May, 1938

containing list of successful candidates who passed the Matriculation examination; and

(c) Whether Director General Vigilance has enquired into the reasons why the Vigilance Officer, Eastern Railway dropped this case of obtaining appointment and promotion by falsification of documents and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The matter is still under reference between the Howrah Division and the Audit Officer.

(b) The Calcutta Gazette dated the 12th May, 1938 does not contain the name of the person.

(c) The case was looked into by the Director General. Vigilance, Railway Board. It was found that the competent authority of the Railway Administration had, on legal advice, decided that the disciplinary case against the employee in question could not be proceeded with to prove the charge in the absence of the relevant original records and the evidence of competent persons. The case was accordingly not pursued by Vigilance.

Assessment of the Scheme to replace "Box" Wagons to carry more Coal to Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana introduced during Third Plan Period

5707. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during IIIrd Plan period under a scheme "Box" wagons with 2000 tonnes capacity were replaced by those with 3500 tonnes capacity to carry coal to Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government as to the success or failure of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the movement of coal being undertaken gradually in heavy capacity BOX rakes in place of ordinary BOX rakes. This is being done as a matter of policy to improve the pay load of trains and conserve line capacity. The scheme is proving successful.

Allotment of Wagons to Umaria for Supply of Charcoal to India Metal and Ferro Alloys, Bhubaneswar

5708. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tenders placed by the Forest Department for the allotment of wagons at Umaria, for the movement of charcoal to be supplied to Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys, Bhubaneswar, are still pending for six months and more; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government or proposed to be taken in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वी रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से वसूल की गई धन राशि

5709. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विगत तीन महीनों में पूर्वी रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से जुमनि और किराये के रूप में कितना राजस्व वसूल किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : पिछले तीन महीनों अर्थात् दिसम्बर, 72 से फरवरी, 73 के दौरान पकड़े गये बिना टिकट यात्रियों से किराये और दण्ड के रूप में वसूल की गई राशि इस प्रकार थी :—

दण्ड के रूप में 7,35,612 रुपये
किराये के रूप में 2,44,903 रुपये ।

मध्य रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से वसूल की गई राशियाँ

5710. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विगत तीन महीनों में मध्य रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से जुमनि और किराये के रूप में कुल कितना राजस्व वसूल किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : पिछले तीन महीनों अर्थात् दिसम्बर, 72 से फरवरी, 73 के दौरान बिना टिकट पकड़े गये यात्रियों से किराये और दण्ड के रूप में वसूल की गई राशि इस प्रकार थी :—

दण्ड के रूप में 5,77,957 रुपये ।
किराये के रूप में 3,66,130 रुपये ।

मध्य रेलवे में गत पांच महीनों में अपराधों और हत्याओं की घटनाएँ

5711. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में गत पांच महीनों में चलती गाड़ियों में अपराध की कितनी घटनाएँ दर्ज की गई; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में हत्याओं की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 120 ।

(ख) 1 ।

बधई बोलीमोरा नैरो गेज लाइन को मोटर गेज में बदलना

5712. श्री अमरसिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बधई बोलीमोरा नैरो गेज लाइन को मोटर गेज में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ होने को संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अलाउद्दौला शाखा लाइन समिति— 1969 की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 11 खण्डों पर आमान परिवर्तन के लिए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए आदेश दे दिये गये थे । इनमें बाघा-बिजली मोरा को शामिल नहीं किया गया था । इसमें पूर्व भिये गये सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही बाघा-बिजलीमोरा छोटी लाइन खण्ड सहित शेष जिन खण्डों के आमान परिवर्तन की सिफारिश की गई है उनके मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

विरमगाम और हावड़ा के बीच गाड़ी चलाना

5713. श्री अमरसिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विरमगाम और हावड़ा के बीच गाड़ी चलाने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हावड़ा और विरमगाम के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी का चलाया जाना याता-यान की सम्बन्धी औचित्य के न होने के अलावा परिचालन की दृष्टि से भी व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता और हावड़ा में टर्मिनल सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं ।

Extension of Narrow Gauge Line from Pathankot to Haripur Gulair in Himachal Pradesh

5714. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are pressing demands to extend the existing narrow-gauge Rail line from Pathankot to Haripur Gulair in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the work would be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and
(b). No.

(c) The declared policy of the Government at present is that no further N. G. line should be constructed.

महाराष्ट्र में ताप्ती नदी परियोजना

5715. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में ताप्ती नदी परियोजना की क्रयान्विति के संबंध में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है तथा उसके पूरा होने का निर्धारित समय क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना में बुरहानपुर तहसील (मध्य प्रदेश) के जैनाबाद गांव के पास ताप्ती नदी पर बने बांध को ऊंचा उठाने की योजना भी शामिल है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय ने उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :
(क) परियोजना निर्माण के प्रारम्भिक चरणों में है तथा पावना योजना में इसके पूर्ण हो जाने का संभावना है ।

(ख) और (ग). परियोजना प्राकल्पन में 1 लाख रुपये प्रावधान (1) मध्य प्रदेश में हसनूर के निकट नदी के आवश्यक निचले पथों को ऊंचा करने (2) मध्य प्रदेश में जैनाबाद के निकट नदी के निचले पथों के ऊंचा करने अथवा इसके अंतिम

सिरों को, यदि आवश्यक हो, सुधारने के लिए है ।

Introduction of New Trains during 1973-74.

5716. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains which are proposed to be started in the year 1973-74, State-wise; and

(b) the route on which these trains will run and by what time these will start running?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and
(b). Consistent with the availability of requisite resources by way of line/terminal capacity, additional trains are introduced/extended to meet the requirements of traffic on different sections. Trains are not introduced State-wise. So far, the following proposals for the introduction/extension of trains during 1973-74 have been finalised:—

(i) A pair of biweekly Janata Express trains between Bina and Lucknow by extending Bombay-Bina bi-weekly Janata Express from 1st April, 1973.

(ii) A pair of fast trains between Buxar and Patna by extending Delhi-Buxar Express/Fast Passenger from 1st April, 1973.

(iii) A pair of Express trains between Katihar and Jaynagar/Nirmali via Purnea and Darbhanga from middle of April, 1973.

(iv) A pair of shuttle trains between Rangapara North and Tezpur from 15th April, 1973.

- (v) A pair of bi-weekly Jayanti Janata Expresses between Delhi area and Samastipur.

Setting up of Thermal Power Station in Bihar in Collaboration with Rumania

5717. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up thermal power stations in Bihar in collaboration with Rumania; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up thermal power stations in Bihar in collaboration with Rumania.

Paid UP Capital of Companies

5718. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Joint Stock Companies both Public and Private and their total amount of paid-up capital at the end of the 1972; and

(b) the total amount of paid-up capital of Government undertakings and private undertakings controlled by large industrial Houses at the end of this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation by Tile Manufacturers of Kerala for Supply of Wagons

5719. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the difficulties experienced by the Tile Manufacturers in Kerala in getting Railway wagons to carry tiles to different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(c) whether box wagons carrying food material to Kerala are returning empty and the authorities are not allowing tiles to be carried in these empty wagons and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Box wagons are primarily meant for movement in block rakes of goods in bulk like coal etc. and hence cannot be used for loading of tiles without detriment to coal loading. Tile Industry in Kerala should not have any special reasons for insisting on the supply of box wagons as this traffic can easily be cleared in other than box wagons which can be made available. This traffic was moving in ordinary wagons before the advent of Box wagons.

Power Plan for Kerala

5720. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a 10-year Power Plan for the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government of India have prepared a tentative Power Plan (Generation) for the decade 1971—81 which includes proposals for a power programme for Kerala State also.

(b) These proposals cover the following hydro schemes in Kerala aggregating to 1285 MW:

1. Idikki	320 MW
2. Idikki Extn.	320 MW
3. Kuttiadi	75 MW
4. Silent Valley	120 MW
5. Lower Perayar	140 MW
6. Poringalkuthu R.B.	140 MW
7. Small Hydel	30 MW

Kuttiadi Project^a has already been commissioned while work on Idikki is in progress. The Silent Valley Scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. Idikki Extension Scheme has been accepted by the Advisory Committee on irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects but formal sanction of the Planning Commission is awaited. The Scheme reports in respect of Lower Periyar Poringalkuthu R.B. and small hydel schemes are yet to be received.

Award of Transfer Allowance to Railway Employees

5721. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the award regarding transfer allowance to Railway employees given by the Board of Arbitration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter and progress made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Orders are being issued.

Deposits of Crude Oil

5722. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate deposits of oil which India possesses at present; and

(b) the time by which the country is likely to be self-sufficient in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As on 1st January 1972, the total estimated quantity of recoverable oil deposits in the oil-fields in India was about 114.3 million tonnes.

(b) It is not possible to make any realistic projection in this regard at this stage.

Poor Performance of Public Sector Fertilizer Plants due to Out-moded Machinery

5723. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the public sector is poor as compared to the fertilizer plants in the private sector plants due to the installation of out-moded machinery in these units; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made as to why such machinery was installed in public sector plant when the private sector could install

extent of the increase in the amount of demurrage charges that they will be required to pay under the increased levy cannot be assessed as the rate is still to be decided.

As regards hours of detention to wagons during the last one year, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Revised Sanction for Kabini Irrigation Project, Mysore

5726. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether revised sanction has been issued to the revised proposal of the Kabini Irrigation Project of Mysore Government; and

(b) if so, the extent of area in Kerala State likely to be submerged on the completion of the said project under the revised proposal and the compensation to be paid to the Kerala Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission approved in 1958 a small sized Kabini Project which did not involve any submergence in Kerala. In July, 1970 the Government of Mysore sent a revised Kabini Project and it is stated therein that the area that will be submerged will be 254 acres and that land required for colonies etc. will be 650 acres and the total compensation may be about Rs. 22 lakhs. The revised project has not been approved by the Government of India.

Disbanding of M.T.P.O. in Madras

5727. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metropolitan Transport Planning Organisation in Madras will be disbanded by the end of the year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Position regarding the Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation will be known after completion in 1973 of the surveys/studies in the hand of this organisation as also after completion of the 1981 traffic projections now in hand with the State Government.

Death of Station Master, Miraj Station (South Central Railway)

5728. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Station Master, Miraj Station on the South Central Railway died on 31st December, 1972 under suspicious circumstances; if so, the facts of the incident;

(b) whether an enquiry has been instituted and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Shri H. Mallikarjunayya, Station Master, Miraj Station died on 31st December 1972 at about 0.30 hours, after he had sustained head in-

juries. The Railway Police registered a case under Sections 302 and 34 of I.P.C. Investigations in this connection are still in progress. Two railway employees—a Cabin Asstt. Station Master and a relieving Asstt. Station Master were arrested on 2nd January 1973 and 1st February 1973 respectively; they were placed under suspension from the date of their arrest.

Import of Diesel Generating Sets

5729. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI M. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some diesel generating sets are being imported from abroad;

(b) if so, the capacity thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries from which these are being imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to import for the present 4 sets of 3.5 MW each from USSR for Haryana and West Bengal State Electricity Boards.

It has further been decided to permit import of large size diesel sets from Rupee Payment Area countries for use as stand by sets by industries.

Suburban Railway Net-Work for Delhi

5730. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:
SHRI BANAMALI
PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metropolitan Transport Study Team of the Plan-

ning Commission has suggested construction of suburban Railway network as one of the measures to meet the developing transport needs of Delhi;

(b) whether the Central Road Research Institute has carried out any survey of Traffic and Transport requirements of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission suggested techno-economic feasibility survey of a surface Mass Rapid Transit System.

(b) Yes.

(c) Based on the traffic surveys, Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, prepared a traffic and transportation plan for Delhi and identified the traffic corridors for Mass Rapid Transit System. Metropolitan Transport Project (Railway) Organisation is conducting techno-economic feasibility studies of Mass Rapid Transit System at present.

Companies Registered under Companies Act in Kerala

5731. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of companies in Kerala functioning under the Companies Act at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): One thousand one hundred and fifty-three companies limited by shares, registered under the Companies Act were at work in the State of Kerala as on 31st December, 1972.

Percentage of Growth of Fertilizer Industry

5732. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the percentage of growth in fertilizer industry during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The required information is as under:

Year	Nitrogen	Percentage growth Phosphate
1970—71	15.9	3.2
1971—72	14.7	12.1
1972—73	12.3	16.9

5733. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various industrial and trade concerns under the control of the M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co., Calcutta;

(b) whether this British concern has sold some of its units; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Shaw Wallace and Co., Ltd. has the following subsidiaries:—

1. Cruickshank and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

2. The Hooghly Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

3. The Indian Yeast Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Uran.

4. The New Samanbagh Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Sylhet.

5. Rajnagar Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Sylhet.

6. Tezpore Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Darrang.

7. Shawlace Nominees Ltd., Calcutta.

8. Shaw Pearson and Smith Ltd., London.

9. Shaw Wallace Bangladesh Ltd., Chittagong, Chalna and Dacca.

10. Shaw Wallace and Hedges Ltd., Ceylon.

11. Lee, Hedges and Co. Ltd., Ceylon.

12. McLarens Ltd., Ceylon.

13. Shaw Industries Ltd., Ceylon.

14. Madras Hides and Skins Exporters Ltd., Madras (In liquidation).

15. SKOL Breweries Ltd.

(b) and (c). Shaw Wallace and Co., Ltd. is an Indian Company in which non-resident shareholders hold about 44.5 per cent shares, according to the information available with the Department. As far as the Department is aware, the company has not sold any of its units but the company had sold the shares it held in Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd. and Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd. (both incorporated in India) and in R. G. Shaw and Co. Ltd. (Incorporated in the U.K.).

Explosion in Sindri Fertilizer Plant (upto 28th March, 1973) were as under:

5734. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of explosions in Sindri Fertilizer Plant in the year 1971-72 and the number of persons who got injured; and

(b) the amount of compensation given to them and the steps taken by Government to inquire into the causes of explosion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There were no explosions in Sindri Unit in 1971-72.

(b). Does not arise.

Coal Requirement of Gujarat State during 1972-73.

5735. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total requirement of coal of Gujarat State for the year 1972-73, month-wise; and

(b) how much coal was supplied during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The month-wise programme and loading of different types of coal and coke to Gujarat State during 1972-73

Month	Programme	Loading
April, 72	14543	9846
May, 72	15491	9728
June, 72	14656	9733
July, 72	14069	10824
Aug. 72	15106	10479
Sep. 72	14751	10222
Oct. 72	16485	12080
Nov. 72	15343	9671
Dec. 72	16496	10623
Jan. 73	14723	13065
Feb. 73	14863	9060
Mar. 73	15761	8802
		(upto 28th March)

Delay in completion of Projects due to fault of contractors

5736. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2015 on the 6th March, 1973 regarding delay in completion of projects due to fault of contractors and state:

(a) whether any action was taken against contractors who were held responsible for delay in the execution of the projects and if so, their names and the nature of action taken against each; and

(b) the names of such contractors who got additional money under escalation clause of agreement and the amount paid to each such contractor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The requisite in-

formation is being collected from the concerned State Governments, State Electricity Boards etc. and will be placed on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Holding of Elections to the Legislative Assembly in Orissa

5737. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to hold early elections to the Legislative Assembly of Orissa;

(b) if so, when the elections are proposed to be held; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Before a General Election is held in the State of Orissa to constitute a new Assembly, fresh delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies on the basis of the 1971 Census figures has to be completed. Certain preliminary steps for the holding of elections have already been initiated by the Election Commission. The Commission has taken steps to revise the electoral rolls intensively in Orissa with 1st January, 1973 as the qualifying date. The enumeration work is scheduled to start with effect from April 15, 1973, and the rolls are expected to be published in draft by September 15, 1973. After disposal of the claims and objections by the electoral registration officers, necessary amendments to the draft published rolls are to be printed and thereafter the rolls so revised are expected to be finally published by November, 1973.

(b) No date for the election has yet been fixed.

(c) Does not arise.

Grant of Loans to Assam for Petrochemical Project at Namrup

5738. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have asked for a loan for the Petrochemical project at Namrup in Assam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The Assam Industrial Development Corporation has applied to the financial institutions for financing the project.

(b) The loan application is under consideration of the financial institutions.

Setting up of Nuclear Thermal Projects in Mysore

5739. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore State have requested the Central Government to set up either nuclear or thermal projects in the State and have made an offer that the power generated therefrom could be used through the Southern power grid; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No specific proposal has so far been received from the Government of Mysore.

(b) Does not arise.

Fuel Oil used in fertilizer plants5740. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:****SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the extent of fuel oil being used at present by fertilizer plants for production of fertilizers along with the names of the plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Presently, no fertilizer plant is in operation based on fuel oil as feedstock for ammonia production. However, Haldia and the Nangal (Expansion) Projects are under implementation based on fuel oil/heavy petroleum fractions as feedstock. Sindri (Modernisation Scheme) will also be using fuel oil/heavy fractions as the feedstock.

Policy on conversion of main lines from metre gauge to broad gauge

5741. **SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state Government's policy about the Branch lines when the Main lines are converted from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Conversion of lines from metre gauge to broad gauge is considered on the basis of transportation requirements which cannot be catered to by providing other cheaper line capacity works. In the case of branch lines those which for operational considerations have to be treated along with the main line as a composite project irrespective of financial viability or otherwise are taken up along with the main line for conversion.

Railway wagons for Bhilai Steel Plant.

5742. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effective functioning of the Bhilai Steel Plant is hampered due to shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

खैरार, खुरहुण्ड, डिगबाही और अतर्रा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

5743. **श्री राम रतन शर्मा:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे में झांसी-भानिकपुर के बीच खैरार, खुरहुण्ड, डिगबाही तथा अतर्रा रेलवे स्टेशनों में यात्रियों के लिए पीने के पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

रेल-संसाधन में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनों के लिए
राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव

5744. श्री मंजु चरण दीक्षित :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने
हाल में रेलवे बोर्ड को प्रस्ताव भेजा है
कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कुछ नई रेलवे
लाइनों का निर्माण किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-
क्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद
शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) मध्य
प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य में रेल संचार
का विकास करने के सम्बन्ध में तैयार किया
गया एक ज्ञापन योजना आयोग द्वारा
अग्रसित कर दिया गया है:

इसमें निम्नलिखित नयी लाइनों और
ग्राम परिवर्तन के बारे में विचार करने
का सुझाव दिया गया है:—

(1) इन्दौर-धार-झबुआ-दोहद ।

(2) खण्डवा-मिकनगांव-खारगोन
बडवानी-झबुआ-दोहद ।

(3) जबलपुर-दमोह-टीकामठ-
ललितपुर ।

(4) सांगर-करेली-नरसिंघपुर-
छिन्वाड़ा

(5) टीकमगढ़-छतरपुर-खुजराहो,
पन्ना-सतना ।

(6) सतना-रीवा-झोहरा ।

(7) चिरीमिरी-बड़बाड़ीह-बैकुण्ठ-
पुर-अम्बिकापुर

(8) भेराण्ड लूली-कोग्रान्डागांव-जगदल-
पुर ।

(9) जबलपुर-बालाघाट-गोदिया ।

(10) सिम्रोनी-छिन्वाड़ा-परासिया
नागपुर ।

(11) धमतरी-रायपुर और अम्भानपुर
राजीन-नवापाड़ा ।

(12) शिवपुर-ग्वालियर-भिन्ड-सवाई
माधोंपुर का बदलाव ।

(13) जोरा (शिवपुर-ग्वालियर)
मुरैना-अम्बाह-सोनी (ग्वालियर) भिन्ड का
बदलाव ।

(14) शिवपुरी-ग्वालियर तक गुना-
भक्ती रेल सम्पर्क ।

(15) उज्जैन-आगरा (बदलाव) नल-
खेड़ा-सुसनेर-झलवाड़ा-कोटा (राजस्थान)

(16) बालाघाट-बारासिबनी-कटंगी-
तिरोड़ी-रेलवे स्टेशन ।

(17) डल्ली ल्जेहरा-नारायणपुर-
कोन्डागांव-भदलपुर ।

(18) किरिन्दुल से कौटावलासा ।

(19) चन्दा और काजीपेट के बीच
किरिन्दुल से केलनुर तक ।

या

(20) दन्नेवाड़ा से चान्दा और

(21) जगदलपुर-टिटसागर

(ग) ऊपर (क) और (ख) में
उल्लिखित प्रस्तावों में से निम्नलिखित
नयी लाइनों/ग्राम परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध

सर्वेक्षण किये जा चुके हैं/ किये जा रहे हैं :

- (1) इन्डौर-बोहद : 1953-55 में किये गये इंजीनियरी और यातायात सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि यह लाइन अलाभप्रद रहेगी ।
- (2) सतना-रीव-बिहौरी : इस लाइन से यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम बहुत भली प्रकार चल रहा है और लगभग पूरा होने वाला है ।
- (3) ढल्ली-राजहरा से दन्तेवाडा/ जगदलपुर, ऊपर (क) और (ख) में क्रम० सं० 17 के अनुसार :

ढल्ली-राजहरा से दन्तेवाडा/ जगदलपुर के बीच बड़ी लाइन के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण हाल ही में पूरा किया जा चुका है और रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है । इस बीच इस लाइन के लिए विस्तृत इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण का काम भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है । इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों का पता लग जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा ।

- (4) सतपुड़ा छोटी लाइन रेलवे प्रणाली के उत्तरी खण्ड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव । सतपुड़ा छोटी लाइन रेलवे प्रणाली के उत्तरी खण्ड को, निम्नमें उसकी (क) पश्चिम-छिन्दवाड़ा-सिमोनी-नैनपुर-मान्डला पोर्ट (ख) जबलपुर-नैनपुर-बालाघाट-गोदिया और

(ग) छिन्दवाड़ा-नागपुर शाखाएं भी शामिल हैं, बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम भली प्रकार चल रहा है । सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने और उसके परिणामों का पता चल जाने के बाद इस परियोजना पर आगे और विचार किया जायेगा ।

- (5) इन्डौर-मऊ : (योजना आयोग द्वारा अग्रेषित सूची में शामिल नहीं है) इस विस्तार (21 कि० मी०) के लिए दोहरे सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया जा चुका है और रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है ।
- (6) रायपुर-धमतरी छोटी लाइन खण्ड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव, इस बदलाव के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया जा चुका है और इस समय रेलवे बोर्ड सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच कर रहा है;
- (7) किरिन्दुल से कोटाबलासा : यह लाइन पहले से मौजूद है ।

Confirmation of Employees having served for more than five years on North Eastern Railway

5745. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2180 on the 6th March, 1973 regarding confirmation of employees having served for more than five years (North Eastern Railway) and state:

(a) what are the prescribed criteria or conditions that have not yet been

satisfied by the employees who have not yet been confirmed and the number of employees who are not yet eligible because of non-fulfilment of these conditions in various divisions;

(b) the reasons why the number of such employees is large in Samastipur Division and at the Headquarters; and

(c) when and how many permanent vacancies are expected in the respective Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Petrol Filling Stations

5746. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present policy of Government for allotting Petrol Filling Stations;

(b) whether it is contemplated to allot them on open tender basis so as to earn more revenue and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether some individuals or parties are having more than one petrol station in Delhi and if so, whether it is proposed to cancel allotment of more than one petrol station in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The IOC, an autonomous public sector undertaking, introduced in December, 1971 a Scheme whereby all the Corporation-owned Retail Outlets and other agencies are awarded preferentially to the disabled defence personnel, widows/dependents of those killed or missing in action and ex-servicemen on the basis of the specific recommendations made by the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry

of Defence. Where the Director General of Resettlement is unable to recommend any candidate for a given location, IOC advertises for the award of that dealership/agency to unemployed engineers/graduates from the low income group families etc. In respect of all the other Retail Outlets which are not located on Corporation-owned sites, first priority in the allotment is, however, given to unemployed graduates/engineers of low income group families etc. In all these cases subject to all other things being equal, applicants belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes are given weightage in the matter of selections.

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., in which Government have majority shares, allots all its Retail Outlets located on Company-owned sites and Kerosene Oil agencies on a preferential basis to nominees of the Director General of Resettlement/ex-Servicemen. In respect of all other Retail Outlets, the Coy awards dealerships in linewith its commercial interests.

The Government have no control at present over the private oil companies in the matter of allotment of their dealerships/agencies.

(b) No such proposal is contemplated or is considered feasible as the margins of the dealers are controlled.

(c) The present policy of the IOC is not to allot more than one dealership for an individual. While in the past IOC had allotted more than one dealership to a party in a few cases, there are no such allotments made in Delhi. The private oil companies, however, have a few such Retail outlets in Delhi. There is no proposal under contemplation to regulate the ownership of such Retail Outlets.

Black Marketing by Petrol Filling Station dealers

5747. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil and other petroleum items are being sold in the

black market by the Petrol Filling Station dealers;

(b) whether any complaint have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken against such dealers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). Petrol, High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD) and Lubricating oils are generally the petroleum products sold through the petrol filling stations. No specific complaints have been received about these products being sold in the black market by the filling station dealers. It has, however, been reported that some retail outlet dealers were recovering service charges on both petrol and HSD. Action is being taken to stop this unauthorised practice.

Nationalisation of Foreign owned and Foreign controlled Companies in India

5748. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the asset value of the monopoly houses under foreign control taken together account for more than 45 per cent of the total assets of the 75 Monopoly Houses as mentioned in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's Report;

(b) whether the working of the foreign owned and foreign controlled companies and their numerous connections with domestic business groups have been contributing to the growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power in the country; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to nationalise all foreign owned and foreign controlled companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No Sir, the assets of foreign controlled Monopoly Groups as per MIC Report constituted 11.1 per cent of the total assets of the 75 Industrial Groups.

(b) No Sir, Under Section 18-A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, foreign branches and foreign majority companies are prohibited from acting as technical and management advisers or agents in the trading or commercial fields except with the general or special permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India. Further a revised Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill has been introduced in the Parliament, so that the activities of foreign companies or Indian companies having foreign share-holding of 40 per cent or more will need Government approval afresh.

(c) Decision on nationalisation of any enterprise whether foreign or Indian, is taken with reference to the needs of the economy and of public interest.

Scheme for laying pipelines for carrying Crude Oil and Petroleum products

5749. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target fixed for laying pipelines for carrying crude oil and petroleum products during the Fourth Plan period and what has been the achievement so far;

(b) whether schemes for laying pipelines for Fifth Plan are being worked out; and

(c) if so, how many kilometres of pipelines are for crude oil and how many kilometres for petroleum products?

**MINISTER IN THE
DEPT. OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH):** (a) The ONGC had a target
of 320 Km for laying crude oil and
natural gas pipelines during the
Fourth Five Year Plan period. Till
now, 172 Km have already been laid.
No specific provision for crude oil or
product lines was made in the Fourth
Five Year Plan for the Indian Oil
Corporation. In the mid-term ap-
praisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan
made in December 1971, provision
was made for laying a 210 Km pro-
duct pipeline from Haldia to Raj-
bandh. Of this, 114 Km have been
completed so far. The Salaya-NW
Refinery crude oil pipeline, 1200 Km
in length, was also included in the
mid-term appraisal of the Fourth
Plan. Some initial work has been
started but the pipeline is expected to
be completed in the Fifth Five Year
Plan.

(b) and (c). The ONGC has tenta-
tive plans to lay crude oil and natural
gas pipelines of about 230 Km during
the period 1973 to 1978. The Indian
Oil Corporation proposes to lay 1400
Km of crude oil pipeline and 700 Km
of products pipeline during the Fifth
Plan period.

Name of Project

HYDRO

1. Bassi (H.P.)
2. Obra (UP)
3. Nogli (H.P.)
4. U.B.D.C. (Punjab)

THERMAL

1. Basin Bridge (TN)
2. Ennore (TN)
3. Hardauganj (UP)
4. I.P. Station (Delhi)
5. Parli (Maharashtra)

**Indigenous Turbo Generator sets
installed in the country**

6750. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the
Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and ratings of indi-
genous Turbo Generator Sets installed
and commissioned in the country
when the imports of Turbo Generator
sets were banned or restricted; and

(b) the number and ratings of
indigenous Turbo Generator sets in-
stalled and commissioned in the
country today?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND
VERMA):** (a) No major indigenous
set (Hydro and thermal) was in ope-
ration when the import of Turbo
Generator sets was banned in July,
1967.

(b) The number and ratings of in-
digenous Turbo Generator sets in-
stalled and commissioned in the
country at present are given be-
low:—

No. of units & size (MW)	Total capa- city
--------------------------------	---------------------

3 x 15	45.0
3 x 33	99.0
2 x 0.5	1.0
2 x 15	30.0
Sub-total	175.0

1 x 30	30.0
2 x 55	110.0
2 x 55	110.0
1 x 55	55.0
1 x 30	60.0
Sub-total	365.0

Grand total	540.0
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Rail link between Kothagadan and Kavur in Fifth Plan period

5751. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding linking of Kothagadan and Kavur; and

(b) whether the scheme would be implemented in the first year of the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Recent updating of the earlier survey report for a BG line from Bhadrachalam (Kottagudam) to Kovvur has revealed that this line would not be economically viable. As such, it is difficult to consider the construction of this rail link.

(b) Proposals for the Fifth Plan have not been finalised. It is difficult to say whether this project will merit inclusion.

Jaldhaka Hydro Project North Bengal

5752. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project, North Bengal has been fully commissioned; and

(b) if so, the power that is now being generated from the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project, North Bengal has been fully commissioned.

(b) The firm output of 18 MW is being generated from the Power Station.

Running of an Air-Conditioned Chair Car Train from Sealdah to New Bongaigaon

5753. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to run an air-conditioned chair car train from Sealdah to New Bongaigaon bi-weekly or tri-weekly; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Apart from lack of traffic justification, introduction of an Air-conditioned Express between Sealdah and New Bongaigaon is not feasible for want of a spare Air-conditioned Express rake.

Introduction of an Express Train from Sealdah to New Bongaigaon via Bolpur and Farakka

5754. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one train connecting Howrah and New Cooch Behar is not enough to meet the increasing demand of passenger traffic;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to introduce another train known as North Bengal Express originating from Sealdah via Bolpur and Farakka upto New Bongaigaon instead of the present two trains upto New Jalpaiguri; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received a representation from the people of that locality including Bar Association, Cooch Behar in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Some representations have been received for introduction of another

train between Sealdah/Howrah and New Bongaigaon. Introduction of an additional train between Sealdah/Howrah and New Bongaigaon is, however, at present operationally not feasible due to lack of adequate line capacity via Farakka and for want of necessary terminal facilities at Sealdah/Howrah.

Construction of Thermal Power Plant in North Bengal

5755. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started construction of Thermal Power Plant at Dalkhola sanctioned for North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is expected to be commissioned into service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir The construction work on the Dalkhola Thermal Power Project has not yet commenced as the project has not so far been approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) The project is expected to take six years to be completed from the date of commencement of work.

बाढ़ से होने वाले विनाश को रोकने के लिए बक्सर से कोइलवर तक बांध का निर्माण करने की योजना

5756. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंघाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बाढ़ से होने वाले विनाश को रोकने के लिए बक्सर से कोइलवर तक एक बांध बनाने की योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिंघाई और बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य सरकार ने 10.10 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर शाहाबाद जिले में बक्सर से कोइलवर तक तटबन्ध के निर्माण के लिए एक स्कीम तैयार की है। स्कीम में 172 किलोमीटर तटबन्धों का निर्माण परिकल्पित है—गंगा के दाएं तट पर 94 किलोमीटर, गंगा की पूर्वी और पश्चिमी सहायक नदियों के दोनों तटों पर 67 किलोमीटर और कोइलवर पुल से गंगा के साथ इसके संगम तक सोन के बाएं तट पर 11 किलोमीटर। इस स्कीम से 79,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा।

Expenditure incurred on Power Generation Projects

5757. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent so far on power generation projects by the Centre and States in the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the power generation capacity added in these three years;

(c) whether the targets fixed in the Fourth Plan for power generation are likely to be achieved; and

(d) if not, the extent of short fall expected and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The amount spent on

generation projects during three years 1969-70 to 1971-72; is as per statement attached.

(b) The installed capacity added during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan is 2.75 million KW.

(c) and (d). The target for the Fourth Plan envisaged an addition of 9.2 m.kw. of installed generating capacity. According to the recent reviews, there may be a shortfall of about 3 to 3.5 million kw, due to the following reasons:

(i) Delay in receipt of main equipment	1.20 ml. KW.
(ii) Delay in receipt of main equipment as well as delay in completion of civil works.	1.20 ml. KW.
(iii) Delay in completion of civil works only.	0.85 ml. KW.
(iv) Delay in erection	0.20 ml. KW.
(v) Other reasons	0.11 ml. KW.
	3.56 ml. KW.

STATEMENT

Amount spent on generation projects during three years 1969-70 to 1971-72

States	Expenditure incurred on generation projects during 1969-70 to 1971-72 (Rs. Crores)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	57.30
2. Assam	8.29
3. Bihar	27.08
4. Gujarat	50.70
5. Haryana	25.26

6. Himachal Pradesh	7.19
7. Jammu and Kashmir	16.35
8. Kerala	29.58
9. Madhya Pradesh	9.24
10. Maharashtra	81.18
11. Manipur	0.59
12. Meghalaya (included under Assam)	
13. Mysore	8.37
14. Nagaland	0.11
15. Orissa	28.20
16. Punjab	69.89
17. Rajasthan	21.52
18. Tamil Nadu	38.35
19. Tripura	3.25
20. Uttar Pradesh	126.80
21. West Bengal	30.29
Total States	639.54

Union Territories	3.23
Central Projects	44.95
D.V.C.	21.47
Neyveli	2.89
Department of Atomic Energy	73.04
Grand Total	785.12

Railway Board's concern over delay in Wagon release

5758. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Standard' on the 2nd January, 1973 under the caption "Railway Board's concern over delay in wagon release";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to put an end to this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been improvement in release of wagons in Calcutta and Howrah areas during the months of October, 1972 to January, 1973 as compared to the corresponding months of the previous year.

(c) Besides enhancement in the rates of demurrage and wharfage charges from 1st December, 1972, the defaulting parties are contacted where necessary, to secure quick release of wagons.

मियां भाई न्यायाधिकरण पंचाट के परिणाम-
स्वरूप वित्तीय भार

5759. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मियां भाई न्यायाधिकरण की सिफारिश स्वीकार कर लेने से रेलवे को कितना अधिक वित्तीय भार वहन करना पड़ेगा;

(ख) ये सिफारिशें किस तिथि से कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवेक्षित अतिरिक्त धन यमि जुटावे के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में जन-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) अनुमान है कि मियां भाई अधिकरण की रिपोर्ट को पूरी तरह लागू करने में सरकार पर राजस्व लेखे में 12.5 करोड़ रुपये और पूंजी लेखे में 7 करोड़ रुपये का वार्षिक खर्च पड़ेगा।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें यह दिखाया गया है कि जिन सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने निर्णय ले लिया है, वे कौन सी तारीख से प्रभावी हैं, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (सभासद से रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-4701/73/अन्य सिफारिशों पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

(ग) 1973-74 के कार्यसंचालन व्यय के बजट अनुमानों में 6.73 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिससे उन निर्णयों का खर्च पूरा हो जायेगा जो लिये जा चुके हैं।

Surprise checks by Vigilance Organisation of Railways on Reservation Offices at Delhi and New Delhi Stations (Northern Railway)

5760. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5012 of the 19th December, 1972 regarding the surprise checks by Vigilance Organisation of Railways on Reservation Offices at Delhi and New Delhi Stations (Northern Railway) and to state:

(a) whether any action was taken against those found indulging in malpractices; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). During the checks conducted, no

staff was found indulging in mal-practices. As such, the question of taking action against the staff does not arise.

Periodical Transfers of Health Inspectors on Northern Railway

5761. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Health Inspectors over Northern Railway are working at particular stations for the last 10—20 years and others are being transferred from one station to another frequently;

(b) whether over other Indian Railways the Health Inspectors are transferred from one station to another periodically;

(c) if so, the reasons for not adopting uniform policy over all Indian Railways; and

(d) the number of Health Inspectors over Northern Railway working at one place/station for the last 10 to 20 years and what remedial steps the administration proposes to take to minimise the resentment prevailing amongst the Health Inspectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Yes, some have been working in the same place for 10 to 20 years. Transfers where made, are on promotion/reversion or in other exigencies of service etc. General orders for periodical transfers (which have also been now revoked) did not apply to this category.

(d) Eight. Government are not aware of any such resentment.

Reconstruction of Board of Directors of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited

5763. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited has been reconstituted after it became a Government of India Undertaking;

(b) if so, whether a number of I.O.C. personnel have been inducted into the Director's Board of I.B.P.; and

(c) whether the same Board also looks after I.B.P.'s subsidiaries, viz. Balmer Lawrie and others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ever since the IBP became a subsidiary of IOC in January, 1970 its Board of Directors has comprised the nominees of the IOC. Government of India acquired the shares of IBP from the IOC on 16-9-72, i.e. after IBP's Board of Directors had already been reconstituted in the Annual General Meeting of the IBP held on 29-6-72. The question of reconstituting the Board of the IBP will now arise only at the next Annual General Meeting normally scheduled to be held by 30th June, 1973. However, two additional Directors, i.e. one each from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals have been coopted on the Board of Directors of the IBP after the acquisition of IBP's shares by the Government from the IOC.

(c) No, Sir. Each Company has a separate Board of Directors.

Inter-Connections Between Foreign Companies and large Industrial Houses

5764. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the large industrial groups mentioned in the Monopoly Inquiry Commission's report are controlled by foreigners and what are the names of these groups;

(b) the total foreign capital invested in each of these groups; and

(c) how many of these foreign controlled companies have connections with domestic business groups and what is the nature of these connections?

in these houses through the foreign holding companies in the Paid-up capital of their Indian subsidiaries belonging to each of these houses as 31-3-71 is given in the statement attached.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Monopoly Inquiry Commission showed 14 of the 75 industrial groups as appearing to be under foreign control. The names of these foreign controlled houses and the foreign capital invested

(c) The information is not available as the Companies Act, 1956 does not define a foreign controlled company and further there is no provision in the Companies Act, whereby the nationality of the shareholder is required to be disclosed.

Statement

LIST OF FOREIGN CONTROLLED HOUSES AS PER MIC REPORT

S.No. Name of the foreign controlled house.

Amount of foreign capital invested by Foreign Holding Cos. in the P.U.C. of their Indian Subsidiaries belonging to respective Houses as on 31-3-1971.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Andrew Yule	16.00
2. Bird-Heilgers	83.59
3. Finlay	..
4. Gillanders	66.52
5. I.C.I.	1795.43
6. Jardine Henderson	19.61
7. Macneill & Barry	..
8. Parry	55.00
9. Pierce Leslie	..
10. Swedish Match	282.00
11. Tube Investments	272.15
12. Wallace	30.00
13. Balmer Lawrie*	..
14. Binny**	..

*Balmer Lawrie was merged by ILPIC with the Goenka House.

**Binny House was merged with Macneill & Barry (Sl. No. 7) by Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee.

चकिया स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) से बालिका उच्च विद्यालय तक अग्रोच रोड का निर्माण

5765. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे में चकिया स्टेशन से पूर्व की ओर एक गर्ल्स हाई स्कूल एवं मिडिल स्कूल आधा फर्लांग की दूरी पर स्थित है;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्कूलों की लड़कियों को स्कूल जाने के लिए रेलवे लाइन के बचल से गुजरना पड़ता है और रेलवे विभाग ने लड़कियों के स्कूल जाने के लिए अभी तक अग्रोच रोड नहीं बनाई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चकिया में बालिका उच्च विद्यालय तक अग्रोच रोड का निर्माण करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (घ) . एक गैर-रेलवे गर्ल्स हाई स्कूल और एक गैर-रेलवे गर्ल्स मिडिल स्कूल चकिया स्टेशन से पूरव रेलवे सीमा के बाहर गैर-सरकारी जमीन पर स्थित हैं । स्कूल तक पहुंच मार्ग की व्यवस्था करना रेलवे की जिम्मेवारी नहीं है ।

“भागीरथ” पत्रिका का प्रकाशन

5766. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय की ओर से हिंदी में ‘भागीरथ’ पत्रिका प्रकाशित की जाती है;

(ख) क्या उक्त पत्रिका का प्रकाशन निश्चित समय पर और नियमित ढंग से नहीं किया जाता;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस पत्रिका का प्रकाशन भारत की सभी र 1९८० भाषाओं में करने का है और यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ होने की संभावना

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा) : (क) से (ग) .—अंग्रेजी त्रैमासिक ‘भागीरथ’ का हिन्दी रूपान्तर अक्टूबर, 1972 से प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है । प्रारंभिक कठिनाइयों के कारण, प्रथम दो प्रकाशनों में कुछ विलम्ब हो गया है ।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

बिहार में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए धनराशि

फरक्का, खजूरियाघाट और कोरापट-बस्तर परियोजनाओं के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता

5767. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

5768. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र ने बिहार में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी है; और

(क) क्या सरकार ने फरक्का, खजूरियाघाट परियोजनाओं और कोरापट-बस्तर परियोजना के निकट कार्य करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ते के संबंध में निर्णय देने के लिए श्री के० एन० वाचू की अध्यक्षता में एक संयुक्त न्यायाधिकरण की नियुक्ति की थी; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितनी धनराशि दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

(ख) क्या श्री वाचू द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय के अनुसार, उपरोक्त स्थानों में लगभग चार हजार रेलवे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता दिया गया था ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) और (ख): ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था राज्य योजना परिव्ययों में से की जाती है। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को उनकी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए, योगात्मक वित्त सहायता ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के जरिए दी जाती है जिसकी स्थापना जुलाई, 1969 में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में की गई थी। मार्च, 1973 के अन्त तक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की 30 स्कीमों स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें 3,545 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण, 43,422 पंपसेटों के ऊर्जन और 6,887 लघु तथा कृषि उद्योगों को बिजली प्रदाय करने के लिए, 1731.36 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता सम्मिलित है।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) फरक्का बांध परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लगभग 2,743 कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता स्वीकृत किया गया था। डी० बी० कै० परियोजना क्षेत्र के कोरापुट और बस्तर जिलों में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को ऐसे किसी भत्ते की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गयी है, क्योंकि इनमें से कोई भी वास्तविक रूप में किसी ऐसे काम पर नहीं लगा है जिसका परियोजना से सीधा संबंध है।

चालू वर्ष के दौरान ऋण सहायता, बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रस्तुत तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा नियत मानदण्डों के अनुसार अनुमोदित की गई स्कीमों की संख्या पर निर्भर करेगी।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को वर्दियों की सप्लाई

5769. श्री कमल मिश्र सधुकर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के हजारों कर्मचारियों को किन कारणों से वर्ष 1972 के लिए वर्दियां अभी तक नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध के दौरान "बर्दी-शीर्षक" के अन्तर्गत कटौती की गई थी, जो कि अभी तक चली आ रही है और जिस पर अभी तक पुनर्विचार नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस बारे में कोई नया निर्णय करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 1972 की गर्मियों के लिए वस्त्रों की पूरी सप्लाई हो चुकी है। जहां तक 1972-73 की सर्दियों के लिए वस्त्रों का संबंध है, सप्लाई में विलम्ब का कारण यह था (1) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बिजली की सप्लाई के कारण सरकारी आयुध कारखाना, शाहजहांपुर द्वारा ओवर कोटों की सप्लाई के लिए सुपूर्दगी अनुसूची का पालन नहीं किया गया और (2) महानिदेशक, संभरण और निपटान के दर ठेके पर संभरण-कर्ताओं द्वारा ऊर्जी जसियों की सप्लाई नहीं हुई।

फिर भी, इस दिशा में निरन्तर प्रयास किया जा रहा है और आशा है शीघ्र ही बकाया वस्त्रों की काफी मात्रा में सप्लाई हो जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध के दौरान वर्दियों में कोई कटौती नहीं की गयी थी।

लेकिन मितव्ययता के उद्देश्य से 1966 के कुछ अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे जो अभी भी लागू हैं। वर्दी समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर रेल कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न कोटियों की वर्दियां सप्लाई करने के समूचे प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Setting up of a Committee on sharing of waters of different rivers

5770. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent Committee to look after the sharing of waters of different rivers in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As a result of the increasing use of water resources of the country and the programmes of larger utilisation in the future the need has been recognised for evolving a national water policy and form a National Water Resources Council and Rivers Basin Commissions so as to ensure a continuous appraisal of the needs for water and the most

beneficial and equitable allocation of available water for different uses in the interest of the country as a whole.

As a first step it would be necessary to amend some provisions in the Constitution so as to reflect the concept of water as a national asset and to provide for the settlement of inter-State river disputes by conciliation, arbitration or otherwise. Views of the State Governments have been sought on these issues.

Construction of Thanneermuckom Bund and Thottappalli Spillway in Kerala

5771. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the construction of the Thanneermuckom bundh and Thottappalli spillway in Alleppey District, Kerala stands at present;

(b) the total expenditure estimated for this scheme when it began and the estimated expenditure for it now for its completion;

(c) what are the works of this scheme completed so far and how much money has been spent on it till now; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the construction of this Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Thanneermuckom project has been planned to be done in three stages, each stage covering one third of the total length of the bundh. The first stage along with the twin lock is completed and the work on the second stage is in progress.

The original cost of the project was Rs. 1.50 crores. It is now estimated to cost about Rs. 4.4 crores. The expenditure incurred so far on the project is about Rs. 3 crores,

(d) The delay is mainly due to the inadequate provision of funds by the State Government; other contributory factors are defaulting of contractors, unforeseen technical problems and the lack of special equipments like dredgers etc.

Benefits achieved from construction of Thanneermuckom Project, Kerala

5772. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the benefits expected to be achieved by the construction of Thanneermuckom project and Thottappalli spillway in Alleppey, Kerala;

(b) what are the benefits so far achieved from this scheme; and

(c) when this project is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The salt water barrier at Thanneermuckom is intended to prevent ingress of salt water in order to protect the single crop paddy land and enable second crop cultivation and is expected to result in an increased production of 41,000 tons of rice. It is expected that the barrier would be commissioned in December 1974, when benefits will start accruing from it. This barrier is essential for the Kuttanad development scheme, a major land reclamation scheme to enable cultivation of 51,000 ha. of paddy land and increase paddy production by 141,000 tons of paddy.

The Thottappally spillway was completed in December 1954 during the first five year plan. The spillway is for letting out flood water during rainy season and to prevent ingress of salinity from the sea and it has been effective in mitigating the ravages of flood in Kuttanad area in Alleppey district.

Setting up of General Stores Depot-cum-Scrap Shop in Trivandrum

5773. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Broad Gauge Feeding Centre in Madras is required to meet even the needs of Railway in down South;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to strengthen the store depots in the South; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a General Stores Depot-cum-Scrap shop in Trivandrum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Broad Gauge feeding depot in Madras is meeting the need of the railway in Broad Gauge area in South up to Cochin Harbour terminus. Needs of Metre Gauge area like Trivandrum are met from Nagapattinam and Golden Rock Depots.

(b) and (c). No. The present arrangement is considered satisfactory.

Construction of Railway Over-Bridges at Tellicherry Station and Temple Gate in Kerala

5774. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1370 on the 8th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the Railway over-bridges near the Railway stations in Tellicherry and Temple Gate in Kerala has been taken up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Plans and estimates for both the works are yet to be finalised and the

same are pending with the State Government who are the sponsoring authorities. The bridge portion is to be constructed by the Railway, whereas the approaches are to be constructed 'by the State Government. The estimate for the works will be sanctioned, and work started, as soon as the State Government are ready to take up their portion of the work, so that the bridge portions and the approaches are completed more or less simultaneously.

Construction of Over-bridges in Kerala

5775. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway over-bridges were constructed in Kerala in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) how many more will be constructed during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 1971-72—One.

1972-73—Two.

(b) There are a number of proposals in various stages of investigation, preparation of plans and estimates in consultation with the State Government. There is no proposal for construction of any over-bridge during 1973-74.

New Railway Lines in Northern States in Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

5776. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state which are the new Railway lines in northern states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for which surveys have been in progress or have already been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Information regarding Railway Statistics is not compiled State-wise or Region-wise, but Railway-wise. The States of Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are served by Central, Northern, North Eastern, Eastern, South Eastern and Western Railways. Particulars of Surveys for new lines carried out in the past on these Railways are given in Chapter—IV—New Construction and Engineering Works—of the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for each respective year. Copies of the Reports upto the year 1971-72 are available in the Library of the Parliament.

New lines for which Surveys were sanctioned in the above mentioned States during 1972-73 are as under:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Jagadhri-Chandi Garh
Ludhiana link. | Survey
Completed
& under
Report
compilation |
| (2) Sahdara-Saharanpur
Separate BG line | |
| (3) Jhanjharpur-Laukaha
Bazar link. | Survey
completed. |
| (4) Dahli-Rajhara Jagdalpur
Link | |
| (5) Hasanpur-Sakri link | } Surveys in
progress. |
| (6) Satna-Rewa-Beohari link | |

Loss caused due to delay in sanctioning Mithapur Project

5777. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay by Government in sanctioning Mithapur project has cost our country Rs. 25 crores on the import of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to wipe out this loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). This Project was cleared by the issue of a letter of intent, but this has not yet been converted into an industrial licence pending fulfilment by the company of certain essential conditions in the letter of intent. The foreign exchange saving is estimated at Rs. 20 crores per annum when the plant is in production at full rated capacity.

Delay in Commissioning Cochin and Barauni Fertilizer Project

5778. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for delay in completing and commissioning Cochin and Barauni Fertilizer projects under his charge; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite the commissioning of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Slippage in the construction of the Cochin Project was mainly due to delay in the supply of indigenous equipment. The construction of the project has been completed and trial runs are in progress. The slippage in commissioning is, however, due to difficulties encountered during the trial runs. As regards the Barauni fertilizer project, the slippage in the completion schedule has been mainly due to (i) non-availability of steel for site fabrication as well as fabrication of equipment indigenously; (ii) delay in receipt of some of the imported raw materials like stainless steel; (iii) delayed delivery of indigenous equipment; and (iv) delay in the completion of supply and erection contract by indigenous parties. Transportation bottlenecks for heavy items of equipment and labour troubles have also contributed to delay. All possible assistance has

been and is being provided to the projects to remove the various bottlenecks encountered.

Countries from which Crude Oil was imported

5779. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of the countries from which crude oil was imported during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is as under:—

Year	Names of the countries from which crude oil was imported
1970	Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.
1971	Iran and Saudi Arabia.
1972	Iran, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Prosecution by Railways against Employees for Misappropriation

5780. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many prosecutions were launched by the Railways which involved more than Rs. 10,000 relating to fraud and misappropriation by the Railway employees during the year 1969—72;

(b) how many resulted in conviction; and

(c) the steps taken to check such cases of fraud and misappropriation by Railway employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of

(c) In addition to investigations into complaints of frauds and misappropriation the Railways also conduct preventive checks and regular inspections with a view to unearthing such malpractices. Every case after detection is also investigated to see if there is any lacunae in the procedure in force and to locate areas of non-observance of rules and orders.

Compensation for loss, damage, theft and pilferage of Sugar, Jaggery, Tea, Textile and Machinery

5781. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation paid year to year since 1970 for loss, damage, theft and pilferage of sugar, jaggery, tea, textiles and machinery; and

(b) how many prosecutions were launched during this period and how many resulted in conviction of the offenders in connection with loss, damage, theft and pilferage of goods under the custody of the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The amount of compensation paid on account of loss, theft, pilferage, damage etc. of sugar, jaggery, tea and textiles is given in the attached statement. Separate claims statistics on the item 'machinery' are not maintained.

(b) the number of persons prosecuted and convicted since 1970 in connection with loss, damage, theft and pilferage of goods under the custody of the Railways is as under:—

Year	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted
1970	3961	1567
1971	3947	1328
1972	3714	1012

Statement

Amount of compensation paid on account of loss, theft, pilferage, damage etc.

Commodities	1969-70 (Rs in lakhs)	1970-71 (Rs in lakhs)	1971-72 (Rs in lakhs)
Sugar	95.66	105.64	96.72
Jaggery	7.44	5.27	4.38
Tea	41.50	40.32	47.53
Textiles	75.54	65.75	71.02

Decline in Movement of Coal to Power Stations

5782. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decrease in the movement of coal by Railways during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the extent to which such decline took place and the causes thereof;

(c) whether there was any decline in the movement of coal to various thermal power stations also, if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) whether the movement of coal by Railway took place according to the expectations of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There has been no decrease in the movement of coal by Railways during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 as compared to 1970-71.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Movement of coal by rail was according to expectations only in the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

National Railway Users Consultative Council

5783. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in reconstituting the National Railway Users' Consultative Council, provision of membership from Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee has been withdrawn recently;

(b) whether this step will not debar the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees of the different Railways from highlighting their difficulties and giving suggestions to National Railway Users' Consultative Council; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The National Railway Users' Consultative Council deals with broad policy matters relating to the services and facilities provided by the Railways. Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee function at the Headquarters of each zonal railway to deal with local matters concerning the zones. The suggestions made at the Zonal Committee meetings which are not within the competence of the Zonal Railway are referred to the Railway Ministry for consideration.

Rail Connection between Jamnagar and Morvi-Maliya (Western Railway)

5784. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Jamnagar and Morvi-Maliya on Western Railway; and

(b) if so, what is the present position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Wagons to carry salt from Saurashtra Region in Gujarat

5785. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the demand of wagons

to carry salt from the Sourashtra Region in Gujarat District-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of wagons supplied to each area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Statistics of loading are not maintained by the railways civil district-wise. Saurashtra Region is mostly served by the Bhavnagar and Rajkot Divisions of Western Railway and particulars of demands placed and wagons loaded with salt from these two Divisions during the last three years are as under:—

Category of salt	1970		1971		1972	
	No. of demands placed	No. of wagons loaded	No. of demands placed	No. of wagons loaded	No. of demands placed	No. of wagons loaded
Programmed salt	14977	14163	18645	14526	24869	18655
Industrial salt	7035	6093	10562	8998	3414	2538
Non-programmed salt	21383	16810	32157	13706	30003	10243

Linking of Major Operational Centres with integrated communication system

5786. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister stated in Delhi while inaugurating Delhi—Mughalsarai Microwave system that all major operational centres of the Indian Railways would be linked by an integrated communication system by 1976; and

(b) if so, its advantages for the efficient running of trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The integrated Microwave system of communication will provide reliable "on demand" communication between important centres of rail operation like major Loco Sheds, yards, Interchange points, control offices, Divisional and Zonal Headquarter offices, alongwith Radio patching of existing open wire control communication. This would enable proper control, co-ordination and efficient operation of Railway working.

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच तेल की खोज के लिये करार

5787. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों में और समुद्र के अन्दर तेल की खोज के लिए भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच एक करार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त करार के अन्तर्गत अब तक कहाँ-कहाँ तेल की खोज का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है; और

(ग) इस करार से भारत को किस सीमा तक लाभ होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दहापुरोड और दोहद के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन

5789. श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दहापुरोड और दोहद के बीच रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) जी, नहीं.

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे में फायरमैनो का तबादला

5790. श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में फायरमैनो के तबादले के बारे में क्या नियम हैं;

(ख) क्या अलग अलग जोनों के लिए भिन्न भिन्न नियम हैं; और

(ग) क्या वहां अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पद हैं और इन पदों को किस तरह से भरा जाता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) . रेलों पर अराजपत्रित रेल कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण, जिनमें फायरमैन भी शामिल हैं, आमतौर पर उनकी क्रमिक वरिष्ठता यूनिटों के भीतर ही किया जाता है ।

(ग) जी हां । जहां तक फायरमैन "ए" का संबंध है, 75 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरी जाती हैं । इस सीधी भर्ती के कोटे में आरक्षित रिक्तियां का निर्धारित प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जन जातियों को आवंटित किया जाता है । फायरमैन "बी" और फायरमैन "सी" के मामले में, जहां ये पद पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं आरक्षित रिक्तियों का निर्धारित प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जन जातियों को आवंटित किया जाता है ।

Providing sitting accommodation to each Third Class Passenger

5791. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any plan to assure each and every third class passenger of at least sitting accommodation whenever he buys a ticket for travelling on any train; and

(b) what are the plans of the Ministry to ease overcrowding in Third class bogies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. However, as mentioned in para 29 of the Budget Speech on 20th February, 1973, the entire accommodation on Selected Super Fast Express Trains would be reserved and every passenger in these trains will therefore have guaranteed accommodation.

(b) In order to assess the extent of overcrowding in third class, census of occupation is conducted twice a year. On the basis of the results of these studies undertaken by the Railways, efforts are made to introduce additional trains, to augment the loads of existing trains and to extend the runs of trains keeping in view the availability of rolling stock, sectional and terminal capacity etc.

During the period April to November, 1972 a total of 136 trains involving 7,398 additional daily train kilometres were introduced/extended and the loads of 338 trains were augmented utilising 521 coaches.

It has been decided to replace the existing second class coaches/compartments by third class coaches/compartments, which will also help relieve overcrowding in III Class.

Improvement in the Working of Zonal Committees

5792. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that even the most reasonable demands of the members of Zonal Committees are either turned down or go into deaf ears of the Railway administration;

(b) what are the advantages that accrue to the Railways because of the deliberations of the Zonal Committees when their individual and/or collective demands have no meaning to the Railway administration; and

(c) whether any improvement is likely to be made in the working of such Committees and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Full advantage is taken by the Railway Administrations of the suggestions and advice received from the members of Zonal Users' Consultative Committees and these are adopted to the extent feasible. Within the financial resources available, recommendations of the Committee are accepted.

(c) For identifying himself more closely with the interests of the local users it has been decided by the Minister that he will personally attend one meeting of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee on each zone. This will infuse a new vitality in the functioning of these Committees and held in speedier solution of many local problems of the users.

Commissioning of first fuel oil based fertilizer plant

5793. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of India's first fuel oil based fertilizer factory has started; and

(b) by what time it is expected to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to present indications, the project is expected to be completed and be ready for commissioning by January 1976. Commercial production is expected to be established six months thereafter i.e. by July 1976.

Purchase of shares by Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys of Orissa

5794. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited of Orissa at Bhubaneswar which runs the ferro-sylcon plant at Thiruvelli in Koraput (Orissa) had purchased shares of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa;

(b) if so, when and what is the amount involved in this; and

(c) whether it had taken the permission for this from the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Kerosene from Soviet Union

5795. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with Soviet Union recently to import 6.5 lakh tonnes of Kerosene; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Government of India have a long term Trade Agreement for the period 1971—75 with the USSR and this Agreement provides, apart from other items, the import of superior kerosene and high speed diesel oils also every year. The Trade Plan provision for the current year i.e. 1973 provides for the import of 5.0 lakh tonnes of kerosene oil and 1.0 lakh tonnes of high speed diesel oil. Against this provision, IOC has negotiated for the import of 5.50 lakh tonnes of superior kerosene oil during 1973. ICC will be signing a contract with the USSR suppliers M/s. SOJUZNEFTEXPORT in this regard shortly. This quantity of 5.50 lakh tonnes of kerosene oil is in addition to the quantity of 0.80 lakh tonnes of kerosene oil that is being supplied during the current year under the contract signed for the year 1972.

The above supplies will be made against rupee payment.

Prime Minister's arbitration in Sona river water dispute with Madhya Pradesh

5796. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have recently requested the Prime Minister to arbitrate in Sona river water dispute with Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No written request has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss in production of fertilizer at Trombay

5797. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizer at Trombay has been hit due to disruption in supply of petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Multi-purpose signal device on Delhi-Meerut Railway line

5798. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Northern Railway have introduced a multi-purpose coloured lights signal device on Delhi-Meerut Railway line;

(b) if so, the salient features of the functioning of such a device;

(c) how far the new device is superior to the previous system; and

(d) whether the same system will be adopted on other Railways in the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes; Multiple Aspect Colour light signalling has been introduced on the Delhi-Meerut City section of Northern Railway, except at Ghazlabad where similar work is in progress.

(b) and (c). Colour light signals have better visibility and display uniform aspects during the day as well as at night. The system of Multiple

Aspect Colour light signalling provides the driver with a timely warning, while approaching a signal at danger. A driver also gets an indication of the aspect exhibited by the signal ahead, which enables him to regulate his train better.

(d) Multiple Aspect Signalling is being provided on all Railways, as and when the existing signalling requires replacement, both on trunk routes and main lines, on a programmed basis. All new electrified sections are also being provided with Multiple Aspect Colour light signalling.

Regulating the working of Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies

5000. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Government propose to regulate the working of the foreign pharmaceutical companies, and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Government have recently reviewed the Industrial policy and as a result thereof the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has now been included in the list of industries in which the foreign concerns and subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies are eligible to participate. Their investment applications will be considered as per guidelines on the dilution of foreign equity, and will also be examined with reference to technological aspects, export potentialities etc. The imports of drugs and intermediates are being regulated on an increasing scale by canalisation through STC with a view to ensure that such items are not purchased at high prices from foreign companies, including parent organizations. The import of raw materials is allowed to small companies having a turn-over of less than Rs. 1 crore, on a higher scale than to the larger units. This measure will help build up the small scale sector.

Applications from foreign companies for grant of industrial licences for formulation activities are generally not favoured unless coupled with proposals for production of bulk drugs. They are also generally bound down to supply a substantial portion of their bulk drug production to the non-associated formulators which is also expected to help growth of the Indian sector.

Import of crude oil during 1972-73 and its allocation to public and private sector agencies

5801. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude Oil imported in the country during 1972-73 and the country-wise break-up of the imports;

(b) the shares of each Private oil company and Public sector agencies in this total import and the prices paid by the public sector agencies and the private companies for the imported crude; and

(c) whether there is any difference between these prices and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) The information for 1972 is as under:—

Name of the country	Quantity of Crude Oil imported (Approx) (In million tonnes)
Iran	9.654
Saudi Arabia	2.510
Iraq	0.146
TOTAL	12.310

(b) and (c). Out of 12.31 million tonnes, 7.237 million tonnes was imported by the private oil companies and 5.073 million tonnes by the public sector agencies. The company-wise break-up of these figures of imports is as under:—

Private Oil Companies	In million tonnes
Burmah-Shell	3.575
Esso	2.510
Caltex	1.152
TOTAL	7.237

Public Sector

1. Cochin Refineries	2.363
2. Madras Refineries	2.605
3. Indian Oil Corporation	0.105
	5.073

The prices at present being claimed by the companies for the import of crude oil are as under:—

Private Oil Company

1. Burmah-Shell	\$2.250/bbl.
2. Esso	\$2.087/bbl.
3. Caltex	\$2.250/bbl.

Public Sector

1. Madras Refineries	\$1.92/bbl (Suppliers have claimed \$2.21/bbl from January, 1973)
2. Cochin Refineries	\$2.0515/bbl.
3. Indian Oil Corporation	It is not in the commercial interests of the IOC to disclose this price.

As the type, specifications, sources and terms of import of crude Oil vary from company to company, the prices claimed by them are not comparable.

Alleged wastage of Rs. 40 crores on oil wells in Gujarat

5802. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in "Blitz" an English Weekly published from Bombay, dated the 17th February, 1973 under the caption "ONGC wastes Rs. 40 crores on dud wells"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Chairman, ONGC, has been asked to get an enquiry made into the various allegations.

Report submitted by Committee of officers of Howrah division of Eastern railway for rehabilitation of Howrah-Amta and Howrah, Sheakhala Light Railway

5803. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 17th July, 1972, a Committee headed by ENC (Track) and assisted by respective Divisional officers of engineering, mechanical and signal branches, along with Divisional Accounts Officer of Howrah division, Eastern Railway, was appointed to examine the condition of track, workshop equipment and other assets of Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala light railways and to indicate the steps to be taken for rehabilitation work;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has recently submitted its reports to Government;

(c) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(d) the reasons why the report has not been laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) In compliance with the Railway Board's orders dated 17-7-1972, the Eastern Railway had appointed this Survey Committee.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) Fish-plates, sleepers, rails and costly fittings from rolling stock are missing;

(ii) Shops, markets and coal depots have come up on the Railway track;

(iii) About Rs. 82 lakhs will be incurred in rehabilitating the assets of the two Light Railways;

(iv) About 53 weeks would be required for reviving the two Light Railways.

(d) It was not necessary in respect of a report submitted by a purely departmental Survey Committee.

Monopoly of private sector in the field of power Consultancy Services

5804. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a virtual monopoly of private sector in the field of power Consultancy Services in spite of availability of tried and proved expertise/experience in this field in Public Sector; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to break this private sector monopoly; and

(c) if so, how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. In the case of hydro electric projects, the major part of the consultancy work for design and engineering is carried out by design Organisations under State and Central Governments. In the case of thermal projects, there are mainly three established independent Consultancy Organisations, two of which are in the private sector and one in the public sector. The proposals of further augmenting consultancy services in the thermal field in the public sector are under consideration.

Linking of power planning with Five Year Plans

5805. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to the conclusion that power planning should not be linked to the Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Power Development being a continuous process requires to be planned on a long-term basis. It is, therefore, necessary to have a long term perspective plan for power Development. The Annual and Five Year Power Plans have to be dovetailed with the long-term perspective plan.

Representation from Fitters of Loco Shed, Allahabad

5806. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5032 on the 19th December, 1972 regarding representation from Fitters of Loco Shed, Allahabad and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the required information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Question No, Date & Reference	Subject	Remarks
1	2	3

Unstarred Question No. Asking :

5032 dated the 19th December, 1972 by Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi.

(a) whether several representations have been received by the Railway Authorities during the period 1968-71 about due seniority, promotion, increments and scales of pay etc. from certain fitters of the Allahabad Loco Shed, who had been wrongly removed from service in the year 1947 and were reinstated in service after the Allahabad High Court held in 1964 that their removal orders were illegal ; and

(a) Yes, only one representation was received.

1

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3

(b) if so, the date of each representation, points raised in each of them and the action taken thereon ?

(b) The representation is dated 12-8-1969. There in the employee has requested for proforma promotion and fixation of pay consequent upon his reinstatement in service in pursuance of a judgement of the Allahabad High Court. This is under examination.

रेल दुर्घटनाओं में जान और माल की हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति

5807. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की हुई हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति देने संबंधी निर्णय सरकार करती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका आधार क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) सरकार ने वर्तमान कानूनों से भिन्न आधार पर मुआवजा देने का कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Extension of Shoranur-Nilambur Railway Line up to Calicut

5809. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Shoranur-Nilambur Railway to Calicut to make it economic; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to examine the possibility of such a proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) In view of the tight financial position & poor traffic prospects, it would be difficult to consider this line at present.

Supply of Equipment from Malaysia for Power Plants

5811. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Malaysian Government for the supply of equipment for three Power Plants; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. have secured, in 1971, an order from the National Electricity Board Malaysia to design, manufacture, erect and commission three oil fired boilers of 120 MW capacity for the 'Tuanku' a far Power Station at Port Dickson, Malaysia, valued at Malaysian 38,007,052 (Rs. 9.31 crores). The first boiler is

to be erected at site and commissioned within 30 months from the date of order to proceed with the work, the second boiler within 38 months and the entire work is to be completed within 62 months.

In addition to the above, in January 1970, the BHEL secured an order from the National Electricity Board, Malaysia, for the supply, erection and commissioning of 2 Nos. 5,50,000 lb/hr. boilers. These boilers are already under various stages of erection site in Malaysia.

Cancellation of transfer of Parcel Clerks at New Delhi Station to Kalka Station

5812. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Parcel clerks working at New Delhi station were transferred to Kalka station in the month of February, 1973 on account of misbehaviour and misconduct;

(b) whether these transfers have been cancelled and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some investigations are also in progress against them by the Vigilance Department, Railway Board for causing loss of revenue to the administration by not realising the undercharges on the consignments of oranges in the year 1972; and

(d) if so, further action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Only one Parcel clerk was ordered to be transferred from New Delhi to Kalka but the transfer order has been stayed pending further investigations.

(c) The Parcel clerk concerned along with some other staff figured in a case of alleged non-recovery of undercharges on a consignment of oranges.

The matter is currently under enquiry by the Vigilance Directorate, Railway Board.

(d) Appropriate action will be taken against the staff concerned in the light of the results of enquiries.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का मापदण्ड

5813. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री भगीरथ भंडार :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में किलोमीटर में रेलवे लाइन कम हैं;

(ख) क्या गत 20 वर्षों से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की मांग की जा

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए कोई मापदंड निर्धारित किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं । मध्य प्रदेश में किलोमीटर में रेलवे लाइनों की लम्बाई उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर अन्य सभी राज्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ) . वर्तमान नियमों के अंतर्गत, नयी लाइनों की वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभकर होना चाहिए; परम्परागत रीति से पूंजी निवेश दर 6.75 प्रतिशत और बढ़ागत नकद प्रवाह रीति से 10 प्रतिशत

प्रतिफल मिलना चाहिए बशर्ते ये लाइनें सामरिक कारणों से अपेक्षित न हों। प्रायः भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना खनिज और प्राकृतिक संपदाओं के दोहन, पत्तन सुविधाओं के विस्तार आदि की सेवा करने वाली लाइनें ही वित्तीय लाभप्रदता के मानदण्ड को पूरा करती हैं फिर भी, देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विकास के प्रयोजन से अपेक्षित नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए, जैसा कि रेल मंत्री महोदय अपने बजट भाषण में बता चुके हैं, नीचे लिखे आधार पर एक नये दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जा रहा है :—

- (i) लाइन के निर्माण की अवधि में और उसके बन जाने तथा यातायात के लिए खुल जाने के बाद कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट वर्षों तक सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश देयता के भुगतान से पूर्णतः अथवा आंशिक रूप से छूट देना;
- (ii) भूमि दे कर और निर्माण-कार्य के लिए मुफ्त श्रम की व्यवस्था करके निर्माण की लागत कम करने में राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों का सहयोग;
- (iii) नव-निर्मित लाइन के लिए लागू किराये और माल भाड़े के ढांचे में उपबुक्त ऊर्ध्वगामी समायोजन करना, जिसे सामान्य भाषा में "प्रभार्य मील-दूरी में स्फीति" कहा जाता है;
- (iv) विच्छिन्न आधार पर किराया भाड़ा लगाना ताकि मानक किराये-भाड़ को अधिक-दूरी-कम-किराया वाली संरचना के विरुद्ध संतुलन बनाया जा सके।

Occupation of passenger bogies by Milk Vendors between Delhi and Ghaziabad

5814. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that all passenger bogies are occupied by Milk Vendors in trains running between Delhi and Ghaziabad especially in the morning and evening and Railway authorities show their inability to take any action against the Milk vendors and the passengers face great inconvenience in these local trains; and

(b) if so, the action to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Government are aware that Milk Vendors travel between Delhi and Ghaziabad specially in the morning and evening hours by certain trains but frequent checks are carried out by Ticket Checking Staff to ensure that they do not cause avoidable inconvenience to other passengers. On 2 Dn. ATD Passenger train which leaves Delhi at 8-30 hrs. and which is mostly availed by Milk Vendors, 1½ bogies with a total carrying capacity of 120 seats have been earmarked separately for them.

Electric Train between Palwal and Delhi

5815. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for running an electric train between Palwal and Delhi in the near future;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether any survey has been done in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A feasibility study by the Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation (Railways) for the requirements of intra-city and suburban traffic for Delhi Metropolitan Area is currently in Progress. A final decision in regard to the scope of works required, including introduction of electric trains would be taken on receipt and examination of their report.

Curbs on distribution of profits by companies

5816. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for declaring a time bound ban on distributable profits and to plough them back into industry for a period of five years;

(b) if so, from whom; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proportion of Skilled and Unskilled Labour engaged in 1 Kilometre of Railway Line in B.G. Category

5817. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total employment potential of 1 kilometre of Railway line in the broad gauge category; and

(b) of the above, what is the proportion of skilled and unskilled labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b). Staff strength, skilled and unskilled, is provided taking into account several factors, like work load, nature of work, equipment in use etc., and not on kilometreage or gauge of track.

Talks held with Andhra Pradesh Governor's advisor on power crisis

5818. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently held talks with Andhra Pradesh Governor's Advisor regarding the power crisis in the State; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Yes, Sir. The Minister of Irrigation and Power had discussions with the Advisor to Governor of Andhra Pradesh on the 8th March 1973 at Andhra regarding the power position in the State.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power gave a number of suggestions for improvement and further development. These include the following:—

(i) Central Water and Power Commission may convene a meeting to examine optimum regulation from Machkund and Balimela so as to relieve to a small extent the power shortage in Andhra Pradesh and also to ensure enough water for commissioning of the Balimela Power House.

(ii) If necessary a Joint Management Board could be set up to regulate the release of water and sharing of power between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in respect of Machkund Power house as also generation of power at Balimela and Upper Sileru.

(iii) An expert Team of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should study the working of Ramagundam 'A' Power Station which was generating 5 MW against the installed capacity of 37.5 MW.

(iv) Efforts should be made to commission the first unit of Kothagudem 'B' Station in June 1973 as scheduled.

- (v) A Special Officer should be posted by the State Electricity Board to assure supply of proper quality coal free of stones to the power stations.

- (vi) An extra amount of Rs. 4.0 crores should be provided for the Lower Sileru Project during 1973-74.

- (vii) High priority should be given to Vijayawada Thermal Project (2x200 MW).

Cases pending with Andhra Pradesh High Court

5819. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases pending before the Andhra Pradesh High Court;

(b) since when these cases have been pending; and

(c) what are the reasons for the slow disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The total number of cases pending at the end of 1972 was 19,527, comprising of 15,892 main cases and 3,635 miscellaneous cases.

(b) A statement showing the period of pendency of the main cases is attached. Similar information in respect of the miscellaneous cases is not readily available. It is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) (i) Increase in institutions, and

(ii) Election Petitions in the hearing of which seven Judges are engaged.

STATEMENT

Number of main Cases		Since when pending
3	.	1965
4	.	1966
17	.	1967
70	.	1968
259	.	1969
824	.	1970
3,572	.	1971
11,143	.	1972

Power cut in Andhra Pradesh

5820. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government cut ranging from 10 to 50 per cent;

(b) if so, to what extent the power cut will affect industrial and agricultural production in the State; and

(c) upto what period the power cut will remain in force in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government have imposed power cuts ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent on demand and energy from 25th February 1973.

(b) No detailed quantitative assessment of the effect of the power cut on industrial and agricultural production has been made.

(c) The position in respect of power cut will ease when the 62.5 MW unit at Ramagundem Thermal Power Station which is under forced outage is re-commissioned and one unit of 110 MW is commissioned at Kothagudem Power Station in June 1973. On its

commissioning, supply from Balimela Hydro Electric Project is also expected to be made available to Andhra Pradesh for some time.

Action against M/s. Smith and Nephew and M/s. Anglo-Thai Corporation for Contravening Industries (Development and Reg.) Act

5821 SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3 against M/s. Smith and Nephew and M/s. Anglo-Thai Corporation for having contravened provisions of the Industries (Dev. and Reg.) Act, has been under consideration and when it is expected to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): M/s. Smith and Nephew India Limited hold an industrial licence for the manufacture of Nivea Cream and Nivea Skin Oil. They have submitted an application for a c.o.b. licence for the manufacture of a number of items including Nivea Vanishing Cream and the application is under consideration.

M/s. Anglo-Thai Corporation Limited are not borne on the list of the D.G.T.D. Detailed particulars about this company have, therefore, been called for from the State Government concerned.

Delay in Vitamin 'C' Project of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

5822 SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of Vitamin C Project of the Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd;

(b) when the plant is expected to commence commercial production and market this product; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the inordinate delay in the implementation of this project

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The plant for the manufacture of Vitamin C has been installed and is under trial run. It is expected to go into commercial production in about six months.

(c) No, Sir. The delay in implementation of the project was due to various factors viz., (i) prolonged efforts made in developing and proving indigenous technology (ii) impounding of shipment of capital equipment in Pakistan during Indo-Pak hostilities and (iii) non availability of cement and steel, etc., which were beyond the undertaking's control.

पाली (मारवाड़) रेलवे स्टेशन पर पानी के कुलर की व्यवस्था

5823. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाली (मारवाड़) रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को पीने का ठंडा पानी देने के लिये कूलर की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मद शफी कुरेशी) : इस स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को ठण्डा पानी सप्लाई करने की शर्ति व्यवस्था पहले से मौजूद हैं ।

मारवाड़ जंक्शन में गन्दे पड़े प्रतीक्षालय

5824. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारवाड़ जंक्शन पर प्रथम श्रेणी और दूसरी श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय तथा

आनागार गंदे पड़े रहते हैं तथा उनका निर्माण बढ़ने तरीके से किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या रेलवे विभाग का विचार उसमें सुधार करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ऐसा किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

टिकट चेक करने वाले अधिकारियों के लिए बैज (बिल्ले)

5825 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टिकट चेक करने वाले अधिकारी अपना नाम तथा पदनाम लिखा हुआ बैज (बिल्ला) अपनी वर्दी पर लगाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). टिकट-जांच अधिकारी अपनी वर्दी पर बैज लगाते हैं जिस पर उनका पदनाम लिखा रहता है । प्रत्येक रेलवे के दो या तीन बड़े स्टेशनों पर नियुक्त टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों को उनके नाम के बैज जारी करने के अनुरोध भी जारी किये गये हैं ।

Passengers faced violent troubles from Demonstrators in Orissa

5826. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of February last Railway passengers travelling between West Bengal and Orissa and some Railway stations in Orissa faced violent troubles from Demonstrators;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents and the extent of casualties caused as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to deal with such situations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) 5 such incidents occurred and a few casualties were reported.

(c) The security branch of the Railways keeps close liaison with the executive and Intelligence Branches of the State Police, and they exchange information regarding matters affecting the running of the Railway and protection of important installations.

2. Guarding of vulnerable points and patrolling of the track in vulnerable sections is taken up by the State Police or the Railway Protection Force as the case may be, when trouble is apprehended.

3. In addition to strengthening the security arrangements at Railway Stations in areas where trouble is likely to occur, action is taken by the Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force to escort train on affected sections.

4. The local Police arrange patrolling near railway stations and the railway track adjoining educational institutions when required.

5. Steps have been taken to project to the public the beneficial effects of destruction of National assets like Railway property. In this connection Press communiques special articles/brochures are being issued by the Railway Board and the Zonal Railways. Radio talks are also given by officers and others.

6. The subject is also brought up in the National Railway Users' consultative committee meetings, seeking their co-operation in this respect.

7. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 is being amended in order to make the punishment for destruction of Railway property more deterrent:

Better Amenities to Passengers

5827. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide better amenities to passengers during the last three years;

(b) the results achieved so far;

(c) whether the change made in the ten day limit of advance booking has helped the people in any way and if so, in what way; and

(d) the steps envisaged to remove congestion on the railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Steps were taken to provide basic amenities at all stations and to improve the existing amenities wherever considered necessary.

(b) The work of providing basic amenities for passengers like Waiting Halls, Benches, Lights, Drinking Water, Latrines, platforms with well maintained surface, proper booking arrangements and Shady trees on all regular and flag stations and a rail level platform, a small waiting shed, to serve also as Booking office, lights and shady trees at all halt stations has been completed on the Indian Railways.

(c) The extension in the time limit for advance reservation in all classes was made on an experimental measure for a period of one month from 15th November 1972 to 14th December 1972. This experiment will be repeated during the period of the ensuing summer rush and the results will be studied thereafter.

(d) Steps envisaged to remove the congestion on the Railways include:—

(i) augmentation of the carrying capacity of long distance Mail/Express trains by dieselisation/electrification.

(ii) running special trains and attaching extra coaches to important trains where operationally feasible to clear the traffic during rush periods.

(iii) introducing additional trains, extending the runs of existing trains and also augmenting their loads to the extent feasible.

(iv) opening of additional booking and reservation counters and advancing/extending the hours of their working as necessary.

Setting up of Oil Refineries in Collaboration with Foreign Countries

5828. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions regarding collaboration with foreign countries for setting up oil refineries in India;

(b) the projects covered by collaboration agreements and the time schedule for completing them; and

(c) the expenditure in terms of rupees and foreign exchange estimated to be incurred on these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are no standard terms and conditions regarding collaboration with foreign countries for setting up oil refineries in India and each case has to be considered on its merits.

(b) The only refinery which has so far been covered by duly executed collaboration agreement with a foreign country is the Madras Refinery.

(c) The total investment and the foreign exchange component thereof in respect of the Madras Refinery project are given below:

Total investment:	Rs. 430,125,000
Foreign exchange component:	\$20,724,000

समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा चल टिकट परीक्षकों का पीटा जाना

5829. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा आक्रमण किये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप मारे गये और घायल हुए चल टिकट परीक्षकों की, जोनवार, संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों और घायल व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और एक विवरण संलग्न है।

क्रम सं०	रेलवे का नाम	गत एक वर्ष के दौरान मारे गये और घायल हुए चल टिकट परीक्षकों की संख्या	घायलों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गयी
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		मारे गये	घायल हुए	
1.	मध्य .	—	1	प्राथमिक चिकित्सा
2.	पूर्व .	—	4	एक मामलों में आर्थिक सहायता दी गयी।
3.	उत्तर .	—	3	—
4.	पूर्वोत्तर .	—	7	डाक्टरों की सहायता-अनुपस्थिति को "इयूटी पर चोट" के रूप में माना गया—एक मामले में कानूनी सहायता दी गयी।
5.	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा .	—	1	—
6.	दक्षिण .	—	—	—
7.	दक्षिण-मध्य .	—	—	—
8.	दक्षिण-पूर्व .	—	—	—
9.	पश्चिम .	—	1	—

विलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में अर्द्ध राजस्व

5830. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में रेलवे को विलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ और उसका क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे सरकारी संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी और विलम्ब शुल्क की एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा 1971-72 की अवधि में वसूल की गयी विलम्ब-शुल्क की राशि 635.68 रु थी, जो नीचे दी गयी है :—

रेलवे	(लाख रुपयों में) राशि
मध्य . . .	86.04
पूर्व . . .	179.58
उत्तर . . .	7.45
पूर्वोत्तर . . .	27.55
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा . . .	12.01
दक्षिण . . .	19.15
दक्षिण मध्य . . .	31.12
दक्षिण पूर्व . . .	244.31
पश्चिम . . .	8.47
	635.68

(ख) ऐसे संस्थानों की संख्या 33 है ।

(ग) पार्टियों द्वारा उठाये गये विवादों की जांच की जा रही है और क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा पार्टियों को यह समझाने का निरन्तर प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि वे रेलवे की बकाया राशि का यथाशीघ्र भुगतान कर दें ।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक-स्टालों पर बेची जाने वाली पुस्तक

5831. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे स्टेशनों के बुक स्टालों पर रखे जाने वाले साहित्य की जांच करती है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किसी नियम का उल्लंघन करने पर किसी व्यक्ति को दण्ड दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर एक व्यक्ति या एक फर्म के पास एक से अधिक स्टाल न हों; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में कई संस्थाओं से सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) किताब की दुकान के ठेकेदारों द्वारा आपत्तिजनक साहित्य की बिक्री की जांच और रोक-थाम के लिए विभागीय अधिकारियों और किताबों की दुकान की सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों द्वारा निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं । जिन मामलों में ठेकेदार ऐसे साहित्य बेचते हुए पाये जाते हैं उनके विरुद्ध करार की शर्तों के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

कतिपय रेलों के स्टेशनों पर आपत्ति-जनक साहित्य बेचने के कुछ मामले हुए हैं । ऐसे किताब की दुकान के ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध चेतावनी देकर या उन पर जुर्माना लगाकर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गयी ।

(ख) और (ग) . जी नहीं । लेकिन 21-3-1973 को लोक सभा में रेल मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये बयान को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संबंध में समीक्षा की जा रही है ।

वर्ष 1972 में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों से वसूल किया गया जुर्माना

5832. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत एक वर्ष में जनवरी, 1973 तक रेल गाड़ियों में क्षेत्रवार बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये यात्रियों से जुर्माने के रूप में कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) 1972 के दौरान और जनवरी, 1972 में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से वसूल की गयी जुर्माने की रकम इस प्रकार है :-

रेलवे	1972 के दौरान रुपये	जनवरी, 1973 में रुपये
मध्य	1,42,240	9,034
पूर्व	8,45,432	71,240
उत्तर	3,55,781	10,180
पूर्वोत्तर	2,75,042	20,255
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	3,131	578
दक्षिण	49,207	5,957
दक्षिण-मध्य	25,076	462
दक्षिण-पूर्व	18,934	1,490
पश्चिम	69,564	7,001

Increase in Payment of Claims to Traders due to unholy Alliance with Claim Staff

5434. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing number of cases of compensation for goods pilfered while in the custody of Railway is due to unholy alliance of traders with the claims dealing authorities at different levels; and

(b) if so, the action taken to guard against such payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Claims are settled on merits and under the extent legal provisions after careful scrutiny of all relevant records regarding the quantum of shortage, amount claimed and the title of the claimants. Claims of high valuation are paid only after prior check and concurrence by the associated Finance.

Quarters for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

5835. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters provided with quarters Zone-wise;

(b) whether Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are classified as essential staff performing shift duties and their number Zone-wise without quarters; and

(c) if so, the reasons why extra fund is not allotted for immediate construction of quarters for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Officers kept at Zonal and Divisional Headquarters for more than Five Years

5836. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers kept at one Zonal and Divisional Headquarters for more than five years; and

(b) the reasons for their not being transferred?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) No rigid period of stay of officers at one place has been fixed. Transfers are periodically made keeping in view administrative requirements.

Integrated plan for Power Development

5837. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out any integrated plan for power development in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the respective places of hydel, thermal and nuclear energies in the development of power generation under the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Irrigation and Power have prepared a Power Plan (Generation) for the decade 1971-81 on integrated basis

(b) According to this Plan, the total installed capacity in the country is proposed to be increased to 32.00 million KW comprising 22.3 million KW

of hydro, 25.5 million KW of thermal and 4.2 million KW of nuclear capacity.

Cases pending with Kerala High Court

5838. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of pending cases in the Kerala High Court;

(b) since when these cases were pending; and

(c) the reasons for the slow disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 29,353 cases at the end of 1972.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The main reason is increase in institutions.

STATEMENT

Number of cases	Since when pending
3	1951
—	1952
2	1953
1	1954
2	1955
1	1956
3	1957
1	1958
—	1959
1	1960
2	1961
1	1962
1	1963
1	1964
8	1965
20	1966
35	1967
250	1968
1,037	1969
3,257	1970
6,411	1971
18,316	1972

Survey for New Lines in Uttar Pradesh

5839. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state which are the new Railway lines in Uttar Pradesh for which surveys have been in progress or have already been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Information regarding Railway Statistics is not compiled Statewise or Regionwise, but Railway-wise. The State of Uttar Pradesh is served by Northern, Central North Eastern and Western Railways. Particulars of surveys for new lines carried out in the past on these Railways are given in Chapter IV—New Construction and Engineering Works—of the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for each respective year. Copies of these Reports upto year 1971-72 are available in the Library of the Parliament. Only updating of the earlier Survey Reports of Shahdara—Saharanpur separate B.G. line in U.P. was done during 1972-73.

Overtime Allowance paid to Railway Employees during 1971 and 1972

5840. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Overtime Allowance paid to the Railway Employees in the case of each of the nine Railways, for the calendar years 1971 and 1972; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to discourage this tendency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Information is being Collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Names and Addresses of Recipients of Gallantry and other awards on Indian Railways

5841. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and present and permanent addresses of the Railway Officers who were awarded the Padma Shri, of the firemen who were awarded Vir Chakras, of the three Railwaymen who were awarded the Shaurya Chakras and of the Brigadier who commanded the 472 H. Q. Railway Engineers Brigade of Territorial Army in Bangladesh and was awarded the Ati Vishist Seva Medal for distinguished service during the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971; and

(b) the financial or other service benefits given to these employees by the Railways in token of their distinguished service to the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4702/73.]

Names of Stations where there is no Provision for Drinking Water, Tea Stalls and Waiting Rooms

5842. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on each of the Railways (other than Flag stations) where there is no provision for drinking water, tea stalls and waiting rooms, as on 31st December, 1972; and

(b) whether any serious consideration is being paid to provide these basic amenities at all such stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Provision of drinking water arrangements is a basic amenity at all stations except halt stations and these arrangements already exist at such stations. Tea stalls and waiting rooms are not basic amenities. There are 3604 stations where there are no tea stalls while there are 2626 stations where there are no waiting rooms. These are provided where justified as per traffic needs on a programmed basis in consultation with the Railway Users' Amenities Committees and subject to availability of funds.

Measure to Prevent Thefts and Pilferages and Composition of State Level Committees

5843. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures which have been initiated by Government to prevent and detect the incidence of thefts and pilferages on the Railways during the last one year; and

(b) the composition of the State Level Committees and Basic Level Committees set up for the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to eliminate thefts and pilferages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The following are some of the important measures which have been taken by the Government during the last year to prevent thefts and pilferages on the Railways:—

(i) Joint supervision of loading and unloading operations by the staff of Commercial and Security Departments;

(ii) Surprise test checking of Loaded wagons;

(iii) Watch by plain-clothed RPF Personnel;

(iv) Armed escorting of goods trains by RPF in the affected areas;

(v) Armed guarding and patrolling of vulnerable points, yards and sections;

(vi) Patrolling of highly notorious sections by trained dogs of R.P.F.

(vii) Movement of vulnerable commodities such as Sugar, Food-grains, Oil-seeds and iron and steel in block loads escorted by armed R. P. F. personnel.

(viii) Emphasis on correct/proper packing, marking of packages and labelling of wagons to avoid package/wagons going astray or getting delayed in transit.

(ix) Detention of a number of criminals and receivers of stolen property under Special Acts.

(x) Emphasis on collection of intelligence regarding criminals/receivers of stolen property and organising raids on them.

(b) In accordance with a policy decision, two types of Joint Committees were set up on each Railway. One was at the State Level and the other at the Basic unit level. The State Level Committees were set up for the States of Punjab and Haryana and not for Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, Basic Level Committees were set up at various stations in Punjab and Haryana. These committees were not set up in Himachal Pradesh as there was no problem of thefts and pilferages in that State.

The composition of these Committees was decided to be as follows subject to the option of the Railway Administrations to make such minor changes therein as may be called for to suit local conditions:—

A. State Level Committee:

(State Representatives)

(i) Home Secretary—Chairman.

(ii) Inspector General of Police—Member.

(iii) DIG/CID and Railways—Member.

(Railway Representatives)

(iv) Chief Security Officer—Member.

(v) Sr. Dy. General Manager—Member.

(vi) Chief Commercial Supdt.—Member.

(vii) (Labour Representatives)

One representative each from All India Railway Men's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen—Member.

B. Basic Unit Level Committee:

- (i) A Gazetted Officer having control over the unit—Chairman.
- (ii) Two representatives from the official side—Member
- (iii) Two representatives from the staff side one each from the recognised unions—Member.

Shortage of Wagons for Transportation of Cement in Himachal Pradesh

5844. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from the people of Himachal Pradesh regarding shortage of wagons for carrying cement to the interior of the State in the months of January, February and March 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken on these complaints and the causes which led to the non-availability of wagons at the appropriate time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A letter was received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh in March seeking assistance for stepping up of movement of cement to that State. A letter addressed to the Ministry of Industrial Development in the Government of India from the Government of Himachal Pradesh had also been received earlier in January.

(b) In the letter addressed to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Himachal Pradesh Government had indicated their monthly requirement of cement as 2700 metric tonnes. During January, February and first 20 days of March, a total of about 15,000 tonnes of cement was despatched from different cement factories for Himachal Pradesh. There is thus no shortfall in supply of wagons for meeting the requirement of cement of this State. Supply of wagons to the factories from where this State draws its requirements of cement is quite satisfactory. The transshipment performance at Kalka and Pathankot is being progressively stepped up, so as to increase the quantum of movement into Himachal Pradesh. The daily average number of Broad Gauge wagons transhipped at these two points improved from 13 in November to 19 in December, 20 in January, 16 in February and 26 in March in the first 20 days.

Irregularities in Supply of Crude Oil to Bangladesh

5845. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in Blitz dated the 17th February, 1973 regarding the reported irregularities in supply of Petroleum crude to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have ordered enquiry into the affairs and suspended the officials concerned with the deal in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Indian Oil Corporation; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government are enquiring into the alleged irregularities by

some officers of the Indian Oil Corporation regarding the contract for transportation of crude oil to Bangladesh.

Report Submitted by Monopolies Commission after 1-12-1972

5846. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to USQ No. 1027 on the 27th February, 1973 and state:

(a) the subject matter of the report made by the Monopolies Commission after 1st December, 1972;

(b) the nature of recommendations made therein; and

(c) whether Government have initiated any action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The report was submitted by the M.R.T.B. Commission under section 23(6) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 on the proposal from Sarabhai M. Chemicals Private Limited and Sarabhai Sons Private Limited for their amalgamation with Telerad Private Limited.

(b) The Commission recommended that the proposed amalgamation would not be in the public interest and should not be approved.

(c) The applicant company has informed Government that the original scheme of amalgamation is abandoned.

Officer of F.C.I. found guilty by Ayer Commission

5847. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3023 on the 5th December, 1972 regarding Officer of Fertilizer Corporation of India found guilty by Ayer Commission and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and if not the time by which the same would be collected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Every effort is being made to expedite the collection of the requisite information which will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Decision on resignation of Managing Director, Director (Production and Marketing) and Finance Director of F.C.I.

5848. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether resignations of Managing Director, Production and Marketing Director and Finance Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No Sir. However to facilitate the reorganisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the Managing Director has offered voluntarily to proceed on retirement. This offer will be considered, if necessary, when the reorganisation scheme of the Corporation is finalised.

Row Over Fertilizer Corporation of India Resolved

5849. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI ACHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of News-item appeared in the Indian Express dated 29th September, 1972 under the caption "Row over Fertilizer Corporation of India Resolved";

(b) if so, whether the report is true;

(c) whether officers approved by Empanelment Committee have been posted as General Managers and rejected ones reverted to their substantive posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Fertilizer Corporation have recently submitted proposals for appointments to the posts of General Managers. These are under consideration.

Appointment of Director (Marketing) in F.C.I.

5850. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fill in the post of Director (Marketing) in the Fertilizer Corporation of India as recommended by Ramakrishnayya Committee; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A plan for the reorganisation of the F.C.I. is under consideration and the question of appointing a separate Director for Marketing will be considered as a part of that plan.

गत तीन वर्षों में हटाई गई खतरे की जंजीर और जंजीर खींचे जाने के मामले

5851. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक कितनी गाड़ियों में से खतरे की जंजीर हटा दी गई है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में जोनवार,

जंजीर खींचे जाने की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई; और

(ग) गाड़ियों में जंजीर खींचे जाने की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जितनी गाड़ियों से खतरे की जंजीर हटायी जाती है उनकी संख्या समय-समय पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती है क्योंकि यह परिस्थितियों की गंभीरता पर निर्भर है। महिला डिब्बों और पूर्ण डाक यान को छोड़कर लगभग 625 गाड़ियों से इस समय खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरण हटा दिये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पूर्व रेलवे की सभी उपनगरीय गाड़ियों से खतरे की जंजीर हटा दी गई है।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं की रोक थाम के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा किये गये उपाय नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

(i) तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में सादे पोशाक वाले चल टिकट परीक्षकों और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात करना;

(ii) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की रोक थाम करने वाले दस्तों, जिनमें चल टिकट परीक्षक और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कार्मिक रहते हैं, द्वारा आकस्मिक जांच करना;

(iii) अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जंजीर खींचने के लिए बदनाम स्थलों पर बदमाशों को घात लगाकर पकड़ने के लिए आकस्मिक जांच की व्यवस्था करना;

(iv) समाचार पत्रों में इशतहारी, सिनेमा-स्लाइडों आदि के जरिए और महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर लगे लाउडस्पीकों द्वारा शिक्षात्मक आंदोलन चलाना;

(v) सेवा निवृत्त या सेवारत वरिष्ठ रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा शिक्षण संस्थानों में व्याख्यान दिला कर खतरे की जंजीर खींचने को बुराई के बारे में विद्यार्थियों में चेतना पैदा करना;

(vi) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने वालों को पकड़ लेने वालों को इनाम देना;

(vii) गाड़ियों से खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरण हटा लेना ।

विवरण

क्षेत्रवार पिछले तीन वर्षों में गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने के मामलों की संख्या

रेलवे 1970-71 1971-72 1972-73
(दिसम्बर, 1972 तक)

I	2	3	4
मध्य	13838	16339	13283
पूर्व	86906	52081	15659
उत्तर	63145	47064	33410
पूर्वोत्तर	110765	79662	41389
पूर्वोत्तर			
सोमा	19751	19905	4828
दक्षिण	4402	5020	5145
दक्षिण			
मध्य	14731	14586	13404

दक्षिण

पूर्व 41213 53730 37328

पश्चिम 7190 7805 6528

361761 296192 170969

Cancellation of Transfer Orders of Staff of Chittaranjan Locomotives Works

5852. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any staff of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works who were served with orders of transfer to other Railways have since been allowed to re-join the Chittaranjan Locomotives Works after cancelling their transfer orders; and

(b) if so, their number and considerations for cancellation of their transfer orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). The transfer orders of four persons have been cancelled by the local Administration after due consideration of the appeals submitted by them.

**Kerala Government Proposal for
Rail Link from Kottayam to
Bodinaikannur Via Idikki**

5853. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have represented to construct of a link line from Kottayam to Bodina Ikannur via Idikki, Pernadu and Kumili;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to conduct a Traffic-cum-engineering survey of the line; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No. This line will have to negotiate the Western Ghats over considerable length and the terrain is such that construction would involve prohibitively high cost. The line is also likely to be restrictive in capacity on account of steep gradients and sharp curves. As the line will traverse a hilly terrain of dense forests, it may not have adequate traffic either and hence there is little likelihood of this line being economically viable. Survey will not be justified.

**Doubling of Line from Shoranur to
Mangalore**

5854. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the doubling the existing line from Shoranur to Mangalore;

(b) whether the traffic-cum-Engineering Survey on this line is proposed to be conducted; and

(c) if not, when such a survey is likely to be conducted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Survey will be considered when the need for additional capacity is established.

Expenditure on R.P.F.

5855. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on Railways Protection Force by Indian Railways during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
The expenditure incurred on Railways Protection Force during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is as under:—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,64,31,219	12,75,00,094	14.92 crores
		(Approximately)

Grant of Transfer Allowance to Railway Employees

5856. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III Railway staff has been granted transfer allowance equal to the amount of one month's pay and Class IV staff equal to the amount of half month's pay; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Condonation of Break in Service of Ex. A.I.O.Ws. (Western Railway) now working as A.P.W.Is. on Northern Railway

5857. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of condoning the break in service of Ex-A.I.O. Ws. of Western Railway now working as A.P.W. Is on Northern Railway has been pending since 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons why their service is not being treated as continuous in spite of repeated assurances on the floor of parliament; and

(c) the time required to finalise the issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question of condoning the break in service of 12 ex-A.I.O.Ws. of Western Railway later absorbed as A.P.W. Is on the North-

ern Railway is presently at the final stages of consideration by the General Manager, Western Railway in consultation with his F.A. & C.A.O. The issue could not be finalised so far on account of the following reasons:

- (i) The service particulars of these persons had to be collected from various subordinate offices on the Western Railway.
- (ii) In between their service records had to be sent to Northern Railway to facilitate fixation of their pay in the present posts held by them on the Northern Railway.
- (iii) The Western Railway had to collect back their service records from the Northern Railway in order to enable the subordinate offices on the Western Railway to process their cases regarding condonation of break in service and submit proposals to the Headquarters Office for consideration of the General Manager in consultation with his F.A. & C.A.O. Concerted efforts are being made for finalisation of the case.

Construction of over-bridges on Manmad-Dhond Railway line

5858. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has received representations for constructing over-bridges on the Manmad-Dhond Railway line at a number of places; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) work for construction of road over bridge near Ankai has been sanctioned and preliminary arrangements for taking up the work are in hand. The estimate for the proposed road over bridge at Ahmednagar has been sent to the State Government for their acceptance in February, 1973. Further action for sanction and execution would be taken after the State Government approve the estimate and are in a position to take up the construction of the approaches.

Promotion of Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes against Reserved Quota

5859. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of the Cabinet for granting the benefit of reservation in the promotion to various grades in gazetted services (both Class I and Class II) has been implemented in the Railways and if not, why;

(b) whether the reserved vacancies for the year 1972-73 have been worked out and the panel of officers formed to fill in the vacancies grade-wise;

(c) how many officers have been promoted on the Railways, Zone-wise from Assistant officers level to Senior Scale, Senior Scale to Junior Administrative grade, Junior Administrative to Inter Administrative grade, Inter Administrative to Senior Administrative grade and above as a result of the implementation of the above orders during the period; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes get the promotions against the reserved quota in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d),

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Himachal Pradesh's Hydel Power Generation Plan

5860. SHRI PARTAP SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have submitted to Central Government a hydel power generation plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Himachal Pradesh Government has submitted a Plan indicating the Hydro Electric Projects to be taken up in that State for investigations/implementation during 5th and 6th Five Year Plans.

(b) The major projects suggested therein for benefits during the 5th and 6th Plan periods alongwith the installed capacity are as follows:

1. Parbati	.	.	1900MW
2. Kol	.	.	1250MW
3. Nathpa-Jhakri	.	.	1000MW
4. Bhaba	.	.	150MW
5. Baspa	.	.	400MW
6. Chamera	.	.	400MW
7. Dadhu	.	.	100MW
8. Gyspa	.	.	225MW

In addition to the above, a number of medium hydel schemes aggregating to a total installed capacity of 90 MW and also some Micro Hydel Schemes have been suggested.

(c) The Nathpa-Thakri and Parba-Stage I Projects have been included in the Central Sector in the tentative 5th Plan to yield benefits in the early part of the 6th Plan.

Wagons of Iron Delivered without reweighment at Tughlakabad (N.R.)

5861. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that some Goods Clerks Grade Rs. 250-380(AS) working at Tughlakabad (Northern Railway) delivered some wagons of iron without reweighment being 'Sender Weight Accepted' in the months of July and October, 1971;

(b) whether such cases of 42 wagons were investigated by the Vigilance, Railway Board in the year 1972;

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) 5 instances of iron/steel consignments with remarks 'Sender's Weight Accepted' having been allowed delivery without reweighment by the Chief Goods Clerk, Tughlakabad came to the notice of the Vigilance Branch of the Northern Railway during the course of an investigation in the year 1972. No such investigations were made by the Vigilance Directorate of the Railway Board in 1972.

(c) Action under the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules was initiated against the staff concerned and a warning was issued to him for the lapse on his part.

Robbery between Lucknow and Kasganj

5862. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an armed robbery took place in the Lucknow-Kasganj fast passenger train;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) On 14th March, 1973 when 62 Dn Passenger train was on the run, and (b) between Shahgarh and Mala railway stations of North Eastern Railway, 4 persons robbed one Passenger Shri Govind Prasad of Distt. Pilibhit and deprived him of Rs. 290/- in cash in a third class compartment. Two persons got down from the running train near the outer signal of Shahgarh station and 2 others were caught by the victim with the help of other passengers of the same IIIrd class compartment. None was injured.

The Government Railway Police/Pilibhit registered a case in crime No. 46 on 14th March, 1973 under section 392/224 IPC and investigations are in progress.

(c) The following preventive steps are being taken to check such crimes:—

(i) To the extent possible, Government Railway Police escorts are provided on all important night passenger trains to ensure safety of passengers in the affected areas.

(ii) Surprise checks/supervision of escort duties has been further intensified.

(iii) Train escorts found negligent in their duties are punished suitably.

- (iv) Railway Protection Force staff have been directed to extend active cooperation to Government Railway Police and Civil Police in tracking down criminals responsible for such incidents on the Railways.
- (v) Close liaison is maintained with Government Railway Police and Civil Police to keep strict surveillance over bad characters operating in the affected sections and frequent raids are organised by the Police for the arrest of wanted criminals.
- (vi) Periodical meetings, at all levels, are held by the RPF officials with the GRP and Civil Police officials with a view to ensure better coordination and effective prevention and detection of crime.
- (vii) Railways on their part, are however, vitally concerned with the safety of passengers and goods and have been taking all necessary steps by way of
 - (a) Bringing to the notice of the State Government and Ministry of Home Affairs, wherever considered necessary all such occurrences for suitable preventive action and holding coordination meetings with State Police, at all levels.
 - (b) Bringing up this subject in the periodical Inspectors—Generals Conference.
 - (c) Providing safety devices in carriages and improving security measures.
- (viii) Concerned at the growing incidence of heinous crimes in running trains and railway premises in the Eastern States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, the Minister of Railways convened a

meeting of Home Ministers, Inspector Generals of Police of these States in New Delhi on 21st March, 1973 to take effective steps to minimise the cases of heinous crime. As a result of this meeting, a working group consisting of higher senior officers of the Central and State Governments has been formed to thoroughly examine the various suggestions made at the meeting, to effectively tackle the problem and to report to the Minister of Railways as early as possible.

Licence fee levied on Soda Water Stall at Tambaram Railway Station

5863. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sales turnover and licence fee levied for each Soda Water Stall at Stations between Madras Beach and Tambaram on Southern Railway for the last three years;

(b) whether even though the sales turnover is more at Madras Park than that at Tambaram, the licence fee levied for Park Stall is less than that levied for Tambaram; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination; and the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A complete statement giving information for the last three years will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). At Madras Park Station, there is only a Soda Water Stall whereas at Tambaram Station, a combined Fruit and Soda Water Stall is functioning. The sales turnover for the Soda Water Stall at Madras Park is less than that of the combined Fruit and Soda Water Stall at Tambaram.

**Wagons for removal of Timber from
Railway Stations in Chhattisgarh
(Madhya Pradesh)**

5864. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the non-availability of wagons timber rots at Railway stations of Chhattisgarh and other areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken to make the wagons available in time for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Traffic in timber normally moves under the lowest priority class 'E' and hence, there is some delay in meeting the demands in areas where higher-priority traffic also originates. However, loading has been stepped up and during the period from August 1972 to February 1973, a total number of 10,163 wagons were loaded with timber as compared to 9,596 wagons loaded during the corresponding period of 1971-72. Efforts will however, continue to be made to clear this traffic as expeditiously as possible.

**अखिल भारतीय बालचर संस्था द्वारा यंत्रियों
को शिक्षित करने का अभियान**

5865. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय बालचर संस्था ने रेल यांत्रियों को शिक्षित करने का एक अभियान शुरू किया है; और

(ख) क्या इस संस्था को रेलवे द्वारा वेतन या पारिश्रमिक आदि के रूप में कुछ दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन भारतीय स्वाधीनता दिवस के रजत जयन्ती कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में भारत स्काउट एवं गाईड संगठन के सदस्यों ने 28 जनवरी, 1973

को भारतीय रेलों के कुछ चुने हुए स्टेशनों पर रेल सेवा दिवस मनाया था । इन स्टेशनों पर स्काउटों ने यात्री जनता को पंक्तियों में खड़े करने, रेल परिसर को साफ-सुथरा रखने, बिना टिकट यात्रा की जांच करने, यात्रियों को पीने का पानी सप्लाई करने आदि कामों में सहायता दी ।

(ख) उन्हें कोई वेतन अथवा पारिश्रमिक नहीं दिया गया और न दिया जायेगा । सिंदरी तथा अन्य रसायनिक कारखानों में रसायनिक खाद के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

5866. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंदरी तथा अन्य कारखानों में कुछ रासायनिक खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सहुलियों के दयासंभव प्रयोग करने के लिए बनाया गया सामान्य रिपेयर और नवीकरण कार्यक्रम के अतिरिक्त एक आधुनिकीकरण योजना विचाराधीन है । इस योजना में सिन्दरी में संभरण सामग्री के रूप में ईंधन तेल/हैवी पेट्रोलियम प्रैक्शन्स का प्रयोग कर, नाइ-ट्रोजन उत्पादन को लगभग 90,000 टन प्रति वर्ष से बढ़ा कर लगभग 2,55,000 टन प्रति वर्ष करने की परिकल्पना है । यह सिन्दरी में संभरण सामग्री के रूप में इस समय प्रयोग किये जा रहे कोबाल्ट ओबेन गैस के

बड़े में होगा। आधुनिकीकरण योजना की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 96 करोड़ रुपये होगी।

पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में ऐसे स्थलों के संबंध में जहां अतिरिक्त ऊर्ध्वरक्ष क्षमता उत्पन्न की जा सके, विस्तृत अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं।

राजस्थान नहर पर कार्य

5867. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के कुछ किसानों द्वारा अनेक स्थानों पर मुक्तसर-गंगानगर विद्युत सप्लाई प्रबंधों में गड़बड़ी के कारण राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का कार्य रुका हुआ है;

(ख) क्या गंगानगर जिले को भाखड़ा से अपने भाग के रूप में डेढ़ लाख यूनिट बिजली अभी तक मिल रही है; और

(ग) राजस्थान नहर का कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ग) . मुक्तसर-गंगानगर प्रेषण लाइन में खराबी होने के फलस्वरूप, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को जनवरी के अंतिम सप्ताह के दौरान बिजली की सप्लाई बंद रही, जिसके कारण मुख्य नहर पर निर्माण का कार्य लगभग रुका रहा। बिजली की सप्लाई एक सप्ताह के बाद चालू कर दी गई थी।

(ख) गंगानगर को भाखड़ा से प्रतिदिन 1,20,000 से 1,50,000 यूनिट तक बिजली मिलती रही है।

Cost of production of Electric Power in States

5868. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the cost of production of electric power per unit in different States and the price per unit at which it is sold to industrialists, big and small, and to domestic consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Statement 'A' showing pooled cost of generation of electric power in the different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4703/73.]

Average rates at which electricity is sold to industrial consumers, big and small and to domestic consumers are given in the Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4703/73.]

Demand and Supply of Power

5869. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the State wise power demand and supply position during the period May 15, 1972 to January 15, 1973;

(b) whether supply position has improved; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A statement showing Statewise demand and supply of electric energy in million KWhr. during the period from May, 1972 to January, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4704/73.]

(b) and (c). The power supply position in most of the States during the period from May to September 1972

was fairly satisfactory. The position however deteriorated thereafter on account of failure of monsoons coupled with increase in demand for power. The difficult power supply position is expected to continue till the onset of monsoon this year.

**All India Railwaymen's Federation
Stand on Bonus**

5870. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a paper circulated among the Members of Parliament by the All India Railwaymen's Federation explaining its stand on Bonus; and

(b) if so, what are his observations on the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The question would have to be considered in the wake of the report of the Pay Commission.

Irrigation of Drought Affected Areas

5871. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan for irrigating the chronically drought affected areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of

Agriculture initiated in 1970-71 a Central Sector programme for the Drought Prone Areas with a total outlay of Rs. 100 crores for the development of selected chronically drought affected areas. This programme covers 54 selected districts in 13 States. The main elements of the programme are: minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, roads, etc. The provision of irrigation facilities in these areas, has, however, been accorded the first priority. Out of the total cost of the sanctioned schemes amounting about Rs. 112 crores, minor irrigation schemes account for nearly Rs. 59 crores. These schemes are intended to benefit an area of 5 lakh hectares.

While examining new major and medium projects for implementation during the Fifth Plan, priority is proposed to be given to projects which will serve drought affected areas, identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Irrigation Commission. The water which may be transferred from surplus regions is also proposed to be used mostly for drought affected areas.

Requirements of Petroleum Products

5872. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of petroleum products in the country;

(b) how much of these requirements are now met by production in India;

(c) what is the share of public sector refineries in India's total petroleum production; and

(d) what are Government's plans to step up production of petroleum in the public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The table below shows the estimated total requirements, indigenous availability of petroleum crude oil and refined petroleum products for the year 1973:

	(Million tonnes)		
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Imported</i>	<i>Total</i>
Crude oil	7.35	13.95	21.30
Refined products	19.7	4.4	24.1

(c) The share of public sector refineries in India's total production for 1973 is estimated at 62 per cent.

(d) It is proposed to suitably expand the public sector refinery capacity so that the total capacity in operation at the end of the 5th Plan period may be about 42 million tonnes. The share of the public sector in this total at that time is expected to be 80 per cent.

Increase in Crude Price since 1969

5873. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total increase in prices of crude oil granted to foreign oil Companies since the end of 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There was no increase in the price of crude oil during the period 1968 to February 1970. In fact during this period the prices were reduced three times. The price of crude oil has however been sought to be increased by the oil companies since November 1970. The total increases claimed upto 1st April, 1973 are shown below:—

	<i>US cents per barrel</i>
Burmah-Shell and Caltex	97.0
Esso	83.7

Supply of Coal to DESU by Private Contractors

5874. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is in a serious crisis due to the dependence on private contractors for its supply of coal;

(b) if so, the action taken against the contractors for their go-slow action; and

(c) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). No Sir. Before the Nationalisation of non-coking coal mines, the coal supplied by the private coal suppliers was found in some cases to be below the prescribed specifications. This attracted the penalties laid down in the contract. While this was under consideration in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the private coal supplier either stopped supplying coal or deferred the supplies. The DESU, therefore, arranged coal supply from the National Coal Development Corporation and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., for meeting its requirements. As a result, coal supplies are being received regularly and the coal stock has been built up.

According to the contract, a penalty of 25 paise per metric ton is recoverable from the security deposit for short supply. The security deposit is already with the Undertaking. Action as provided in the contract is being taken by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

Memorandum from Co-Ordination Committee Beas Electricity Workers Union, Chandigarh

5875. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Co-ordination Committee Beas Electricity Workers Union, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum contains the following demands:

(i) Bonus at 8.33 per cent for the year 1971-72;

(ii) Electricity concession;

(iii) *Ex-gratia* payments; and

(iv) Project allowance to all the employees from the date of formation of the various offices (including those posted at Chandigarh).

(c) These demands were considered in February 1973 by the Standing Committee of the Beas Construction Board and the concerned employees can now either opt for drawing Electricity Board Allowance @ 8.33 per cent in lieu of Bonus plus Electricity concession with effect from 1st October, 1972 or 4 per cent Electricity Board Allowance in lieu of Bonus plus Terminal Benefit. The *ex-gratia* payment at the rate of 1 per cent as sanctioned by the Punjab State Electricity Board to their employees during the year 1969-70 and 7 days wages to Haryana State Electricity Board employees as sanctioned by their parent Board, has also been approved for the employees drawn from these two Boards and working on the Beas Project.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला क्षेत्रों में ताप बिजलीघरों की स्थापना

5876. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवार :
क्या सिंघाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त कोयला बड़ी मात्रा में मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोयला क्षेत्रों में ताप बिजलीघर स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से बार-बार अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंघाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी, हां। विद्युत् उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त अधिकतर घटिया बिस्म के कोयले के बृहत् भण्डार मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य में कोयला खानों के निकट ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये थे। अमरकंटक और कोर्वा पर विस्तार (3 × 120 मैगावाट) स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं और इन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है। सतेंपुड़ा तथा सिंगराउली खानों के निकट बृहत् ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं तथा उनकी जांच की जा रही है। कोयला-खानों के निकट बृहत् ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के वास्ते स्थलों का चयन करने के लिए

सरकार ने एक समिति की भी नियुक्ति की है तथा इस समिति से मध्य प्रदेश में दो उपयुक्त स्थलों का चयन करने के लिए कहा गया है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के माध्यम से विद्युत का उत्पादन

5877. श्री नाथुराम अहिरवार : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित विद्युत् को राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड से दूरस्थ स्थानों पर विद्युत् सप्लाई की तुलना में दूरस्थ स्थानों पर कोयला ले जाकर बिजली का उत्पादन बहुत महंगा पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड द्वारा सस्ती तथा पर्याप्त बिजली के उत्पादन तथा सप्लाई करने में सरकार को कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा) : (क) केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग में किये गये तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि प्रपुंज विद्युत् के वद्युत् पारेषण और कोयले के वहन की सापेक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था अनेक घटकों पर निर्भर करती है और उसमें बहुत घट-बढ़ होती है। यह सामान्य परिणाम निकालना ठीक नहीं होगा कि भार केन्द्रों पर स्थित विद्युत् केन्द्रों की अपेक्षा पिट-हैड विद्युत् केन्द्र हमेशा बेहतर होते हैं।

(ख) बृहत् ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्रों के प्रतिष्ठापन के लिए उपयुक्त स्थलों जो कोयला क्षेत्रों के निकट हों तथा जहां शीतलन जल की यथेष्ट आपूर्ति हो, के संबंध में पर्याप्त अन्वेषण करने होते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, ऐसे बृहत् ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों की आयोजन तथा अभिकल्पित में पर्याप्त समय लगता है। ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों में प्रतिष्ठापित होने वाले देशी उपस्कर की आपूर्ति के लिए डिलिवरी की एक लम्बी अवधियों की आवश्यकता होती है। खानों की उत्पादन क्षमता का भी आयोजन और समन्वय करना होता है ताकि विद्युत् केन्द्रों के लिए कोयला समय पर उपलब्ध हो सके। 400 के०वी० अतिरिक्त उच्च बोल्टता पारेषण लाइनों के लिए देशी उपस्कर देश में अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और इसे केवल पांचवीं योजना में ही विकसित किया जा सकेगा।

Allotment of Land near Delhi to Co-operative Housing Societies of Railwaymen

5878. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Railway Ministry to stimulate the growth of house building activities amongst the Railwaymen; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has any scheme to allot the surplus Railway land in Delhi Area or near Delhi to the Co-operative Housing Societies of the Railwaymen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes,

(b) No surplus land is available. However, Railway Employees Co-operative Housing Societies are allotted land by the Delhi Development Authority.

Move by Engineers and Technical Staff Working in Department of Irrigation and Power

5879. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move on the part of Engineers and technical staff serving under the Department of Irrigation and Power to be wholly independent of the supervisory control of the IAS Officers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government towards this move?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Power to Electrically-run Trains by Railways

5880. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to States; and

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of establishing their own system for supplying electricity to the electrically-run trains in view of the disruptions caused by the State Electricity Boards of various States; and

(b) if not, what alternative arrangements Government intend to make to avert such disruptions in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Harijan Basties in Orissa

5881. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijan Basties which have been electrified in Orissa during the Silver Jubilee year of India's Independence; and

(b) the names of villages, District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). As intimated by the Orissa State Electricity Board, 52 Adivasi/Harijan villages have been electrified so far in the State during the Silver Jubilee year of India's Independence.

(b) The names of villages, District wise are as follows:—

District	No. of villages	Names of villages
Keonjhar	15	Palasa, Jhargram, Basugaon, Basudevpur, Tanta Kasia, Angutia, Sirakale, Kapaspara, Tikiri, Patala Sasanga, Kainta, Meheswarapur, Jamudalak.
Koraput	16	Bikrampur, Siuni, Dutaguda, Sanmasigam, Kamuliput, Mahaliaput, Kaliaguda, Sanapadia, Jagatrigud Bujabal, Menjar, Naugada, Kalimda, Gogiput-Bhata Chinch, Kunturi Dhalo.
Phulbani	1	Hilung.
Sundergarh	20	Rupidihi, Kurga, Konapali, Balijuri, Kaikacher, Ratanpur, Angiemunda, Patrapali, Jharmunda Lankahura. Kooisinga, Rajpur, Biritola, Himiripu Bhagapali, Panchamahar, Tasaldihi, Chattampar, Bartankala, Jhariapali.

Opening a new Railway Station at Bari-Thangada between Byree and Dhanmandal Railway Stations (S. E. Railway)

5882. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to open a new Railway Station at Bari-Thangada in between Byree and Dhanmandal Railway Stations of South Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Yes, a proposal to open a train halt at Bari-thengarh between Byree and Dhanmandal stations on the South Eastern Railway is under examination.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइनों बिछाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण

5883. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेलें चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई दल सर्वेक्षण के लिए भेजे हैं;

(ख) यदि कोई दल हो भेजे गये हैं तो क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार का विचार पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे दल भेजने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कोई सर्वेक्षण किये बिना ही रेल गाड़ियां चलाने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब तक स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां । जम्मू और काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, असम, उड़ीसा और त्रिपुरा राज्यों में, जहां न्यूनाधिक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र पड़ते हैं, महत्वपूर्ण नयी लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). सर्वेक्षण कराये बिना नयी लाइनों का निर्माण सम्भव नहीं है । जहां तक उपर्युक्त 'क' में उल्लिखित राज्य में नयी लाइनें बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, सर्वेक्षणों के पूरा हो जाने और उनकी रिपोर्टों की सभी दृष्टि से जांच कर लेने के बाद इन प्रस्तावों पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा ।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये रेलें

5884. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें या उनके मंत्रालय को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की जनता की ओर से बार-बार यह मांग की जा रही है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भी रेल चलाई जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समय नयी लाइनों के लिए जम्मू और काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, असम, उड़ीसा और त्रिपुरा राज्यों में सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं जहां अधिकतर पहाड़ी भूभागों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । इन सर्वेक्षणों के

पूरा हो जाने और उनकी रिपोर्टों पर सब पहलुओं से विचार हो जाने के बाद इन लाइनों के निर्माण के प्रस्तावों पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

Drought Relief Measures on Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

5885. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of works carried and as a drought relief measure on major and medium irrigation schemes in the country in the current year;

(b) the number of people who found employment thereunder and the amount spent on them as wages; and

(c) the permanent benefits likely to result from these works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conversion of Miraj-Latur Narrow Gauge Line into Broad Gauge as Scarcity Relief Measure

5886. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has announced the sanctioning of the work of converting the Miraj-Latur narrow gauge line into broad gauge line as scarcity relief work;

(b) the broad outlines of the works that would be taken up immediately;

(c) whether the work on the tract between Miraj and Sangola will be taken up simultaneously; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the date when that work is likely to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). In his statement made by the Minister on 26th February, 1973, it was, *inter alia*, mentioned that earthwork on the Miraj-Latur section will be taken up as a measure of drought relief.

(c) and (d). This is already covered in the section from Miraj to Latur.

New Railway Lines proposed for Fifth Five Year Plan

5887. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new Railway lines that are proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan in each of the zones in the country; and

(b) whether the regional imbalances will be taken into consideration in fixing the priority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A decision about the new lines likely to be taken up would be taken during the formulation of the proposals for the 5th Plan keeping in view all aspects of economic development of the country.

Ad hoc Assistance to Orissa for Completion of Medium Irrigation Projects

5888. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Orissa for *ad hoc* assistance

for speeding up the work for completion of incomplete Medium Irrigation Projects and for starting new projects; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects and the amounts of money allotted to each project for 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have been urging that special central assistance outside the State Plan framework may be provided to them for irrigation projects in their State. The question of providing such assistance for six medium irrigation projects namely Salia, Ghodahado, Bahuda (Stage-I), Uttei, Baghua and Dahuka, as well as the Mahanadi delta project whose accelerated construction can help to create significant additional irrigation potential in the next three years is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

Arrangements made for the Transportation of Foodgrains from Ports of Arrival

5889. **SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what are the arrangements made by the Railways with reference to each port of arrival for speedy clearance of foodgrains expected to arrive from February 1973 onwards in terms of number and capacity of wagons allotted, month-wise, for the purpose from each port for February, March, April and May 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Wagon supplies for movement of imported foodgrains are arranged in item 'b' priority according to the programme of wagon requirements received from the Ministry of Agriculture every

month based on the anticipated arrival of foodgrains at different ports. The daily wagon quotas fixed during February and March, 1973 were as under:—

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
February '73	220	50
March '73	355	165

As movement of imported foodgrains from Ports is arranged on a very high priority, there is normally no difficulty in arranging expeditious clearance.

Extension of Railway Line upto Manipur

5890. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up survey work for extension of railways upto Manipur in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if not in the IV Plan, whether Government propose to consider including it in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for extension of a M.G. line from Silchar to Jirighat are already in progress. However further consideration to this proposal will be given after the survey is completed.

Complaints from Member of Parliament Regarding Mis-Management in F.C.I.

5891. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial in the 'Times of India' dated the 13th March, 1972 under the caption "Cherry Prospects" stating that Managerial inefficiency is clearly to blame for mismanagement in the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government have also been receiving such complaints from the Members of Parliament; and

(c) if so, the list of the complaints and the action taken in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain complaints have been received in this regard with the suggestion that the top management of the Fertilizer Corporation of India should be changed in the interests of efficiency. These are under examination.

Multipurpose Barak Project

5892. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on Multipurpose Barak Project; and

(b) if no progress has been made uptill now, whether Government propose to take up this Project soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND

VERMA): (a) and (b). The project report of the Barak Dam at Bhubandhar site has been prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission and forwarded in the State Government of Assam in April, 1972. The State Government have reported that matters relating to the population affected land submerged etc. are yet to be discussed by them with Manipur State Government for finalising the project proposals. Thereafter, the scheme is to be processed for obtaining the approval of the Planning Commission, for its implementation as a part of the State Plan.

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में हिन्दी कार्य के लिए स्वीकृत पद

5893. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी कार्य के लिए कुल कितने पद स्वीकृत हैं;

(ख) क्या इन सभी पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी कार्य के लिए स्वीकृत पदों पर की गयी नियुक्तियों को नियमित करने के लिए विलम्ब को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : (क) दस ।

(ख) और (ग)॥ छः पद नियमित रूप से भरे गये हैं । शेष पद, इस समय, तदर्थ रूप में भरे हुए हैं । इनके लिए भर्ती-नियमों को अंतिम रूप देये जाने के तुरंत उपरांत, इन्हें नियमित रूप से भरा जायेगा ।

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के कार्य अध्ययन एकक में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

5894. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के कार्य अध्ययन यूनिट में कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनके लिए क्या योग्यताएँ निर्धारित की गयी हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

पद का नाम पदों की संख्या	योग्यताएं
उप-निदेशक (इंजीनियरी)	एक
प्रवर व्यवसायिक सहायक (सांख्यिकी)	एक
सहायक	दो
	कार्य-अध्ययन एकक में कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योग्यताएं निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं। बहरहाल, आवश्यकतानुसार उपनिदेशक/कार्यकारी अभियंता के पद के अभियंता को एकक-प्रमुख के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। ए. प्रवर व्यवसायिक सहायक और दो सहायक, जिन्हें कार्य-अध्ययन संबंधी पद्धतियों का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, उसकी सहायता करते हैं।

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये की गई व्यवस्था

5895. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) इसके लिए कितने पद मंजूर किये गये हैं और उन पदों पर अब तक कितनी नियमित नियुक्तियां की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा अनुवादकों के कई पत्रों पर उचित रूप से चयन द्वारा नियमित नियुक्तियां नहीं की गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन-अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मंत्रालय के कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रभागी प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। एक पूर्ण हिन्दी अनुभाग की स्थापना की गई है। मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में भेजे जाते हैं। सब संकल्प, अधिसूचनाएं, प्रशासन-रिपोर्ट आदि अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की जाती है। सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा मंत्रालय में स्थापित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति द्वारा समय समय पर की जाती है।

(ख) दस पद मंजूर किये गये हैं, जिनमें से छ. पद नियमित आधार पर भरे गये हैं।

(ग) हिन्दी अधिकारी का पद नियमित आधार पर भरा गया है, परन्तु संबंधित पदधारी इस समय किसी दूसरे कार्यालय में डेपूटेशन पर गये हुए हैं। परिणाम रिक्त स्थान तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया है। भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के समय तक हिन्दी अनुवादक वर्ग—I और हिन्दी अनुवादक वर्ग—II के पद तदर्थ। पर गये हैं। आधार पर भरे गये हैं।

(घ) भर्ती नियमों के अधिसूचित हो जाने पर हिन्दी अनुवादक के पदों पर नियुक्तियां नियमित आधार पर कर दी जाएंगी।

Recommendations of Work-Study Unit of C.W. and P.C.

5896. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) What are the recommendations of the Work-Study unit for C.S.M.R.S. and other sections and directorate of C.W. and P.C., and

(b) how much time was taken by the W.S. Unit for studying each section and directorate during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4705/73].

Work-Study Unit of C.W. and P.C.

5897. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the strength and duties of the Work-Study Unit of C.W. and P.C.; and

(b) how many Directorates/sections have been undertaken for the study during 1972-73 and what is the outcome?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

1. STRENGTH OF THE WORK-STUDY UNIT

Deputy Director—1 (One)

Senior Professional Assistant (Statistics)—1 (One)

Assistant—2 (Two)

2. DUTIES OF THE WORK-STUDY UNIT:

(i) Study of the organisational structure, methods of work and procedure with a view to suggesting measures for reform so as to improve the efficiency of the Organisation.

(ii) Study of staffing of the establishments under the Commission with a view to suggesting economy in staff consistent with administrative efficiency.

(iii) Evolving standards of performance and norms of work relating to job peculiar to the Commission.

3. NUMBER OF DIRECTORATES/SECTIONS EXAMINED BY WORKS STUDY UNIT DURING 1972-73.

The work study of a total number of 13 Directorates/Sections of the Central Water and Power Commission was undertaken during 1972-73.

4. OUTCOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORK-STUDY UNIT.

The Works Study Unit has recommended creation of a number of posts in the CW&PC. These are under consideration.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati into Broad Gauge

5898. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether survey has been made; and

(c) when the construction will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Conversion of the Bongaigaon-Gauhati M. G. to B. G. section has been included in the Railways' Perspective Plan on gauge conversion. The Engineering and Traffic Surveys for this conversion have been completed and the reports are now being examined. An Economic Study has also been carried out. This conversion scheme is under active consideration and a decision will be taken after the reports and Economic Study are examined from all aspects.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या में वृद्धि

5899. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत एक वर्ष में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप किस सीमा तक बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोका गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसी सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध प्रभावी प्रचार-कार्य के अलावा, निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जाते रहेंगे :—

- (1) नियमित और अचानक जांच के अलावा, भेद्य खंडों में भारी संख्या में टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के साथ रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेटों को तैनात करके बड़े पैमाने पर जांच-कार्य किया जायेगा ।
- (2) राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से संयुक्त अभियान चलाये जायेंगे ।
- (3) दोषी कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया जायेगा और अनुकरणीय सेवा करने वालों को पुरस्कार दिया जायेगा ताकि कर्मचारी कारगर ढंग से कार्य करें ।
- (4) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के उत्तरी बिहार वाले भाग में, बिना टिकट यात्रा के विरुद्ध वरिष्ठ वेतनमान के एक अधिकारी की देख-रेख में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की सहायता से, 50 चल टिकट परीक्षकों का एक तदर्थ संगठन जोरदार अभियान चला रहा है ।

(ग) बिना टिकट या गलत टिकट लेकर यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या 1971 में 1,49,777 से घटकर 1972 में 1,44,489 हो गयी अर्थात् इसमें 3 प्रतिशत से अधिक की कमी हुई ।

12.03 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT OF LAW
COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fifty-first Report of the Law Commission on compensation for injuries caused by automobiles in hit-and-run cases.—[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4681/73].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Seventy-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs relating to Railway Operation, Expenditure etc., included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Railways).

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES)
AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS BILLAPPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT
COMMITTEE

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamara-janagar): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri K. C. Pant, A. M. Chellachami and Amar Singh Chaudhari to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 in the vacancies caused by Shri R. D. Bhandare ceasing to be a member of the House and by the resignations of Sarvashri Subodh Hansda and D. P. Yadav".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri K. C. Pant, A. M. Chellachami and Amar Singh Chaudhari to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act (1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 in the vacancies caused by Shri R. D. Bhandare ceasing to be a member of the House and by the resignations of Sarvashri Subodh Hansda and D. P. Yadav".

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT
COMMITTEE

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri Purushottam Kakodkar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Balgovind Verma."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri Purushottam Kakodkar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Balgovind Verma."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COM-
MITTEE

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the second week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952".

Distt.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Why are they asking for extension of time? This is the second time that they are asking for extension.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: At a sitting held on the 28th March of this Committee, the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation again requested for time upto 7th April, 1973 to move amendments on the Bill for consideration. It was not possible thereafter to receive amendments from the Members and to consider clause by clause and to adopt the report before the stipulated time, that is, 4th May, 1973. The Committee, therefore, decided to ask for extension for the presentation of the Report upto the first day of the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that he did not use that old word.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The explanation given by the Hon. Member is not at all convincing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I convince him that there is a further reason. The Committee wanted to submit the report by the 4th of May. But, in the meanwhile, the Coal-mines had been nationalised. On that I raised questions and the Labour Minister wanted more time.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, let me now put it to the vote.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In the meantime, if another industry, is nationalised, then again they will come up before this House and ask for more time. Let them finish with this and then the House may decide about the Coal-mines.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the second week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I call Shri Kiruttinan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I make my submission?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, of what stuff are you made of? I advise you to come for your performance after leaving some days. Don't do it everyday. I am worried about your health.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the *habeas corpus* petitions, some obstructions are put in the court. This is a very serious matter. Half a second only may be allowed to me.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell all of you that I am not going to allow a matter under 377 which can be the subject of a question? You don't put the question; you come with 377. 377 was originally planned that where there is marginal difference between a point of order and the other point. I could allow it. Now you are using it as everybody's wife? Don't do it.

Now, Shri Kiruttinan.

12.08 hrs.

RE. ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS FOR DROUGHT RELIEF IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having permitted me to raise this vital issue under rule 377. This concerns my district. And so, it is my bounden duty to bring this issue to the notice of the Government as also this august House.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, in Tamil Nadu, Ramanathapuram district and Dharmapuri District were declared as drought-prone districts and two crores of rupees were allotted to each district to meet the drought situation. I understand that this was also raised in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. The Government have proceeded to select only Dharmapuri District.

And during the Fifth Five Year Plan they want to do away with Ramana-thapuram District and they are going to spend a sum of Rs. 4 crores during this Plan period for Dharmapuri Dis-trict alone.

This is an injustice meted out to Ramanathapuram. This is unfair on the part of this Government and I charge this Government for this wilful discrimination. Mr. Subramaniam, the Industrial Development Minister, hails from that constituency and that is why I feel Government has conspired to spend all the Rs. 4 crores in Dharmapuri District. This should be rectified. I demand that Ramanatha-puram district also be declared as a drought-prone district and another Rs. 2 crores should be allotted during the fifth plan for that district.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Si-vakasi): I am also from Ramnad district..

MR. SPEAKER: You settle it between yourselves.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Ma-durai): Sir, I am also interested as I was born in Ramnad district and I agree with the suggestion made by the hon. Member that justice should be done to Ramnad District.

12.11 hrs.

RE. ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tiru-pathi): Sir, I want to draw the atten-tion of the House to the atrocities committed from time to time on the unfortunate Harijans in this country, particularly in U.P. It has been re-ported in the *Indian Express* dated 29-3-73 that a group of high caste Hindus attached a group of Harijans with firearms and lathis in Soon vil-lage in police station Bisend as a re-sult of which a Harijan was killed. In another case, a Harijan woman was

raped in the hospital premises by one of the relations of a doctor of the hospital. I want to know what action has been taken by the State Govern-ment and the Central Government to protect the interests of Harijans in the country.

12.12 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED MALTREATMENT OF SHRI LALJI BHAI, M.P. AT AJMER RAILWAY STATION

MR. SPEAKER: I have received an intimation of a motion of privilege that the hon. member, Shri Lalji Bhai was maltreated at a railway station by certain young men. But he is not here now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
 इजाजत दें तो मैं बता दूँ। श्री लाल जी भाई पार्लियामेंट की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए आ रहे थे। जब वे अजमेर स्टेशन पर पहुंचे तो कुछ लोगों ने उन से टिकट मांगी। टिकट मांगने वाले रेल कर्मचारी नहीं थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आप रेल कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, न आप यूनिफार्म में हैं, आप को टिकट हम नहीं दिखायेंगे फिर वे उन को पकड़ कर टीटी के कमरे में ले गए। वहां रेल कर्मचारी भी आ गए। रेल कर्मचारियों को उन्होंने ने बताया कि मैं पार्लियामेंट का मੈम्बर हूँ। मेरे पास आईडेंटी कार्ड है। लेकिन उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, उन्हें गालियां दी गईं। उन का सूट केस उन से छीन लिया गया और कैश भी मो दिया गया कि इन पर 201 रुपया जुर्माना करिये। जब बेतुलाशी लेने लगे सूट केस की तो उस में से आईडेंटी कार्ड निकला। फिर भी रेल कर्मचारियों ने माफी नहीं मांगी। रेल कर्मचारी सारे मामले पर लीपापोती करना चाहते हैं। क्या इसलिए कि वह आदिवासी और सीधे सज्जन हैं और संसद की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये आ रहे थे? मेरा निवेदन है

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कि यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हम आम तौर पर रेल कर्मचारियों की शिकायत यहां उठाना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन अगर किसी संसद सदस्य के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हो और उस के मामले में अभी तक कोई जांच न की जाए तो यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। आप सारे मामले को देखिये।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I am very sorry that such an incident took place at Ajmer Station. I will certainly look into it and get all the details. If it is found that the railway employees, knowing fully well that he is a Member of Parliament and he has the identity card with him, did not treat him with proper respect, serious action would be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Two things should be made clear. What was the capacity of these people who were not in uniform? How could they check tickets? Why should such things happen? Secondly, when he told the railway officials that he was a Member of Parliament why did they search his baggage, instead of asking him to show his identity card? This is the fourth or fifth time that such things are happening. I think they take a pleasure in doing such things. Incidents of this nature should be avoided.

12.17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grants under the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Department of Science and Technology. Shri M. C. Daga will continue his speech.

श्री आर० एन० शर्मा (धनबाद) : चार बजे मैं अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हुआ था और मुझे कहा गया था कि इस के बाद मेरा भाषण होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पैरों पर खड़ा होने की बात नहीं है।

श्री आर० एन० शर्मा : 3 बजकर 50 मिनट पर हमें समय दिया गया। चार बजे हाउस दूसरे बिजिनेस के लिए एडजर्न हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो नहीं थे। क्या किया जाए? अब तो गाड़ी निकल गई है। और किसी गाड़ी पर चढ़ियेगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : देश में गरीबी हटाओ के नारे के साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाओ का नारा भी होना चाहिये। जब तक गरीबी हटाओ के नारे के साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाओ का नारा कामयाब नहीं होगा देश में गरीबी नहीं मिट सकती। इस के लिए औद्योगिक विकास करना होगा और इस के लिये देश में जितने साधन हैं उन सब का उपयोग करना होगा।

आज देश के अन्दर सरकारी उद्योग हैं, गर सरकारी उद्योग हैं और मिश्रित उद्योग हैं। एक पालिसी का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये। अगर सरकारी उद्योग में से देश की दौलत बढ़ती है, देश का विकास होता है तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन गैर सरकारी उद्योगों को भी हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। हम ज्वायंट सेक्टर की बात भी करते हैं। हमारी नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये। श्री पाई ने अभी अभी एक बात कही थी, रीसेंटली एक बात कही थी :

Mr. Pai said that there could be no dichotomy between private enterprise and public enterprise. All enterprises were national enterprises, Mr. Pai said.....He said 'our aim is to reach you quickly so that you in turn reach the masses quickly with abundant material of common consumption at a reasonable cost.'

सिद्धान्त की बातों में आप कोई कसर नहीं रखते। नीति की बातें करने में आप बड़े कुशल हैं और होना चाहिये। लेकिन कभी कभी आप की नीति को ले कर अविश्वास की भावना भी कुछ लोगों के मन में पैदा होती है। आर्टिकल 39 यह नहीं कहता कि हम सब को नेशनलाइज कर दें। वह कहता है : आर्टिकल 39(बी) इस प्रकार है :

“The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;”

लेकिन मुझे इस से यह मालूम नहीं हुआ कि हम किससी इंडस्ट्रीज का नेशनलाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं। मैं नेशनलाइजेशन के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह अस्मना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार में हमारी नीति क्या है। स्पष्ट नीति न होने के कारण विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संशय उत्पन्न होता है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि कैपिटलिस्ट्स और मोनोपली हाउसिज को बढ़ावा दिया जाये या अर्थ का केन्द्रीकरण हो। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार इस बारे में अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करे। एक लेख में कहा गया है :

“The Government should clearly define the areas of operation of public, joint and private undertakings in terms of economic criteria and, thereafter, allow entrepreneurs to function unimpeded in the areas allotted to them is eminently sensible.”

दो दिन पहले एक मंच पर भाषण देते हुए श्री० एच० एच० मुकुर्जी ने कहा कि सरलता का नेशनलाइजेशन आवश्यक नहीं है और लोगों में सन्निधि का अभाव है। नेशनल मंचि कोर से एक नीति निर्धारित की गई थी कि हम कहां नेशनलाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं और कहां नहीं।

करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज-कल कुछ प्रतिशत लोग कहते हैं कि हर एक चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। इस प्रकार की बातों से देश में एक अविश्वास का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है, जो कि औद्योगीकरण के मार्ग में बाधक सिद्ध हो रहा है।

अगर हम समझते हैं कि इस देश में प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है, तो हमें कैपिटलिस्ट्स से यह कह देना चाहिए कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में काला बाजार आदि जो बुराइयां बढ़ रही हैं, उन के लिए वे दोषी हैं, इस लिए हम उन से कोई सहयोग नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे नेताओं की ओर से उन लोगों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने का आह्वान किया जाता है। और श्री पार्स कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज के बीच में कोई पारस्परिक संबंध का अभाव नहीं है। इसी तरह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी बार-बार कहा है कि देश की सब समस्याओं का इजाजत राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं है।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करें। कहा जाता है कि पूंजीपति मुनाफा कमाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे सामने यह सवाल नहीं है। सोवियत संघ में भी यह प्रश्न उठ रहा है कि कम्युनिस्टों में बाटा क्यों हो रहा है। हमें यह कहते हैं कि मारी सब इंडस्ट्रीज में बाटा हो? इसलिए हमें यह स्पष्ट करना होगा कि कम्युनिस्टों का नेशनलाइजेशन किसका आदेश और कम्युनिस्टों का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं किया जाएगा, ताकि सब लोग देश विकास में सहयोग दे सकें।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कम्पनीज कानून पास करने के बाद और भारी टैक्सेशन लगाने के बाद हमने जायंट सेक्टर की पालिसी अख्त्यार की है ताकि हम कैपिटलिस्ट्स के एक्सपर्ट नालेज और मैनेजमेंट सम्बन्धी योग्यता का लाभ उठा सकें। हमें अपने देश के प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोगों को भी पैट्रियाटिक समझना होगा। एक तरफ तो हम उन की निन्दा और आलोचना करें और दूसरी तरफ हम उन से सहयोग मांगें, ये दोनों बातें एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं।

श्री टाटा की ओर से सरकार को जो मेमोरेंडम दिया गया है उस में कहा गया है :

"Even more significant, only one licence was issued upto December, 1971 to a larger house against 131 applications from them made after the introduction of the new Industrial Licensing Policy on the 18th February, 1970."

औद्योगीकरण के मार्ग में सब से बड़ी बाधा यह है कि सरकार की मशीनरी में बहुत कृटियां हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी 1971-72 की रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"The Committee feel that the Directorate Central of Technical Development have an important responsibility to discharge in the matter of planning and assisting in the modernisation of industries, particularly those of traditional nature such as textiles, jute, etc. The Committee consider that one of the reasons why India has not been able to enlarge its exports in textiles is the delay in modernising the industry to keep pace with technological developments. The Committee would, therefore, stress that the Directorate General of Technical Development/Ministry

of Industrial Development should, in close consultation with the industry and Development Councils, prepare concrete programme for modernisation of industries, particularly those in the traditional fields and make every effort to meet the requirements of machinery and equipment for modernisation by developing indigenous capacity in the country. Government should extend a helping hand."

कमेटी ने जगह जगह पर गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी की गलतियों का उल्लेख किया है उस ने कहा है :

"The Committee are not able to understand how Government could reconcile themselves to a situation where even on paper there is a shortage to the extent of 20,000 to 60,000 tonnes per year between the demand and indigenous availability of soda ash. It was only in March, 1971, that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals thought of issuing a Press Release and inviting applications for licences."

कमेटी ने सरकार की मशीनरी के बारे में आगे कहा है :

"The Committee feel greatly concerned that these technical officers who have gathered valuable experience and have the capacity to give guidance to industry should become so paper and routine bound. They would like Government to take immediate action to ensure that the officers of the Directorate General give greater attention to their developmental role."

जब तक सरकारी मशीनरी को टाइटन नहीं किया जाता है और जब तक औद्योगीकरण से सम्बन्धित सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज—रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री, फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री और विभिन्न रा मैटीरियल सम्बन्धी मिनिस्ट्रीज—का कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होता है, तब तक इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट होना

बहुत मुश्किल है। जहाँ तक औद्योगीकरण के लिए धन का प्रश्न है, आज स्थिति यह है कि बैंकों के डिपॉजिट बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन उद्योग खोलने के लिये लोन नहीं दिये जाते हैं। "इन सर्व आफ बारोजर्ज" शीर्षक के एक लेख में कहा गया है :

"It was natural that at the recent Conference in New Delhi, of Chairmen of nationalised banks with the Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the problem of unutilised funds of the banks should have received so much of attention."

आई० एफ० सी० के चेयरमैन, श्री सी० डी० खन्ना, ने राजस्थान में उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में कहा है :

"I do agree that as regards IFC financing, the share of Rajasthan is very low. According to the last Annual Report of the Corporation, as against 565 projects worth Rs. 397 crores for the country, in Rajasthan only 14 projects have been assisted with a total amount of Rs. 17 crores."

यह सरकार की अपनी निकाली हुई किताब है, इस में छोटे उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में कहा गया है:

"Lack of adequate finance and credit has always been a major problem of small industries in India."

छोटे उद्योगों को फिनांस नहीं मिल रहा है, श्रम मटेरियल नहीं मिल रहा है।

This is a booklet called '25 years of Progress—Small Scale Industries' and I got it yesterday. What does it say:

"According to the Team, nearly 60 per cent of the firms analysed provided evidence that critical shortages of materials and components that could only be purchased at higher black market prices made it unprofitable for them to expand."

यह कहते हैं कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग में आप को सामान खरीदना पड़ता है।

"....their production to fuller utilization of capacity. Another 18 per cent of the firms stated that they could not get additional supplies at any prices. Nearly half of the firms which could find it unprofitable to increase production because of the black market prices of raw materials were facing competition with larger firms making similar products, and the larger firms were getting allocated inputs at fixed prices." So, this is regarding inadequate supply of the required raw materials. Further on they say:

"Adequate supply of required quality of raw materials both indigenous and imported still continues to be an important problem faced by small industries sector."

This is proved by their own documents. It is not my document, it is your Department's documents.

आप को रा मटेरियल अवेलेबल नहीं है पैसा है खजाने में तो दिया नहीं जा रहा है। लाइसेंस इतनी दरखास्तें देने के बाद भी मिल नहीं रहा है।

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक बात आज बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है। स्मगल गुड्स बहुत आते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये की चीजें आती हैं। बड़े बड़े साबुन ब्लेड्स और इस तरह की अनेक चीजें स्मलिंग के जरिए आती हैं जो करोड़ों रुपये की कीमत की होती हैं। कॉस्मेटिक्स और परफ्यूमरी गुड्स जो हैं, उन के बारे में मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

The Commerce of February 10, 1972 says:

"The perfumery manufactures contend that production of processed foods, toiletries and cosmetics is dependent on good quality perfumery. There is also an export market for perfumery goods as also for

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

the goods in which perfumery is used. It is therefore wrong to treat the industry as a luxury industry. Many of the units producing perfumery goods are in the small industry sector and the government should re-orient its policy towards the industry so as to provide it with more credit facilities as also meeting its requirements of imports particularly the items in which canalisation has taken place."

करोड़ों रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज हम को मिल सकता है। एक तरफ आप फारेन एक्सचेंज की बात करते हैं और एक तरफ टुबैको कम्पनी वाले अपने होटल खोल रहे हैं। इंडिया टुबैको कम्पनी ने अपने तीन होटल खड़े कर लिए हैं।

तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को रा मैटीरियल ग्रवेलेबल नहीं है, लोगों के अन्दर आप का विश्वास नहीं है। आप क्लीयर बात नहीं कर सकते और फिर आप कहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए। और इस में लेबरर्स जो हैं, लेबर लीडर्स से भी एक बात को आप को कहनी चाहिए कि उन्हें भी उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहयोग देना होगा। जो थ्रू आउट कस्ट्री की एकानामी है उस को आगे बढ़ाना है। तो इस सारे का कोम्प्राइजेशन होने के बाद और स्पष्ट नीति की घोषणा होने के बाद देश में नई औद्योगिक जो शक्तियाँ हैं उन में नवीनीकरण आ सकता है अन्यथा नहीं।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Industrial development is really an engine for social development and industrial development does not mean establishment of factories or starting of units here and there. It must have a plan in the most regulated manner. No doubt, Sir, for the past few years, the Minister of Industrial Development and the Government of India have been following the policy in a planned manner and with a social objective to curb the monopolists and deliver the goods to the country and the society.

But, I would say, Sir, as a matter of fact, what we find today is that the policy which we had been following all along,—though I cannot say has totally failed,—could not deliver the goods to the society and to the country. If the object is such as to attain these social justice aims by curbing the monopoly, by giving relief to the poor people, then, I must say, it is really a good thing. I feel very happy when the hon. Minister has brought up a new policy beginning from this year, with the intention to have certain ceiling powers, in order to curb monopolies. But the fact remains that out of the policy which we had been following in the past, the monopolists have grown up. I will give some of the figures. In 1966 the total capital in the hands of Tatas were 505.36 crores and in 1969-70 it has gone up to Rs. 638.5 crores. The Birlas had in 1966 Rs. 457.84 crores and in 1969-70 this has come to Rs. 629.6 crores. So also many others are there. I do not like to refer to all these in detail, but this is the trend that we see. How does this thing happen, Sir?

As a matter of fact the public sector industries or the public sector undertakings have taken all the big projects and the core industries in their hands. But I think it is high time now that Government starts some re-thinking over all these issues, namely, to what extent they should only be confined to the core sectors, to what extent they should also go in in the sphere of domestic producing and articles very much needed by the people. All the disadvantages are to be faced by the Government and all the advantages are being fully shared by these monopoly houses. On the one hand there is recurring loss in respect of our public sector in the core industries and the basic industries and on the other hand these monopoly houses are getting fattened and fattened with more and more of profits. Secondly, Sir, in the process of practising the capitalist economy,

which is being followed by these monopoly houses, it is their policy only to go in for more and more of profits. They come to the Government for licence and then they carry on their business in such a way as to make huge profits. The capitalist ethic is behind all these things, that is, to make money from whatever source it may be, however it may be possible. Money is the only consideration. They don't consider in what manner they get it. They do not mind getting it even by exploiting the suffering of the people, sucking the blood of the people.

I would therefore submit to the Government and to the hon. Minister here that there should be some rethinking on how we can plan our industrial development in the country, to what extent we are to go in for the core industries and to what extent we could energise ourselves for producing articles of domestic consumption and articles vitally needed by the people which are important for the country. So far as domestic production is concerned, excepting for these core industries, almost the entire portion lies in the hands of the monopoly sector, leading to frequent price rise. They have in their hands full manoeuvrability; they do not produce according to licensed capacity; artificial scarcity condition is being created as a result of which we find that there is great demand and supply is slackening and prices are going up. Whether the Minister has got any machinery to go into and to follow as to why these big monopoly houses are not producing upto the licensed capacity.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): The complaint has been that they have over-reached the capacity.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for referring to the point. In some

cases most surreptitiously they produced more. But in a majority of cases they do not produce upto their capacity. What action the government likes to take against them. Have the government got the machinery to follow this so that they may go upto their licensed capacity and the production may be upto the Plan level. Because on this very planning many other things depend. The government plan and assess the requirements in such a way that upto such and such year if these developments come up to that level this will generate so much employment. It is related both to the question of employment and production. One is related to the other. So, it is essential that the Government must have machinery as the hon. Minister referred that in some cases they surreptitiously produced more and putting their production behind the market and arranging a sort of black-market.

I have gone through the Report to a certain extent as it has been submitted by the hon. Minister and his Ministry. These are very good. It says that the production is going up. No doubt, it is laudable. It is also said in comparison to the last year the production has gone up by 7.3 per cent. And they say this production could be possible because the power generation would also be increased to 11 per cent. With certain limitations they referred in their Report that power generation increase would be limited to certain areas and overall power shortage is there. Agreeing to that fact even then we find that in several parts of the country industries have been closed down or one shift has been closed down due to acute shortage of power. What measures the Government likes to take to increase the production upto the Plan level that should be gone into.

In the matter of finances the hon. Minister has given almost an elaborate study as to how this IFC and other financial institutions are helpful. They are helpful but they are

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

helpful to whom? If the Ministry of Industrial Development has got no link or relation with the Ministry of Finance so far as this industrial production and commission of licensed industries are concerned, it will be difficult to have an overall control about financial institutions and also to have a planned rate of growth of industrial development in the country. We find that these financial institutions are giving finances more and more only to the private sector and this is limited to the 20 larger houses. This must be made known to the hon. Minister.

In the report, it has been said that Rs. 164 crores of finance has been given between July 1971 and June 1972. The major percentage of even this has gone to the private sector. No doubt, we have a mixed economy policy in regard to industrial development, but if the major portion of these finances is to go simply into the hands of the monopoly houses, how is the social objective in our planned economy and industrial development to be achieved? This is a serious point and I would request the hon. Minister to consider it.

Even with these liberal terms offered by the financial institutions, it was very aptly said by Shri Daga that not much has gone to Rajasthan. I quite agree. There are many other States. The hon. Minister may kindly go through the statistics of the total amount released for development of West Bengal industries or for industries to be developed in West Bengal by the financial institutions, IFC, IDBI and the banks. What are the reasons for this inadequate assistance?

I would say that, if necessary, the Ministry of Industrial Development must have co-ordination with the Ministry of Finance so that for advancing the planned economy and industrial development, finances may

be given to these industrialists or entrepreneurs. I would not support the big houses or monopoly houses; I am referring to assistance to the small sector, the small private sector, wherever it is necessary to give such assistance.

Coming to small scale industries, it has been said that it is government policy to foster development of the small scale sector and small scale industry. But I do not find adequate provision for helping the small scale industry. Very often when these small manufacturers or small co-operatives go to the financial institutions or banks for assistance, they do not get proper assistance. Certain positive measures should be taken so that, say, a small manufacturer or a small co-operative, with a very small capital, should be able to readily get financial assistance. Some measures must be found out and put into operation to this end.

Here I have in my hand a memorandum of the All India Small Scale Lamp Manufacturers' Association. They are bulb manufacturers. They say that the small scale sector has the largest employment potential, five or ten times that of the big or more sophisticated industries in the manufacture of electric bulbs. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether it is not desirable to announce a policy whereby at least some reservation or protective right is given to them so that manufacture of bulbs of 5, 10 and upto 100 watts is done in this sector and licences to manufacture these are not given to the big houses or sophisticated industries. By this means, the small scale sector may come up so that they may have a larger employment potential. Financial assistance should also be given. Government should also take up the responsibility of seeing to it that their products get sold to all the public enterprises and to other government sectors or for government requirements. If this is done these people can be helped.

Thirdly, I want to point out another aspect in respect of the small scale manufacturers. My third point is this. It should also be considered, in consultation with the Finance Ministry, whether certain remissions in respect of the excise duty could be given. It is necessary. The financial concession which can give a larger potential of employment is a necessity.

Another aspect of the small scale manufacture is the celluloid comb industry in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Just one sentence.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very bad habit, not taking notice of the bell and going on like this.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am finishing. By the present fiscal policy, the excise duty on the celluloid comb industry has been increased from 89 per cent to 208 per cent. This is a small scale industry coming within the industrial development of the country. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether it would be possible to have a dialogue with the Ministry of Finance to give certain fiscal relief in the matter of this excise duty on this item.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Rathan Sharma— not there. Now, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I should offer you my heartiest thanks for giving me an opportunity to take part in this debate.

Sir, as I sat listening to the discussion and the speeches of various hon. Members, three major trends are visible from the observations of the hon. Members; one is about licensing—certain procedural delays; secondly, the

attitude of the Government towards the larger houses, and thirdly, the importance of the small scale sector. In relation to that, the recent industrial policy resolution which was announced on 3rd February, 1973 has also come under discussion.

In this connection, one hon. Member has mentioned that instead of making clear the position of the Government in respect of industrial policy, the new industrial policy which has been announced on the 3rd February, 1973 is practically a repetition of the older one and perhaps, if I remember correctly, he used the word that the Government has tried to "hoodwink" the whole issue and repeated the old ideas. I think he has not made justice to the policy resolution of the 3rd February, 1973. It has been categorically stated in the said resolution that the larger houses will not be allowed to enter into the joint sector in fields in which they are not allowed under ordinary circumstances; under no circumstances will the joint sector be allowed to be used by the larger houses in the field where they are already not working under the general system and under the Government policy.

Secondly, it has been pointed out that there is no improvement in the policy resolution, but perhaps he has failed to note that by accepting the interpretation of the licensing Policy Enquiry Committee, and by accepting Rs. 20 crores as the criterion for larger houses—from Rs. 35 crores—certain more houses have been earmarked as larger houses as per this resolution which will help control on monopoly concentration of wealth. These two visible improvements perhaps have not been noticed by the hon. Member who has criticised the industrial policy resolution of the 3rd February, 1973.

Then, it has been pointed out that Government is giving licences to the larger houses or that the Government is giving licences to monopoly houses and they are being allowed to expand. They say that they are being allowed

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee] to make profit by the Policy Resolution. I do not like to go into the details of each case but I shall quote figures of licences issued to the larger houses so that one can see how they have gone down in these years. In 1969 out of 221 licences issued, only 38 went to the twenty larger houses; that means 17.2 per cent. In 1970 out of 363 licences issued twenty went in favour of those houses, 5.5 per cent. In 1972 while the number of licences issued have increased considerably, that is, 563, the share of the larger houses stood at 10.6 per cent. One cannot say that the larger houses are being patronised in the issue of licences. It is the declared policy of the Government that the larger houses will be permitted to expand or have new investments only within the broad framework of Government policy, and in issuing licences, we are keeping it in view.

It was pointed out that the NIDC is changing its role. In fact one hon. Member took exception and said why it had changed its role from granting loan to the industries for modernisation and rehabilitation and switched over to the job of rendering consultancy services. Mr. Speaker, you will yourself appreciate the valuable service rendered by the NIDC in the consultancy field. During the year under review they undertook sixty cases, not only in India but outside India, in Ceylon, Iran, Nepal, etc., and their services are appreciated by all concerned. Certain other institutions are helping the industries, particularly for modernisation and rehabilitation. The Industrial Finance Corporation, the IDBI, nationalised banks and other institutions are there and if the NIDC also were to do the same job, I apprehend it will be repetition and duplication. In these circumstances, the switch over to consultancy services is a change towards progress.

There was reference, not only on this occasion but on other occasions also, to the shortage of cement. In

absolute terms there is no shortage. Since 1968 each year cement production has been increasing. 11.04 million in 1968, 13.62 million tonnes in 1969, 13.91 million tonnes in 1970; and in the year 1972 we expected a production of 17 million tonnes but because of power shortage, the strike that took place in the cement industry and other factories also, production did not reach that target. It was certainly more than what it was last year and our expectations are that it would be a little over 15 million tonnes.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Can you just enlighten us about the demand for the cement?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I may tell you that the demand for cement has been increasing. It has been estimated that it is increasing at the rate of 8 per cent a year. In view of this, it has been taken up by the Planning Commission and the Ministry that in order to meet this demand during the Fifth Five Year Plan, we hope to step up the capacity to the extent of 12 million tonnes. I may tell this House that the total production capacity for the cement uptodate is 19.7 million tonnes. In the cement industry, we go upto 90 per cent of its utilisation capacity. During the last three years, our capacity utilisation was 80 to 85 per cent. Now 90 per cent of the capacity would be utilised so as to meet the total requirements of cement. At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the requirement would be of the order of 28.9 million tonnes. Therefore, we have to step up the capacity to the extent of 12 million tonnes more. I can tell you that we have already issued licences—not to the larger houses—to a great extent to the public sector undertakings, States Industrial Development Corporations etc. It is expected that if this is translated into production, then at the end of the Fourth Plan period, we can expect to

have an additional production to the extent of 1.74 million tonnes. And during Fifth Plan period we are in a position to increase the production to the extent of 12 million tons. If the production continues in this way, it is expected that, at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan, there may not be any shortage of cement. But, at the same time, there are factors like this which cannot be predicted. If there is power shortage or if there are extraordinary situations like this, it cannot be predicted that production will come up to our estimation.

So far as cement sector is concerned, this is a very important sector—a heavy investment sector—and we should keep this thing in mind that though it is left to the big houses also to come up and though it is left to the private entrepreneurs to come up and though this is a core sector, no new entrepreneurs are coming forward in the cement sector as the rate of return is very small. In view of that, the public sector undertaking, like the Cement Corporation of India, has to play a big role. I may tell the House that they are playing a big role and they are doing their best to utilise the capacity to the fullest extent possible.

In this connection, I may tell you that they have now undertaken six additional projects. We have two cement factories under the Cement Corporation of India which are in production and during the Fifth Plan, many more projects are going to come up.

I would not like to take much time of the House but I would only like to concentrate on another point. That is about regional development. Much has been said about it. It is the policy of the Government of India to develop it equitably and to see that each and every part of India is developed properly. In view of this, certain schemes have already been taken up by the Government of India. It has been pointed out that adequate assistance is not given for development

of backward regions. I can give certain figures. I.D.B.I. gives assistance to 59 units upto the end of December, 1972 to the extent of Rs. 2,231.75 lakhs. Same is the case with regard to I.F.C.I. They rendered assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,437 lakhs upto the period ending December 1972. 10 per cent subsidy scheme not 15 per cent has been extended to a number of districts. The assistance has been increased and it is expected that during the Fifth Plan, some more schemes would come up. By merely establishing a certain industry and by giving licences to establish one or two industrial units in a backward area, the whole problem will not be solved. There should be a strategy of total development of backward areas. Infrastructure should be there for developing industries there. Arrangements should be made to create a climate for self-generating employment. You will admit that the State Governments are to play an important role therein. The State Governments should develop the infrastructure necessary for developing the backward regions.

In this connection I may tell you that the Industrial Development Ministry has taken the initiative to develop the backward areas.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
You should not forget West Bengal.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not forgetting it. I only say that development of all backward areas is in my view. The rural industries projects scheme is being extended. 10 per cent subsidy scheme is being extended. More and more districts are being taken up under concessional financial assistance from the financial institutions. We have to establish certain suitable institutions to take advantage of these facilities. There are certain schemes for which cent per cent financial assistance was given and certain areas are taking advantage of it. Certain areas are not in position to take advantage of it. So, it is not a question of discrimination. It is a question of adaptability

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]
and establishing the machinery which should be available to help those areas to come up.

With these words, I thank you again for giving me this opportunity to speak for the first time in this House.

*SHRI A. DURAIRASU (Perambalur): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development.

At the very outset I would like to point out that in the Annual Report of the Ministry, below the name of the Ministry in English, the Hindi name of the Ministry has been given in English letters. This is contrary to the assurance given to this House by the then hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raj Bahalpur, in 1970. He had assured this House that, along with the name of the Ministry in English, the Hindi name would be given in Devanagari script, and not in English letters at any cost. But I regret to say that in the Annual Reports of the Ministries as also in all other Parliamentary papers like the Agenda, the Questions, the Answers etc., the Hindi names or the Hindi equivalents are being given in English letters. For example the Hindi name of the Ministry, AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTHRALAYA is given in English letters. I voice my strong objection to this kind of indirect imposition of Hindi and also that this is directly contrary to the assurance given to this House. I hope that the hon. Minister Shri C. Subramaniam approaches this question with the same degree of emotional upsurge as he had done some years ago when he submitted his resignation from the Central Council of Ministers on the question of indirect imposition of Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking people. I have my own grave doubts whether he himself understands the meaning of Audyogik Vikas.

I would now refer to the notable new appearance of the Ministry of Industrial Development. As the industrial growth of the country has been showing definite signs of shrinking the industry of Industrial Development has also shrunk in its size and importance. Within one year of assumption of office as the Minister of Industrial Development by Shri C. Subramaniam six public sector undertakings which were under the charge of this Ministry had been taken away from this Ministry. I have also come to know that the rank of the Minister of Industrial Development in the Central Council of Ministers has been lowered. I am not saying this in a humorous vein. I say this in sincere sorrow because you know Sir that I also hail from Tamil Nadu like the Minister of Industrial Development and that the blood is thicker than water.

Before I go to other important points I would in brief refer to the statement of Shri C. Subramaniam which he made about the Samayanallur Thermal Plant during the half-an-hour discussion on March 7, 1973. He expressed his view point that the D.M.K. Government should have acted with some forethought in disposing of the Samayanallur Thermal Plant, which had the installed capacity of 34 MW. I want to inform the House through you, Sir, that this Thermal Plant had the installed capacity of only 14 MW and it could meet only 1 per cent requirement of Tamil Nadu. Then, the cost of generation was very high as compared to Basin Bridge Thermal Plant and Neiveli Plant. In this plant the cost of production was 12.3 paise per unit, while it was 8.8 paise per unit in Basin Bridge Plant and 5.9 paise per unit in Neiveli. On account of such low efficiency and high cost of production, there was an annual loss of Rs. 50 lakhs in this Plant. Even then the D.M.K. Government on its own did not dispose of this plant. As early as 1965, when the D.M.K. Government was not there in Tamil

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Nadu, when neither Arignar Anna nor Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Government, when the monopoly of Congress Party was there throughout the country and when the Congress Party was ruling the State of Tamil Nadu, a high-power Committee was constituted to make a thorough enquiry into the economics of this Plant and to suggest ways and means for a thorough overhauling of the plant. On 16th July 1968 this highpower Committee submitted its Report which contained the recommendation that this Plant should be closed. In view of the sound arguments advanced by the Committee for making such a recommendation, the D.M.K. Government had no alternative but to implement this recommendation. It is not as if that the Government of Tamil Nadu led by my party acted on its own in closing down this Plant.

I also wonder how a Plant with a capacity of 14 MW could become a plant with a capacity of 34 MW by the time the hon. Minister of Industrial Development reaches from Madurai to Delhi. I would even go to the extent of saying that if only the hon. Minister of Industrial Development had such inherent talent to produce electric power of this magnitude so quickly, then there would not have been such serious power shortage throughout the country. Dr. K. L. Rao an eminent colleague of Shri C. Subramaniam, has categorically stated that the current power scarcity which is widespread throughout the country is mainly due to the unprecedented failure of monsoon. I would only say that it should not become a habit with the Central Minister that he should show his accusing finger at the DMK Government for even natural calamities.

Sir, with a view to arresting the growing trend of concentration of economic power in the industrial sector, with a view to preventing the concentration of industries in a few hands, the Monopolies and Restrictive

Trade Practices Act was enacted and it came into force on the 1st June 1970. During the period of two and a half years that this Act has been in operation, out of the total number of 25,000 companies in the private sector only 853 companies have been brought under the purview of this Act. These 853 companies have net assets of the value of Rs. 4,847 crores, which accounts for about 50 per cent of the aggregate value of the assets of the total number of companies in the private sector. During these 2½ years only 5 companies were refused permission by the Government to expand their activities.

Though during the Fourth Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crores has been made for industrial development it is to be highly regretted that the anticipated industrial development has not taken place. It should also be a matter of grave concern that even the installed capacity has not been fully exploited. The annual growth has therefore been much less than the target. The plan target for industrial development was 5.6 per cent. But, even according to the statistics of the Government, the rate of industrial growth in 1971-72 was 1.5 per cent, and in 1972-73 it would be between 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent. It is authoritatively learnt that during the fourth plan period from 1969 to 1974 the rate of industrial growth would be just 3.5 per cent and not more than that. I should say that the main reason for this kind of miserable performance is the irregular implementation of incorrect licensing policy. The licensing policy gets distorted every time the incumbent of the Ministry changes. If one Minister of Industrial Development liberalises the licensing policy, his successor immediately reverses the trend by putting many restrictions and regulations.

Some years ago the Estimates Committee of this House had recommended that licenses for putting up new units should be given only when the

[Shri A. Durairasu]
existing units had utilised at least 75 per cent of the installed productive capacity. But in 1970 on account of the liberalisation policy of the then Minister of Industrial Development innumerable licences were issued in complete disregard of this important recommendation. The industrialists who acquired these licences did not care to set up industrial units. In Appendix V of this year's Annual Report of the Ministry, details of installed productive capacity and actual utilisation of different industries have been enumerated. You will see the performance of 216 industries here. Out of 216 industries more than 200 industries have not utilised even half of the installed productive capacity. If one wants to know the reasons for this and also enquires as to what steps have been taken by the Government for ensuring 100 per cent utilisation of the installed capacity, the Minister will say that these units are in the private sector and his Ministry has not got enough powers to ensure full utilisation of the productive capacity. But, it is well within his reach to stop the issuance of new licences to those industries which have not fully utilised the installed productive capacity. On the other hand, more and more licences have been given to such people.

In 1969, 286 industrial licences had been given to 75 monopoly houses; in 1970, out of 47 industrial licences issued, 20 licences had gone to 20 monopoly houses; in 1971, 114 industrial licences out of 159 licences issued had gone to Tatas, Birlas and such other big industrialists. After giving the licences, what is the use of crying hoarse about undue growth of monopolies in the country? It is inexplicable to me that, when there is such a wide gap between profession and practice, the Ministers have got the gumption to talk about concentration of economic power in the industrial sector and the concentration of industries in a few hands.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that 80 per cent of the total licences issued last year has gone to Maharashtra. 90 per cent of the public sector financial institutions are located in Maharashtra which enables the industrialists of Maharashtra to utilise maximum financial facilities offered by the Government. I need not say that this has led to the inevitable regional imbalance in the matter of industrial growth in the country. I would suggest that some headquarters of these public financial institutions or at least all the branches of these financial institutions should be located in Madras so that the four southern States can try to derive benefits from them.

In Appendix 7 of the Annual Report—page 163—of the Ministry it has been mentioned that under 17 heads our country is in a position to meet the demands of developing countries of the world. As I have my own doubts about this tall claim, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many additional licences have been issued for these 17 industries during the past two years and who are the industrialists in receipt of this bounty from the Government.

Similarly, in Appendix VI of the Report—page 161—information regarding the training courses conducted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in different parts of the world during 1972 has been given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of technically qualified people sent from India to attend these training courses conducted by the UNIDO and in particular the number of technically qualified people belonging to the four southern States who were deputed to attend these training courses.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the system of distribution of essential raw materials for the industries. While some units in some regions are starved out for want of essential raw materials, some others in other regions

enjoy the plentiful supply of raw materials. I will not be far from wrong if I say that this unfortunate situation is mainly due to unimaginative and defective system of distribution of essential raw materials. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Industrial Development that the distribution of essential raw materials should be entrusted to the State Governments as they are the institutions nearer to the industries and they are aware of the immediate problems of the industries.

With these words, I conclude my speech and I thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the debate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development. This is a very important field, Sir, and I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to certain basic points that arise for our consideration.

13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The report begins by saying:

"The Department of Industrial Development is responsible for the promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large, medium and small scale industries, both in the private and in the public sectors."

Therefore, the object of the Department of Industrial Development is to bring about an orderly development—I underline the word 'orderly'—of not only large industries but medium and small scale industries and both of them can be in the private as well as the public sector, if I understand English correctly.

Let us see to what extent we have succeeded in our policy of holding first the concentration of wealth in

the hands of a few—growth of monopoly or growth of concentration of wealth. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while speaking on the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, had said:

"The public sector was expected to control the strategic points of economy, while the private sector was to develop within the prescribed limit. Further, as far as the private sector is concerned, the development of private sector (a) should result in social gain and (b) uninhibited growth of production should not result in accumulation of wealth and economic power in individual hands."

The basic principle was that, while the capital resources in the private sector should be utilised in the development of the country's economy, the profit that accrued in this sector should be utilised in the interest of the community and not for the purpose of promoting concentration of economic power in a few hands.

Then, in 1960, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had to ask this question, 'Where has this money gone?', and appointed a committee well known as Mahalanobis Committee to go into this question as to where had the money gone. That Committee came out with the report that this money had gone in the hands of about 200 houses and later on it was estimated by the Wanchoo Committee that the black money was to the tune of about Rs. 7,000 crores.

This year, in the Economic Survey, we are told that the national income has increased from Rs. 13,200 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 19,200 crores in 1971-72. The national income has increased by 45 per cent, but the per capita income increased from Rs. 308 to Rs. 348, as compared to 1961-62, hardly by about 13 per cent. Where has this money gone? You ask this question again in the Year of Grace, 1973, and the answer is that this 30 per cent money has gone in the form of black money underground into the hands, again, of that limited sector whose

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per capita income is above Rs. 1,000, who are 0.3 per cent in the country. What is the use of saying that the object of our industrial policy is to bring about a balanced growth, to check concentration of wealth, to stop monopolistic tendency, when Plan after Plan you discover that the same question has to be posed again? You began by saying all those things and at the end of the First Five-Year Plan you asked the question, 'Where has the money gone?'. We started with the beautiful concept of mixed economy where we do the donkey's work in the public sector and produce the infra-structure, the raw materials, steel, coal, cement, fertilisers, etc., and they, in the private sector, produce the end product where they get the profit. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, you asked the question, 'Where has the money gone?' First time, it can be said to be a mistake.

In the Second Five Year Plan, you ask the same question—where the money has gone? When you do it twice, be called a blunder. But at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and now in the Fourth Five Year Plan, if you ask the same question, 'Where the money has gone?', it is no more blunder, it becomes a deliberate act of inaction and that deliberate misconception lay in our whole concept of this mixed economy. This is an unmixed unmitigated evil. You left the entire consumer goods industry to the private sector. They make the real profits. They make the end products and there I ask the question: where is the real net value added or the real net surplus and where is more capital formation taking place? After all the nationalisation of banking and after all the increase in public sector investment, 95 per cent and more of the net value added is still in the private sector and you know the public sector investment has grown and according to the figures of the Government of India in the First Plan, it was 46.4 per cent in

the public sector and in the private sector it was 53.6 per cent. In the Second Plan, it was 54.75 in the public sector and 45.25 per cent in the private sector and in the Third Plan—it was 60.6 per cent in the public sector and 39.4 per cent in the private sector and in the Fourth Plan it is 65.6 per cent and private sector 34.4 per cent. In spite of this lower investment in private sector, how is it that the rich are still becoming richer? How is it that the money concentration, all that you put in in the form of deficit financing all that you put in the form of surplus, all that you put in in the form of agricultural growth and subsidies and all that and in the public sector investment, how and where does it get mopped up? It gets mopped up in the hands of these few who have the real commanding heights. You are only talking of commanding heights. You are on the heights all right but not commanding. Your commands are not obeyed by anybody. You have no capacity to see that your commands are implemented. It would be better if you come to the commanding fields instead of remaining at the so-called commanding heights. Then you will get some results. Unfortunately, we cannot do that because of this whole wrong, basically wrong concept of mixed economy. You may break your head. I tell you that this economic jargon with all your so-called fine concepts, will not be of much avail now you have discovered a new thing—from mixed economy to joint sector. You think you are discovering something new? You have always been having a joint sector serving in this country. But what has that resulted in? Now this joint sector concept will be a partnership with corruption because the whole capitalist concept is based on corruption based on capital accumulation in the hands of a few for private profit motive. They will use all their wealth to corrupt other sources, corrupt your politics, corrupt your civil servants, corrupt your entire machinery. That is the malady.

They call it 'business'. They say it is 'dhandha'. We know what is the philosophy of capitalist. Their philosophy is that everything is for sale including your soul and the soul is the first victim and once that becomes a victim then, as the song goes:

यहां हर चीज बिकती है, बोलो जी, तुम क्या
क्या खरीदोगे ?

लालाजी, तुम क्या क्या खरीदोगे ?

बोलोजी तुम क्या क्या खरीदोगे ?

यहां हर चीज बिकती है ।

Wherever that philosophy is ruling, in that country there is no social progress and there is no salvation in the exploitative capitalist structure.

Therefore, when you talk of controlling the industry, a point I want to mention is that you talk of checking monopolistic growth. What did happen? Eight business houses I need not name them, but, if you like I will. They are: Tatas, Birlas, Martin Burns, Bangurs, Thapar, Surjmal Nagarmal, Mafatlal and ACC. Their real assets grew from Rs. 1597 crores to Rs. 2085 crores in three years—from 1966-67 to 1969-70.

After that, at the rate of growth of ten percent, you say, you have taken action in restraining and in controlling the monopolists. Whom are you deceiving, Sir? Let us introspect; let us realise this, we are not deceiving anybody else but ourselves. Therefore, as far as control of monopoly houses is concerned, I have said that unless you give up this concept of mixed economy, you will not be able to achieve the desired goal. You shall have to order what will be produced, and that must be the priority goods and consumer goods needed by the maximum number of our people in the country.

What about the regional imbalances? You have said that you have selected 227 backward districts. How many licences have you given? In

1971-72 you have given licences 626 and letters of intent 1015. In 1972-73 you have given 877 industrial licences and 563 letters of intent. Tell me how many of these are in the backward areas? Can you name them? How many of these are actually in these so-called 227 backward districts, Sir? 80 licences were given in 6 months, that is, letters of intent and licences put together. The industrial licences were 43 and letters of intent were 37 and this is for Maharashtra. You know what happened. All of them without exception have been located in the Bombay-Poona track. This is what happens to the policy of regional imbalance. There is infrastructure available in Vidarba in places like Akola, Nagpur and Chanda. How many industries have you set up there? Have you taken care in this respect so that regional imbalances are removed?

These measures will not help in removing the regional imbalances. The most important thing you have to do is to ensure that there is raw material availability to those small-scale industries which you want to establish in the backward areas. The next important thing is that there should be guarantee for marketing. With these two things, I tell you, you will be able to solve the problem of regional imbalance as well as production of necessities of this country. We have got very scarce resources in our country. For God's sake, don't waste these scarce resources in the form of cosmetics, lipsticks, other kinds of soaps and toiletry, of Lever Brothers, and so on and so forth. It is very important to see that none of our scarce national resources get wasted in any manner. What is important is that you should see that there is a complete reorientation in this policy of industrial growth. We cannot at all progress with this muddle-headed concept of mixed economy. Participation and partnership with the corrupt capitalist sector is not what is required but we should have a complete national sector. No private sector, no

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public sector, but national sector,— this is what is required and this is what should be our aim. With these words I close. Thank you.

SHRI S. L. PEJE (Ratnagiri): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Industrial Development Ministry.

Sir, the role of Industrial Development Department is to bring about systematic and uniform and even growth of industrialisation of the country, by encouraging financial assistance, by encouraging development of large and medium and small scale industries, both in the public and in the private sectors. During the last decade many industries both in the private and public sectors have come forward to take advantage of these facilities.

Though there was a set-back to the growth of industry in the year 1970-71 the industries have registered an appreciable growth during the first 9 months of 1972. This was mainly due to cotton textile, heavy chemicals, engineering, cements, mining and transport equipment. This growth rate of 7.3 per cent will not be possible due to the shortage of power and availability of raw-material in the remaining period of this year. Serious and sustained efforts have to be made in order to sustain this rate of growth.

Sir, industries with less than Rs. 1 crore investment are exempted from licences. They are now subjected to registration just to watch the different activities in this particular sector. The total number of letters of intent and industrial licences has increased. Many new entrepreneurs are coming forward to avail of this new opportunity. But these newcomers are mostly concentrated in the already developed areas. So far as my State is concerned all the industries are concentrated in Poona and Bombay Regions. So far as the rest of Maharashtra is concerned the industry is not attracting though

financial and other assistance is assured by government. They are reluctant to go to the backward region. I will request the Minister to find out the causes as to why entrepreneurs in spite of concessions and other facilities are not attracted to go to the backward regions? I come from Ratnagiri which is one of the 226 backward districts in the whole of India. Very few industries have come to this region as there is no infra-structure, that is, there should be communication; there should be marketing facilities; there should be availability of raw-material, etc.

Though government have earmarked 10 per cent indigenous and scarce imported raw material for these backward districts it is not available even when this material is imported and canalised through STC. Representatives of the big houses can easily approach STC officials and get the release order but a small newcomer from a backward area cannot afford to come to Delhi or go to Bombay just to get the release order and secure raw-material. That is the main reason. They do not get the raw-material. Top priority should be given to small sector in raw material. That is why these backward districts are not catching up with the rest of the industrial growth of the country. Just now the Deputy Minister for Industrial Development quoted that there is a vast production of cement. The production has gone up from 11 m. tonnes to 17 m. tonnes during the last three to four years. I cannot dispute the fact. But one thing is certain that in taluka and district levels, cement is not available. This is well known to all. For a bag of cement one has to pay more than Rs. 25. And it is available in the black market. This fact must be noted by the Minister when he talks of accelerated production of cement.

Regarding the public sector, it was with a laudable and socialistic approach that Government ventured into the public sector and it was in

the larger interest of the nation to do so. Nearly Rs. 3,500-4,000 crores have been invested up till now in the public sector. But their performance during the last ten years is not satisfactory. Of course, there are a few exceptions to this. They are slowly gaining their health. The most important and cardinal aspect of the public sector is its sound economic health. But most of the units have failed to achieve the targets set before them at the time of their birth.

Regarding the joint sector, this is not a new concept in the industrial world. There are many industries, big and small or even small scale industries which are taking assistance directly from government or the institutional financing agencies. What is being done is that Government is collaborating only in financing. Management, marketing, sale of products—these aspects are not effectively controlled. In the appointment of directors, Government must have a say. I would urge upon the Ministry that if we are thinking of the joint sector, we must think also of effectively controlling the whole administration of the joint sector concerned.

Regarding industrial estates, some ten years ago the Government of India directed State Governments to see that in order to give preference to backward areas for development, areas which were neglected up till now, industrial estates should be organised on a cooperative basis. Accordingly, in Maharashtra in many districts industrial estates were organised on a co-operative basis in 1963-64. They were to come into existence by stages. The individual member was to contribute 20 per cent, Government was to contribute 20 per cent and the rest 60 per cent was to come from LIC or other in-

stitutional financing agencies in the form of a loan. But if you see the working of these estates established 8 or 9 years ago, they are in the red. Most of them have closed down because there is no raw material and there is no one to look after their grievances. Instead of talking of setting up new industries in the backward regions, I would suggest to Government that these industrial estates established in the co-operative sector should be scrutinised and revived.

Lastly, due to the concessions given by Government, so many people are coming forward to avail of these concessions in the name of fictitious and bogus organisations at the district level. These organisations are also not registered. They are exploiting these concessions.

Secondly, the depots distributing raw materials should be located in the districts and not in State capitals. When raw material is allotted at the State capital, the same is disposed of then and there, with the result that they do not reach the districts for which they are intended. In this way, the raw materials are being misused. I would urge upon the Government to make an inquiry into such matters and take corrective steps. Otherwise, industrial growth of such backward districts will not be achieved as desired by government.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्योग विकास मन्त्रालय की ग्रन्थानों की मांगों के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। मैं मन्त्री महोदय को बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

रह सकती, जिन्होंने इस मन्त्रालय को नवीन दिशा दी है, समाजवादी स्वरूप प्रदान किया है। सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि यह है कि विज्ञान तथा तकनीक के आधार पर इन्होंने उद्योग विकास कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने का संकल्प किया है और उस रास्ते पर आगे चल चुके हैं। इसी सिलसिले में केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसन्धान संस्थान का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ— जिन्होंने कम समय में, कम साधनों से तथा कम खर्च से भवनों के निर्माण का काम आरम्भ कर दिया है। यह सराहनीय कार्य है। यदि इस तरह के कामों से तथा इसमें जो सफलता मिले, उस आधार पर बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापक रूप में देश में फैलाया जाय तो मकान बनाने में जो कठिनाइयाँ लोगों के सामने हैं, वे बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती हैं।

श्रीमान्, इसी क्रम में राष्ट्रीय भू-भौतिकी अनुसन्धान संस्थान द्वारा भारत-सोवियत सहयोग के आधार पर प्रथम बार इस प्रायः द्वीप में गहरी भूकम्पी गम्भीर तापमान के अध्ययन का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है। यह भी उत्साहवर्धक प्रयत्न है। इतना ही नहीं, राष्ट्रीय रसायनिक प्रयोगशाला, केन्द्रीय ईंधन अनुसन्धान संस्थान, खाद्य प्राद्योगिकी अनुसन्धान संस्थान, केन्द्रीय चमड़ा अनुसन्धान संस्थान तथा जनधन विवरण बैंक, आदि, अनेकों विज्ञान और तकनीक के आधार पर जो संस्थाएँ बनी हैं, वे भी बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य कर रही हैं।

हमारा मन्त्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि अगर वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सुलभ पथ परिवहन के हेतु इस तरह के विज्ञान और तकनीक के आधार पर उन क्षेत्रों में जो साधन उपलब्ध हैं, उसकी जांच करायेँ और इसी तरह से इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ायेँ तो आज जो परिवहन की कठिनाई, खास कर देहाती क्षेत्रों में है, वह दूर हो सकती है। साथ ही उत्तर बिहार के सहरसा जिले और देश के अन्य ऐसे पिछड़े जिलों और क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के

लिये वहाँ जो साधन उपलब्ध हैं उनकी भी जांच कराई जानी चाहिये। इसके लिये अलग से एक संस्थान की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये, जो इस तरह की जांच करे और लोगों को बताये कि वहाँ कौन से उद्योग खड़े किये जा सकते हैं।

श्रीमान्, देश के अनेक क्षेत्रों में विकास के कार्य हुए हैं। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है, लेकिन उतनी ही सच यह बात भी है कि जो क्षेत्र पहले से विकसित रहे हैं, चाहे वे किसी भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोण से या ऐतिहासिक कारण से हों, लेकिन वे ही क्षेत्र ज्यादा विकसित हुए हैं। जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े थे, वे पिछड़े ही रह गये हैं। महानुभाव, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कुछ जिलों को योजना आयोग ने निर्धारित किया है और यह निश्चित किया है कि वे पिछड़े जिले हैं। उनमें विकास का काम तेजी से किया जाय, उसके लिये औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय की ओर से सहायता का भी एलान किया गया है लेकिन तुराँ यह है कि जो इनका सिलसिला है उस ढंग से तो बहुत पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में भी जो थोड़ा आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, कुछ विकसित हैं उन्हीं को लाभ मिल रहा है। जैसा कि उनका कहना है, जहाँ परिवहन की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित नहीं हो सकते, लोग उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये वहाँ नहीं जायेंगे जहाँ बिजली नहीं है वहाँ नहीं जायेंगे, जहाँ सघन कृषि क्षेत्र नहीं हैं, जहाँ सघन शिक्षा क्षेत्र नहीं हैं वहाँ वे नहीं जायेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता अगर यही क्राइटीरिया रखा जाये, इसी तरह की स्थिति रहे तो फिर वह क्षेत्र को जो एक दम पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो गांधीजी के शब्दों में—अन्टू दी लास्ट—सबसे नीचे धरातल पर हैं जहाँ बिजली नहीं है, जहाँ परिवहन की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहाँ कब तक आप पहुँचेंगे। यदि इसी आधार पर छोड़ देंगे तो पता नहीं इस देश का समयावित विकास कभी हो भी सकता है या नहीं। अतः इस सिलसिले में मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार को स्वतः ऐसे जो निम्नतम स्तर के के पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ पर आगे बढ़ कर पब्लिक

सेक्टर की ओर से ही लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आज बेकारों की फौज दिनों दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है लेकिन हम उस अनुपात में रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं—यह एक भयावह स्थिति है। इसकी व्यवस्था बड़े बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करके आप कर सकेंगे, इसकी भी सम्भावना नहीं है। ऐसा आप नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसके लिए तो हमें लघु उद्योगों की ओर ही जाना होगा, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनको प्रोत्साहन देना होगा तभी इस भीषण समस्या का हम समाधान कर पायेंगे। ग्राम उद्योग परियोजना के अनुसार मार्च, 1971 तक एक लाख 33 हजार व्यक्तियों को कार्य दिया गया है, 30,100 औद्योगिक इकाइयों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है और 1970-71 में 26 करोड़ रुपए के उत्पादन का अनुमान है इस अवधि में 39,500 व्यक्तियों को उन्नत तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा प्रदान करने की बात भी कही गयी है किन्तु गांवों के इस विशाल देश में इस आंकड़े की क्या विमात जहां लाख नहीं करोड़ों में बेकार और बेरोजगार लोग भटक रहे हैं। पता नहीं जिनको तकनीकी शिक्षा दी गयी है उन्हें भी रोजी रोजगार मुहैया करा दिया गया है या वे तकनीकी लोग भी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके अपने घर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं और भटक रहे हैं।

मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान बिहार की ओर भी खींचना चाहता हूं। बिहार में सौभाग्य से देश के 40 प्रतिशत खनिज इसी के भूगर्भ में समाविष्ट हैं किन्तु इसके बावजूद बिहार के पल्ले हैं यह दुर्भाग्य भी है कि वह सबसे पछड़ा हुआ है, सबसे गरीब क्षेत्र है उद्योग की दृष्टि से, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की दृष्टि से वहां पर एक लाख व्यक्तियों में केवल 440 व्यक्ति ही उद्योगों पर निर्भर हैं। देश की कुल आबादी की 10.59 प्रतिशत आबादी बिहार में है लेकिन वहां पर देश की कुल भूमि

की केवल 5.71 प्रतिशत ही है। देश में आबादी का जो घनत्व है वह 370 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्गमील है किन्तु बिहार में आबादी का घनत्व 691 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्गमील है। बिहार की आबादी के 77 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जहां देश में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र के घनत्व का अनुपात क्रमशः 82.07 : 17.91 है वहां बिहार में वह अनुपात 91.59 : 8.41 है। इन आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि वहां पर कृषि पर कितना बड़ा बोझ है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय उद्योग वित्त निगम की ओर से बिहार की जो उपेक्षा की जा रही है, बिहार पर जो अनुदार दृष्टि है उसमें सुधार किया जाना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय उद्योग वित्त निगम के इस रुख का प्रमाण यह है कि हमारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास में बिहार का हिस्सा सिर्फ 6 प्रतिशत है जबकि पश्चिम बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा 21 प्रतिशत है। इसने जहां 82 करोड़ रुपया चीनी उद्योग के लिये सम्पूर्ण देश में दिये हैं लेकिन उसमें बिहार को केवल 90 लाख रुपया मिले हैं। जहां 1972 तक 526 उद्योगों को 376 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं वहां बिहार को सिर्फ 25 उद्योगों को 22.23 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं जबकि आबादी के अनुपात में तथा पिछड़ेपन की दृष्टि से इसे कम से कम 40-45 करोड़ मिलना चाहिये था। इस प्रकार से बिहार के साथ जो व्यवहार होता है वह अनुचित है और उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। मन्त्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि बिहार भी अपने खनिज एवं प्राकृतिक साधन और जनशक्ति के आधार पर खड़ा हो सके और उद्योगों के मामले में भारत का एक विकसित राज्य बन सके। इसकी भी गरीबी दूर हो सके और बेरोजगारी तथा बेकारी मिट सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you will please conclude. That point has already been made by everybody. There is nothing new.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज जो लार्ज और लार्जर हाउसेज हैं, उनकी जो स्थिति है और जिस तरह से हमारे देश में गरीबी, पिछड़ापन और लोगों में बरोजगारी है वह बहुत कुछ उन लोगों की वजह से है। तो उस तरफ भी मन्त्री जो का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उसको नियन्त्रण में लाना चाहिये।

मैं पुनः इस मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो आपने मुझे प्रश्न दिया।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कब्ल इसके कि मैं इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट की ग्राण्ट्स पर इस बहस में स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में जो थोड़ी बहुत इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री कर सकी है उसका तजक़िरा करूँ, मैं इस सदन के उन सारे के सारे माननीय सदस्यों का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने खास तौर पर औद्योगिक विकास में, इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में और इस मुल्क की अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्रॉब्लम को दूर करने के सिलसिले में इस बात पर जोर दिया कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट ज्यादा तेज़ी से होना चाहिये। मैं इस बात के लिये भी उनका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने खास तौर पर रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज को दूर करने और बैकवर्ड एरियाज को डेवलप करने की तरफ़ खास तवज्जह दी। मैं उस तश्वीश में, जो तश्वीश उनको, माननीय सदस्यों को स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा तेज़ी के साथ डेवलप करने की वजह से है, उनके साथ करीक होना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह

सिर्फ़ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री कर सकी है उसके कुछ आंकड़े, उसके कुछ आदाद व गुमार इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में और खास तौर पर स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में जब हमारी नज़र पड़ती है तो जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं—1960-61 में कुल हमारी टोटल रजिस्टर्ड स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स, 61,000 थी। उसके मुकाबले में जब आज की रजिस्टर्ड स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स को देखते हैं तो यह तस्वीर हमारे सामने आती है कि 2 लाख 81 हजार रजिस्टर्ड स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स इस 9 साल के अर्से में इस मुल्क में उभर करके आयीं। यह सही है कि मैं इस डेवलपमेंट को बहुत काफ़ी नहीं समझता हूँ। मेरी भी ख़्वाहिश है कि इससे और ज्यादा होना चाहिये। लेकिन एक तरह का इत्मीनान होता है कि हम एक सही डायरेक्शन की तरफ़ बढ़ रहे हैं।

14.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का मसला, और खास तौर से स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का मसला एक टेढ़ा मसला है और हमारे भाई साठे साहब ने तो बड़ी आसानी से हल कर दिया, बैकवर्ड एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में बड़ी आसानी से इस मसले को हल कर दिया कि दो चीज़ें दे दो और उसके बाद सारे इम्बैलेसेज ख़त्म हो जायेंगे और सारी स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ जायेंगी। उन्होंने कहा कि रा-मैटीरियल और मार्केटिंग फ़ैसिलिटी जाये

दो चीजें दे दी जायें तो सारे इम्बैलेंसेज मुल्क भर के दूर हो जायेंगे और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज डेवलप हो जायेंगी। मैं उनसे डिसऐग्री करता हूँ। खाली ये दो चीजें मुल्क में स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के डेवलपमेंट के लिये, या बैकवर्ड एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के लिये और रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज को दूर करने के लिये काफी नहीं हैं। जो लोग भी इण्डस्ट्रीज के जानकार हैं, वह यह जानते हैं कि इण्डस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के लिये रा-मैटीरियल, मशीनरी, क्रेडिट फ़ैसिलिटीज, इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर और उसके साथ साथ टेक्नीकल नो हाऊ, ये पांच मुख्य फ़ैक्टर्स हैं। इनमें से किसी भी एक फ़ैक्टर को अगर हम नैगलेक्ट कर देंगे तो रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज को दूर नहीं कर सकते, और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को जिद्ध तेजी के साथ बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, फ़लाना चाहते हैं, और मुल्क की अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्रोबलम को सॉल्व करना चाहते हैं, नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इनमें से एक एक आइटम पर जो अभी तक हम कर सके हैं, उपाध्यक्ष जी, उसके ऊपर कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, और यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी क्या प्लान्स हैं, क्या हम करना चाहते हैं, क्या हमारा औबजेक्टिव है और उस औबजेक्टिव को हम किस तौर पर हासिल करने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, रा-मैटीरियल के जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को 1961-62 में इम्पोर्टेड रा-मैटीरियल 16.58 करोड़ रु० की कीमत का स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सैक्टर में मिला। उसके मुकाबले में 1971-72 में

7.95 करोड़ रु० का इम्पोर्टेड मैटीरियल स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सैक्टर में दिया।

मैं दूसरे इंडिजिनस रा-मैटीरियल का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जो उनमें से सबसे ज्यादा महत्व का है, आयरन और स्टील उसका जिक्र जरूर करना चाहता हूँ। 1970 में 1 लाख 68 हजार 370 टनेज स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को अलाट हुआ। 1972 में 2 लाख 72 हजार 966 टनेज स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सैक्टर में आयरन और स्टील अलाट हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, नेशनल स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज कोरपोरेशन ने जो हामर परचेज बेसिस पर मशीनरी दी है, उन मशीनरीज में 1969-70 में 4.56 करोड़ की इम्पोर्टेड मशीनरी स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सैक्टर में दी, और 1971-72 में 10.75 करोड़ की मशीनरीज दीं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्रेडिट फ़ैसिलिटीज, जो तीसरा अहम मसला है किसी इण्डस्ट्री के डेवलप करने के सिलसिले में, आप जानते हैं, और यह सदन जानता है कि नेशनलाइजेशन से पहले जो कर्माशियल बैंक्स थे वह स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सैक्टर में बहुत मदद नहीं कर सकते थे। नेशनलाइजेशन से पहले जून, 1969 तक की जो फ़िगर्स हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि हमने 56,983 यूनिट्स को बैंक्स से असिस्टेंस दी, और जिसमें आउटस्टैंडिंग 286 करोड़ रु० का है। लेकिन इसके मुकाबले जून, 1972 में 1,25,067 यूनिट्स को कर्माशियल बैंक्स ने असिस्ट किया और उसमें 597 करोड़ रु०

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी:]

आउटस्टैंडिंग है। ये फिगर्स मैंने इस खयाल से नहीं दीं कि गोया मामला बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ गया है और सारा काम खत्म हो गया है। जो माननीय सदस्यों ने तशव्विश की उससे ऐंग्री करता हूँ। लेकिन जो थोड़ी बहुत हमारी ज़म्पलब्धियाँ हैं वे ऐसी हैं कि हम कह सकते हैं कि हमने एक अमली कदम उठाया है, खास तौर से दो, तीन साल के अर्से में।

मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जो फ़ाइनेंसिंग आ है स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में स्टेट फ़ाइनेंसिंग कोरपोरेशन्स से...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is not commensurate with the unit increase in money.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं उसका भी जिक्र करूँगा।

जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग और दूसरी सर्विसेज का बाल्लुक है, मेरे खयाल में ट्रेनिंग भी बहुत जरूरी एस्पेक्ट है। अगर सारे रा-मैटीरियल, सारी डिफेंसिलिटीज और सारी मशीनरी, सब कुछ हम किसी भी आदमी को दे दें, और जबकि हमारा एम्प्लॉयमेंट इस बात पर है कि हम स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सेक्टर में नये एन्टरप्राइजिस् को लाना चाहते हैं, तो यह सारी-की-सारी चीजें दे भी दी जायें, लेकिन अगर उन्हें प्रीपरेटिंग न हो एन्टरप्राइजोरशिप की, और जिस इण्डस्ट्री को चलाना चाहते हैं उनकी जानकारी न हो तो सारा का सारा हमारा सपना अधूरा रह जायगा, वह एक खवाब ही रह जायगा और कभी भी हम अपना टार्गेट पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस सिलसिले में मैं, ट्रेनिंग और दूसरी सर्विसेज के सिलसिले में जो स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सेक्टर ने काम किया है, उसके कुछ आंकड़े

मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सर्विस इन्स्टीट्यूट्स जो हमारे हैं, जिन्होंने मैनेजमेंट डेवलपमेंट की, ट्रेनिंग के सिलसिले में और टेक्नीकल डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में, सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट ओरियेन्टेड कोर्सेज फ़ोर इंजीनियर्स, डिफेंस सर्विसेज के जो पर्सनल्स हैं, मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहता...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know whether all these figures you are giving are not already there in the Annual Report. Are they new figures you are giving? Because, if they are already there, what is the use of repeating them?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी :

I do not think they are there. Most of them are not there.

Now I am not giving any more figures.

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था, मैं फिगर्स नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सर्विस इन्स्टीट्यूट्स ने मुख्यतः ट्रेनिंग के सिलसिले में चाहे वह मैनेजमेंट की ट्रेनिंग हो, टेक्नीकल डिबेलपमेंट की ट्रेनिंग हो, सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट की ट्रेनिंग हो, काफी लोगों को ट्रेन किया है। इस ट्रेनिंग का एक पूरा सिलसिला हमने किया है। मुझे इतिहास हुआ पटना में एक वर्कशॉप में जाने का जहाँ स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रियल डिबेलपमेंट आर्गनाइजेशन की तरफ से सेमिनार आर्गनाइज किया गया था जिस में सारे के सारे जो बाहर के हमारे टेक्नीकल लोग हो सकते थे बैंकिंग से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हों, इण्डस्ट्रीज से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हों, ट्रेड से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हों, सारे

के सारे पूरे के पूरे जोम के एक जगह इकट्ठा हुए थे और उन्होंने डिसकस किया था, मुख्तलिक पेपर तैयार किये थे, क्या क्या प्राबलैम्स हैं और उनका किस तरह से हल निकाला जा सकता है। इन सब चीजों से एक फिजा बनाने में, एक एटमासफियर बनाने में, ट्रेड परसनल को आगे बढ़ाने में और उन में हिम्मत पैदा करने में मदद मिलती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो एजुकेशन सिस्टम है उस में एजुकेशन हासिल कर लेने के बाद खास तौर से हमारे एजुकेटिड यंगमैन सिवाय नौकरी के और कुछ नहीं सोच पाते। एजुकेशन हासिल करने के बाद उनको कहीं नौकरी के लिए ही जाना है, ऐसा वे सोचते हैं।

इस सिलसिले में हमारे नौजवान इंजीनियर और पढ़े लिखे लोगों में जहनी तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है, उनको ट्रेनिंग देने और एक फिजा पैदा करने की जरूरत है। उन में यह भावना पैदा होना चाहिये कि नहीं हम भी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगा सकते हैं और ऐसी भावना पैदा हो रही है। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण तबदीली आई है उनके महज जहन में। ट्रेनिंग के अलावा दूसरी मैनेजमेंट कंसटैंसी सर्विसिस हैं, ओपन हाउस डिसकशंस हैं, सैमोनार्ज हैं, डिब्रेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम्स हैं। इन सब से फिजा को बदलने में काफी मदद मिली है और हम काफी आगे बढ़े हैं।

श्री बी० एन० तिवारी : इनका स्ट्रक्चर और मार्किटिंग के लिए क्या किया है।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : वह भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक दूसरी चीज भी है। कुछ प्रोडक्शन स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को प्रोडक्शन के सिलसिले में और परचेजिज के सिलसिले में देना भी बहुत जरूरी है। जहां तक प्रोडक्शन का ताल्लुक है 124 ग्राइटम्स इनके लिए बिल्कुल रिजर्व्ड हैं और ये स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में ही बन सकती हैं। 168 ग्राइटम्स ऐसी हैं जिन की परचेजिज सिर्फ स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज से ही की जा सकती है। डायरेक्टर जनरल सप्लाइज एण्ड डिसपोजलज की जो परचेजिज हैं उस में भी काफी इजाफा हुआ है दो साल में और 25 करोड़ से बढ़ कर ये 86 करोड़ पर पहुंच गई हैं।

श्री बी० के० दासचौधरी : लैम्पस के सिलसिले में कुछ कहें।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : वैंस्ट बंगाल की स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लैम्प प्रोड्यूसर कुछ मुश्त से मिले थे। उन्होंने मेरी इस तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई थी। वे स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रियल सैंक्टर में बल्बज बनाते थे। किसी वजह से बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री को लाइसेंस दिये जाने की वजह से, उसकी कैपेसिटी बढ़ जाने की वजह से ये लोग हार्डशिप अनुभव कर रहे हैं और उनका कहना था कि सारे के सारे युनिट्स बन्द हो रहे हैं। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर हम तवज्जह दे रहे हैं और हम किसी भी तरह से स्मालर युनिट्स को मरने नहीं देंगे, खत्म नहीं होने देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are behind time now. Why not look towards the Chair, instead of giving elaborate replies to him...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let the hon. Minister explain this, Sir. It is very vital.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be very vital, but he cannot deal with it by giving elaborate replies here. He has to deal it in his office, in his files, orders and that sort of thing.

Now, please conclude.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं तीन चार बातों ही और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। नई इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी के तहत जो हमारा दृष्टिकोण है वह यह है कि जब हम किसी लार्ज स्केल इण्डस्ट्री को लाइसेंस दें तो उस में उनकी जो प्राजेक्ट होगी उस में कितनी एंसिलरीज प्राजेक्ट में शामिल होनी चाहिये, कितन कितन आइटम्ज को वे खुद प्रोड्यूस करेंगे, यह भी शामिल होना चाहिये। हम यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि भट्ट कमेटी ने जैसे रिपोर्ट की है कि कोई एक ऐसा लैजिस्लेशन होना चाहिये स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए कि उनको जो प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाता है वह कानूनी शकल अख्त्यार कर ले ताकि उसकी खिलाफवर्जी न हो सके।

स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का डिवेलपमेंट हम जिन डायरेक्शन्ज में ले जाना चाहते हैं उस में खास तौर से एग्री बेस्ड स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, एक्सपोर्ट ओरियेंटेड लार्ज स्केल की एन्सलरी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं और डिफेंस ओरियेंटेड इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। इस सिलसिले में जो भी मदद हम स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज

की कर रहे हैं, उसको और बढ़ाना चाहते

बैक्वर्ड एरियाज और बैक्वर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की बात भी कही गई है। यह मामला दूसरी जगहों से जरा मुश्तलिफ है। इस वक्त जो फैसिलिटीज बैक्वर्ड एरियाज और बैक्वर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को दी गई है, मैं खुद इस बात की तसलीम करता हूँ और महसूस करता हूँ कि कम हैं। इसको सरकार भी महसूस करती है कि वे काफी नहीं हैं। दस परसेंट की जो सबसिडी कुछ बैक्वर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को दी गई है फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में उसको पन्द्रह परसेंट बढ़ाने को कहा है। ये सारे के सारे नेक कदम हैं।

इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर डिवेलेप करने के लिए काफी तादाद में इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाने के लिए भी हमारे पास प्रोग्राम है ताकि इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर की कमी की वजह से जो मुश्किल खास तौर से स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री को होती है वह न हो।

आखिर में मैं आपके जरिये इस सदन के सामने सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस हद तक हम को स्माल-स्केल सैक्टर में बढ़ना चाहिए था, इस में शुबहा नहीं है कि अभी हम उस हद तक नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। लेकिन हमारा यह प्रयास और कोशिश है कि हम उस में तेजी के साथ बढ़ें, क्योंकि मुल्क की डेवेलपमेंट और अनएमप्लायमेंट की प्राबलम का सालूशन उन्हीं स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाने और तरक्की देने में मुजमिर

شری شہا الرحمان انصاری :

(انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ منسٹری میں)
ڈپٹی منسٹر : ایادھکھس مہودے -
قبل اس کے کہ میں انڈسٹریل
ڈویلپمنٹ کی گرنا گرانٹس پر اس
بحث میں سال سکھل سیکٹر میں
جو تھوڑی بہت انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ
منسٹری کر سکی ہے - اس کا تذکرہ
کروں - میں اس سکن کے ان سارے
کے سارے مانیہ سدسیوں کا شکریہ ادا
کرنا چاہتا ہوں جنہوں نے خاص طور
پر ادھوکک وکاس میں انڈسٹریل
ڈویلپمنٹ کے سلسلے میں اور اس ملک
کی ایمپلائمنٹ پرابلم کو دور کرنے کے
سلسلے میں اس بات پر زور دیا کہ
سال سکھل انڈسٹریز کا ڈویلپمنٹ
زیادہ تیزی سے ہونا چاہئے - میں
اس بات کے لئے بھی ان کا شکریہ ادا
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سال سکھل
انڈسٹریز کے سلسلے میں جو کچھ
تھوڑا بہت انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ
منسٹری کر سکی ہے کہ انہوں نے
خاص طور پر ریجنل امپلیمینٹس کو دور
کونے اور بیکورڈ انڈیا کو ڈیولپ کرنے
کی طرف خاص توجہ دی - میں اس
تشویش میں - جو تشویش ان کو -
مانیہ سدسیوں کو سال سکھل انڈسٹریز
کو زیادہ تیزی کے ساتھ ڈیولپ نہ
کرنے کی وجہ سے ہے - ان کے ساتھ
شریک ہونا چاہتا ہوں - لیکن میں یہ
صرف عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سال

سکھل انڈسٹریز کے ڈویلپمنٹ کے
سلسلے میں جو کچھ تھوڑا بہت
انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ منسٹری کر سکی
ہے اس کے کچھ آنکڑے ، عدد و شمار
اس ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں -
انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ کے سلسلے میں
اور خاص طور پر سال سکھل انڈسٹریز
کے ڈویلپمنٹ کے لئے جب محال
تو پڑتی ہے تو جو آنکڑے ہمارے سامنے
ہیں 1960-1961 میں کل ہماری
ٹوٹل رجسٹرڈ سال سکھل انڈسٹریل
یونٹس ہیں ۶۱۰۰۰ ہزار تھیں -
اس کے مقابلے میں جب آج کی
رجسٹرڈ سال سکھل یونٹ کو دیکھتے
ہیں تو یہ تصویر ہمارے سامنے آتی ہے - کہ
۲ لاکھ ۸۱ ہزار رجسٹرڈ سال سکھل
انڈسٹریل یونٹس اس نو سال کے عرصے
میں ابھو کرے آتی ہے - یہ صحیح
ہے کہ میں اس ڈویلپمنٹ کو بہت
کافی نہیں سمجھتا ہوں - مہدی بھی
خواہش ہے کہ اس سے اور زیادہ ہونا
چاہئے - لیکن اس طرح کا اطمینان
ہوتا ہے کہ ہم ایک صحیح ڈائریکشن
کی طرف بڑھ رہے ہیں -

ایادھکھس مہودے - انڈسٹریل
ڈویلپمنٹ کا مسئلہ اور خاص طور سے سال
سکھل سیکٹر میں انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ
کا مسئلہ ایک تھوڑا مسئلہ ہے - اور ہمارے
بھائی سیٹھی صاحب نے تو بڑی آسانی
سے حل کر دیا ہے - بیکورڈ انڈیا کے

سلسلے میں بڑی آسانی سے اس مسئلے کو حل کر دیا ہے۔ یہ دو چیزیں دے دو اور اس کے بعد سارے امپلیمنٹس ختم ہو جائیں گے۔ اور ساری سال سکھل انڈسٹری بڑھ جائیگی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ را مینٹریل اور مارکیٹنگ فیسبلٹیٹیز یہ دو چیزیں دے دو۔ نو سارے امپلیمنٹس ملک بھر سے دو ہو جائیں گے۔ اور سال سکھل انڈسٹریز توہیلپ ہو جائیگی۔ میں ان سے دس ایگری کرتا ہوں۔ خالص یہ دو چیزیں ملک میں سال سکھل انڈسٹریز کے تیویلمینٹ کے لئے کافی نہیں ہیں۔ جو لوگ بھی انڈسٹریز کے جانکر ہیں۔ وہ یہ جانتے ہیں کہ انڈسٹری کے تیویلمینٹ کے لئے را مینٹریل۔ کریڈٹ فیسبلٹیٹیز۔ انفراسٹرکچر اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ٹیکنیکل نو ہاؤ یا یہ ہانچ خالص فیکٹری ہوں ان میں سے کسی بھی ایک سیکٹر کو اگر ہم نیوکلیمینٹ کوہیں کے تریمینٹل امپلیمنٹس کو ختم نہیں کر سکتے۔ اور سال انڈسٹریز کو جس تیوی کے ساتھ بڑھنا چاہئے اور ہم پھیلانا چاہتے ہیں۔ اور ملک کی ان ایپلیمنٹ کی پرابلم کو حل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔

ان میں سے ایک ایک آئٹم پر جو ابھی تک ہم کو سکے ہیں۔

اپادھکس جی اس کے آرہے کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اور یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری کیا پلانز ہیں۔ کیا ہم کوٹا چاہتے ہیں۔ کیا ہمارا اوہجیکٹو ہے اور اس اوہجیکٹو کو ہم کس طور پر حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں کیا کیا قدم اٹھانا چاہتے ہیں۔ اپادھکس جی۔ را مینٹریل کے جو انکڑے ہمارے سامنے ہیں۔ ان سے پتلا چلتا ہے کہ سال سکھل انڈسٹریز کو ۶۱-۱۹۶۰ میں امپورٹڈ مینٹریل ۱۶۰۵۸ روپے کی امپورٹڈ را کا سال سکھل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر میں۔ اس کے مقابلے میں ۱۹۷۰-۱۹۷۱ میں ۱۱۶۰۹۵ کروڑ روپے کا امپورٹڈ مینٹریل سال سکھل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر میں اس کے مقابلے میں دوسرے انڈیجھنسرا مینٹریل کا ذکر نہیں کرنا چاہتا لیکن جو ان میں سب سے اہمیت کا ہے انہیں ایڈسٹیل۔ اس کا ذکر ضرور کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ۱۹۶۰ میں ایک لاکھ ۶۸ ہزار اور ۳۸۰ ٹھنڈ سال سکھل انڈسٹریز کو آلات کہا گیا۔ ۱۹۷۲ میں ایک لاکھ ۷۲ ہزار نو ۶۸ ٹھنڈ سال سکھل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر میں انہیں ایڈسٹیل و آلات ہوا۔

اپادھکس جی تیشل سال انڈسٹریز کارپوریشن میں نے جو ہانچ پوچھو بھسز پر مشہوری دی ہے ان ۷۰-۱۹۶۹ ۲۰۵۶

کرور کی اسٹورٹیڈ مسٹریری سال
سکھل انڈسٹری سیکٹر میں دی
اور ۱۹۷۱-۱۹۷۲ میں ۱۰.۷۵ کرور
کی مشریری دے -

ایادھکھن جی کریڈٹ فوسلٹیز
جو توسرا اہم مسئلہ ہے کسی
انڈسٹری کے قویلیپ کرنے کے سلسلے
میں آپ جالتے ہیں اور یہ سدن
جانتا ہے کہ نیشنلائیزیشن کے پہلے
جو کمرشل بولکس تھے وہ سال
سکھل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر میں بہت
مدد نہیں دے سکتے تھے -
نیشنلائیزیشن سے پہلے جون ۱۹۶۹ تک
کی جو فکروز ہیں ان سے بیکہ
چلتا ہے کہ ہم نے ۵۶۹۸۳ پونٹس
کو بینک نے اسٹیمپس دی اور جس
میں آؤسٹیلڈنگ ۲۸۶ کرور روپے ہے
لیکن اس کے مقابلے میں جون ۱۹۷۲
میں 1,25,067 پونٹس کو کمرشیل بینک
نے اسٹیمپس دی اور اس میں ۵۹۷
کرور روپے آؤسٹیلڈنگ ہیں - یہ
فکروز میں نے اس خیال سے نہیں
دیں گویا معاملہ بہت زیادہ آگے بڑھ
گیا - اور سارا کام ختم ہو گیا ہے - جو
مانیہ سندھیوں نے تشویہ کی اس
میں سے ایگری کرتا ہوں لیکن جو
تھوڑی بہت ہزاری ایلیمینٹل ہیں وہ
ایسی ہیں کہ ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ
ہم نے ایک عملی قدم اٹھایا ہے - خاص
طور سے دو تین سال کے عرصے میں میں
کرنا چاہتا ہوں جو فائیلنگ ہوا ہے

ہمارے سال سکھل سیکٹر میں -
سٹورٹ فائیلنگ کارپوریشن سے

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It
is not commensurate with the unit
increase in money.

شری ضیالرحمان انصاری - میں
اس کا بھی ذکر کروں گا -

جہاں تک ٹریڈنگ اور دوسری
سروسز کا تعلق ہے میرے خول
میں ٹریڈنگ بھی بہت ضروری
اسپیکٹ ہے - اگر سارے رائلٹیڈ
ساری کریڈٹ فوسلٹیز اور ساری
مشینریز سب کچھ ہم کسی بھی
آدمی کو دے دیں اور جبکہ ہمارا
ایلمینٹس اس بات پر ہے کہ سال
سکھل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر میں نئے
ایلمینٹریلڈوز دو لانا چاہتے ہیں تو
ساری کی ساری چیزیں دے
دی جائیں - لیکن اگر انہیں برابر
ٹویڈنگ نہ ہو ایلیمینٹریلڈواشپ کی اور
جس انڈسٹری کو چلانا چاہتے ہیں
ان کی جانکاری نہ ہو تو سارا کا
سارا ہمارا سینا ادھورا رہ جاتا
ہے - وہ ایک خواب ہی رہ
جائیتا - اور کبھی بھی ہم اپنا
ٹارگٹ پورا نہیں کر سکتے -
اس سلسلے میں ٹریڈنگ اور دوسری
سروسز کے سلسلے میں جو سال
سکھل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر نے کام کیا
ہے اس کے کچھ انکڑے میں آپ کے سامنے
رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - سال سکھل انڈسٹریز
سروس انڈسٹریز جو ہماری ہیں

جہوں نے منجمعت ڈویلپمنٹ کی
ٹریننگ کے سلسلے میں اور ٹیکنیکل
ڈویلپمنٹ کے سلسلے میں سیلف
ایمپلائمنٹ کورسز فار انجینئرز کے
جو سپرسونل میں، میں زیادہ
آنکڑے نہیں دینا چاہتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know whether all these figures you are giving are not already there in the Annual Report. Are they new figures you are giving? Because if they are already there what is the use of repeating them.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: I do not think they are there. Most of them are not there. Now I am not giving any more figures.

میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ میں
فکرز نہیں دے رہا ہوں۔ سال
سکیل انڈسٹریز سروس انسٹیٹیوٹس
مختلف ٹریننگز کے سلسلے میں چاہے
وہ منجمعت کی ٹریننگ ہو۔
سیلف ایمپلائمنٹ کی ٹریننگ
ہو۔ کافی لوگوں کو ٹرینڈ کیا ہے۔
اس ٹریننگ کا ایک پورا سلسلہ ہم نے
کیا ہے۔ مجھے اتفاق ہوا پتہ میں
ایک ورکر ورکشاپ میں جانے کا جہاں
سال سکیل انڈسٹریز کی ڈویلپمنٹ
آرگنائزیشن کی طرف سے سمیٹار
آرگنائز کیا یلڈ تھا۔ میں سارے کے
سارے جو بہار کے ٹیکنیکل لوگ ہو
سکتے تھے۔ ہینکلنگ سے تعلق رکھنے
والے ہوں۔ انڈسٹریز سے تعلق رکھنے
والے ہوں ٹرینڈ سے تعلق رکھنے والے
ہوں۔ سارے کے سارے پورے کے پورے

ڈون میں ایک جگہ اگلے ہوئے
تھے۔ اور الہوں نے تسکس کہا تھا۔
مختلف مختلف پیپر تیار کئے تھے
کیا کہا پرابلز ہیں۔ ان
طرح سے حل نکالا۔ اچھا سکتا ہے
ان سب چیزوں سے ایک فضا بنانے
میں، ایک ایٹمووسفیئر بنانے میں
ٹرینڈ پرسنل آگے بڑھانے میں۔ اور
ان میں ہست پیدا کرنے میں
مدد ملتی ہے۔

ایڈھیکس مہوٹے میں ہرے
ادب کے ساتھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ ہمارا جو ایجوکیشنل سسٹم ہے
اس میں ایجوکیشن حاصل کرنے کے
بعد خاص طور سے ہمارے ایجوکیشن
ایمپلائڈ سوائے نوکری کے اور کچھ
نہیں سوچ پائے۔ ایجوکیشن حاصل
کرنے کے بعد ان کو کہیں نوکری کے
لئے ہی جانا ہے۔ ایسا وہ سوچتے
ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں ہمارے نوجوان
انجینئرز اور پڑھے لکھے لوگوں میں
ذہنی تبدیلی لانے کی ضرورت ہے
ان کو ٹریننگ دینے اور فضا پیدا
کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ان میں یہ
بہاونا پیدا ہونی چاہیئے کہ
ہم بھی انڈسٹری لگا سکتے ہیں۔
اور ایسی بہاونا پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔
یہ ایک بہت اہم تبدیلی ہے۔ ان
کے ذہن میں ٹریننگ کے علاوہ
دوسری منجمعت کنسلٹنسی سروسز

ہیں۔ اوپن ہاؤس ڈسکھناڑ ہیں۔
سومہناڑ ہیں۔ ڈویلمنٹ پروگرام
ہیں ان سب سے فضا کو بدلنے
میں کافی مدد ملی ہے۔ اور ہم
کافی آگے بڑھے ہیں۔

سری تی این تھوری: انفوایٹرکچر
اور مارکٹنگ کے لئے کیا کیا ہے۔

شری ضیالرحمان آنصاری: وہ
بھی میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ لیکن
ایک دوسری چیز بھی ہے۔ کچھ
پروٹیکشن سمسکھل انڈسٹریز کو
پروٹیکشن کے سلسلے میں اور پرچہز
کے سلسلے میں دینا بھی ضروری ہے۔
جہاں تک پروٹیکشن کا تعلق ہے
۱۲۴ آئٹمز ان کے لگے بالکل ریزرو
ہیں۔ اور یہ سمسکھل انڈسٹریز
میں می بن سکتی ہیں ۱۶۸
آئٹمز ایسی ہیں جن کی پرچہز
سمال سکھل انڈسٹری سے ہی کی
جا سکتی ہیں۔ تی۔ جی۔
ایس ایلڈ کی جو
پرچہز ہیں ان میں بھی کافی اضافہ
ہوا ہے۔ دو سال میں ۲۵ کروڑ سے
بڑھکر یہ ۸۶ کروڑ پر پہنچ گئی ہیں۔

شری بی۔ کے۔ داس چودھری:
کمپ کے سلسلے میں کچھ کہیں۔

شری ضیالرحمان: ویسٹ بنگال
کی سمسکھل انڈسٹریز کے کمپ

پروڈیوسرز کچھ سمجھ سے ملے تھے۔
انہوں نے میری اس طرف توجہ دلائی
تھی۔ جو سمسکھل انڈسٹریز میں
بلیب بنائے تھے۔ اس وجہ سے بڑی
انڈسٹریز کو لائسنسز دئے جانے کی
وجہ سے اس کی کچھ۔ مٹی بڑھ جانے
کی وجہ سے یہ لوگ ہارڈشپ محسوس
کر رہے ہیں۔ اور ان کا کہنا تھا کہ
سارے نے سارے یونٹس بند ہو رہے
ہیں۔ میں یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ
اس پر ہم توجہ دے رہے ہیں۔
اور ہم کسی بھی طرح سے سمسکھل
یونٹس کو مرنے نہیں دیں گے۔ ختم
نہیں ہونے دیں گے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are
behind time now. Why not look to-
wards the Chair, instead of giving
elaborate replies to him.....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let
the Hon. Minister explain this, Sir.
It is very vital.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR: It may
be very vital, but he cannot deal with
it by giving elaborate replies here.
He has to deal it in his office, in his
files orders and that sort of thing

شری ضیالرحمان: میں تین چار
باتیں اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ نئی
انڈسٹریل پالیسی کے تحت جو ہمارا
نظریہ ہے وہ یہ ہے۔ کہ جب ہم
کسی لارج سکھل انڈسٹری کو لائسنس
دیں تو اس میں ان کی جو پراجیکٹ ہیں

اس میں کئی انسٹیٹیوٹس پراجیکٹ
میں شامل ہونی چاہیئے۔ کن کن
آئٹمز کو وہ خود پروجیکٹس کریں۔ یہ
بھی شامل ہونا چاہیئے۔ ہم یہ بھی
سوچ رہے ہیں کہ بجٹ کمیٹی نے
چھوٹے کہ رپورٹ کی ہے کہ کوئی ایک
ایسا لوہجسٹیشن ہونا چاہیئے کہ سال
سکیل انڈسٹریز کو پروجیکشن دینے کے
لئے کہ ان کو جو پروجیکشن دیا جاتا
ہے وہ قانونی شکل اختیار کرے تاکہ
اُس کی خلاف ورزی نہ ہو سکے۔ سال
سکیل انڈسٹریز کا ڈیولپمنٹ ہم جن
ڈیولپمنٹ میں لے جانا چاہتے ہیں۔
اس میں خاص طور سے ایگرو بیسڈ
سکیل سکیل انڈسٹریز ہیں۔ ایسپورٹ
اور نیٹ ورک سکیل کی انسٹیٹیوٹس
ہیں اور ڈیفنس اور نیٹ ورک انڈسٹریز
ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں جو بھی مدد ہم
سال سکیل انڈسٹریز کی کر رہے
ہیں اس کو اور بڑھانا چاہتے ہیں

ہیگورڈ ایئرپورٹ اور ہیگورڈ سٹریٹ
کی بات بھی کہی گئی ہے یہ مطالبہ
دوسری جگہوں سے ذرا مختلف ہے۔ اس
وقت چونکہ سلیٹھز ہیگورڈ ایئر باز اور ہیگورڈ
ڈسٹرکٹس یہ دی گئی ہیں۔ میں خود
اس بات کو تسلیم کرتا ہوں اور
مختصر کرتا ہوں کہ کم ہیں۔
اس کو سرکار بھی محسوس کرتی ہے۔
وہ کافی نہیں ہیں۔ دس فیصدی

کی جو سو فیصد ہیگورڈ ڈسٹرکٹس
کو دی گئی ہیں۔ ڈیفنس منسٹر
صاحب نے ان کو اپنی سپلائی میں
۱۵ فی صدی بڑھانے کو کہا ہے۔ یہ
سارے کے سارے نہک قدم ہیں۔

انفراسٹرکچر ڈیولپمنٹ کرنے کے
لئے کافی تعداد میں انڈسٹریز
اسٹیمس بنانے کے لئے ہوتی ہمارے
پاس پروگرام ہیں تاکہ انفراسٹرکچر
کی کمی کی وجہ سے جو مسئلہ خاص
طور سے سال سکیل انڈسٹریز کی
ہوتی ہیں۔ وہ نہ ہوں۔

آخر میں میں آپ کے ذریعے اس
سدن کے سامنے صرف ایک بات کہنا
چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ جس حد تک نہیں
سال سکیل سپکٹر میں بڑھنا
چاہتے ہیں اس میں شعبہ شعبہ نہیں
ہے۔ کہ ہم ابھی تک اس حد تک
نہیں بڑھ سکے ہیں۔ لیکن ہماری یہ
کوشش ہے کہ ہم اس میں تیزی کے
ساتھ بڑھوں کہونکہ ملک کی ڈیولپمنٹ
اور ان الائنمنٹ کی پروگرام کا سہولش ان
ہی سے سال سکیل انڈسٹریز کو بڑھانے اور
ترقی دینے میں مدد ہے۔ لن الفاظ
کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मान्यता है कि भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा कर रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश अपने पूर्वी अंचल की उपेक्षा करता है। हम इस अंचल के प्रतिनिधि हैं और इस दुहरी मार से हम पीड़ित हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 54 जिले हैं, जिन में से 27 जिले पिछड़े हुए माने जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का 46.7 प्रतिशत भाग पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में है। उत्तर प्रदेश की 37.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या पूर्वांचल में है और वह उपेक्षित है।

हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था एक मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि क्या मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था से हमारे समाजवाद के संकल्प पूरे हो सकते हैं। इस बारे में संकोच न कर के स्पष्ट रूप से विचार करना चाहिए। सरकार ने उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में तीन श्रेणियां बनाई हैं; निजी क्षेत्र, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और अब एक नया क्षेत्र—संयुक्त क्षेत्र—आरम्भ किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत विचार करने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था से हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं सरकार, इस सदन और सारे देश के बुद्धिजीवियों से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत है कि क्या इस खिचड़ी अर्थ-व्यवस्था से हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान निकल सकता है, अगर नहीं निकल सकता है, तो फिर हम को कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की अपेक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ बनाते समय उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश को जो सहायता दी गई है, वह उस की जनसंख्या को देखते हुए बहुत कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में पिछड़ता चला जा रहा है। अब इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि जो राज्य निर्धन, गरीब और उपेक्षित है, जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से और राज्यों से बहुत पीछे हैं, क्या उस की और उपेक्षा की जायेगी। इस स्थिति में उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ा असन्तोष है, बड़ी उद्विग्नता है? भारत सरकार को इस पर गौर करना चाहिए।

सरकार ने कुछ जिलों को पिछड़े हुए जिले घोषित किया है, जिन में उत्तर प्रदेश के भी कुछ जिले हैं, और यह निश्चय किया कि उन्हें अमुक अमुक सुविधा दी जायेगी। मैं उद्योग मन्त्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ—मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ—कि क्या उन पिछड़े हुए जिलों में किसी ने उद्योग खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस लिया है, क्या किसी ने वहां पर कोई छोटा या बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित किया है। उन जिलों की स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। उन जिलों की जनता में उद्योग स्थापित करने की भावना नहीं है। वहां निर्धनता है, अशिक्षा है, साधनों का अभाव है, यातायात के साधन बहुत वैज्ञानिक नहीं हैं, बहुत कम हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई लाइसेंस नहीं लेता है।

[श्री तारकेश्वर पांडेय]

उदाहरण के लिए आप ने मुझे यह आदेश दिया कि अगर मैं इस नदी को पार कर लू, तो मुझे अमुक अनुदान मिलेगा। मैं तैरना नहीं जानता हूँ और आप उस की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं। तब आप का वह कागजी आदेश व्यर्थ और निरर्थक सिद्ध हो जाता है। सरकार हमारी सहायता करना चाहती है, लेकिन कोई लाइसेंस लेता नहीं है। सरकार हम को सहूलियत देना चाहती है, लेकिन बिना इंडस्ट्रीज के वह सहूलियत नहीं मिल सकती है।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में निजी क्षेत्र, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और संयुक्त क्षेत्र में से किसी ने, या उन तीनों ने, कोई इंडस्ट्री स्थापित करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है; यदि नहीं, तो वह मुझ से स्पष्ट सुन ले कि उन जिलों की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है, उन का औद्योगीकरण नहीं हो सकता है। उन जिलों में लाखों आदमी—शिक्षित और अशिक्षित—बेकार हैं। जिस अंचल से मैं आता हूँ उस में दुनिया में आबादी का सब से ज्यादा घनत्व देवरिया जिले में है। वहाँ फ्री आदमी एक-चौथाई भूमि पाता है। वहाँ छोटे छोटे किसान हैं और आबादी का पचाम फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, जो खेतिहार मजदूर हैं। वहाँ उद्योग-धंधे नहीं हैं। यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि साढ़े छः एकड़ भूमि पर भूमि-कर नहीं लगेगा, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो विकास कर लगा दिया है, वह सब पर लग जायेगा। तब क्या होगा?

अगर सरकार इस स्थिति पर विचार नहीं करेगी, तो वर्तमान बेचैनी के परिणाम बहुत भयंकर होंगे। केवल नारों से समस्याओं का हल नहीं निकलेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य बुरा न मानें, तो मैं कह दूँ कि दूसरे

दल के लोगों का उपदेश सुनने से भारत की समस्याओं का हल नहीं निकलेगा। मुझे यह बहुत अप्रिय मालूम होता है। हम दूसरों की बात सुनें, अगर वे हमारी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार हों। उदाहरण के लिए यदि हम अपने परिवार का संचालन करने के लिए किसी दूसरे को निमन्त्रित करें और कहें कि आईये, हम को शिक्षा दीजिए, तो यह बड़ी अघम बात होगी। इस तरह दल नहीं चल सकता है और देश नहीं उठ सकता है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने की भावना नहीं है। सरकार वहाँ उद्योग-पतियों को नहीं भेजती है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग चलाते नहीं हैं। यह जो नया नारा आप ने दिया है संयुक्त क्षेत्र का इस में कोई इंडस्ट्री जाती नहीं? खेन कम हैं। बेकारी अधिक है। अशिक्षा है। यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं। मैं आप से सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि समस्या का हल कैसे आप करना चाहते हैं? क्या समाधान निकालते हैं? हमसे आप यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो अनुदान आपने प्रस्तुत किया है उस का हम समर्थन करें। मैं एक बड़ा पुराना विनयशील सिपाही हूँ, उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन उस का समाधान जब तक आप नहीं निकालेंगे देश एक इंच आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। देश निर्धन होता चला जा रहा है। किसी क्षेत्र में उद्योग अधिक होते चले जा रहे हैं और किसी क्षेत्र में उद्योग का नामोनिशान नहीं है। आप बताइए इस का समाधान क्या निकालते हैं? अगर आप समाधान नहीं निकालते हैं तो मुझ से सुनिए, चाहे कितनी भी बात कीजिए, कितनी भी चर्चा कीजिए किसी प्रकार के नये आदर्श और संकल्प की घोषणा कीजिए, इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

अब उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर शहर है वहाँ

उद्योग हैं। कानपुर और लखनऊ के बीच में उद्योग डबलप करने जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की जो कमिशनरियां हैं बनारस, गोरखपुर, आगरा, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ, बरेली और भी हो सकती हैं इन क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक रूप से नहीं, अधिक नहीं, लेकिन इन में कहीं इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, मगर जिलों का अगर मैं आप को नाम सुना दूं, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी अंचल में जिस में 18 जिले हैं, सिवाय बनारस और गोरखपुर को छोड़ कर के कहीं किसी इंडस्ट्री का नामो निशान नहीं है। आप ने सहूलियत दी, कोई लाइसेंस लेने वाला नहीं है। जो पुरानी इंडस्ट्री हमारी है, जो कुटीर उद्योग हैं वह मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। (व्यवधान) लाइसेंस देने का प्रश्न नहीं है, कोई लेने वाला ही नहीं है। कुटीर उद्योग समाप्त हो चुके हैं। जन मानस में उद्योग की भावना नहीं है। खेती से समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकता। एक बड़ी फौज बेकारों की खड़ी हो गई है। तो मैं आप के इस अनुदान का समर्थन करते हुए बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सदन के सामने आप स्पष्टीकरण करें कि जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं उन का समाधान आप क्या निकाल रहे हैं ?

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैंने कोई अध्ययन तो किया नहीं है और सही बात तो यह है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों का मुझे पार्लियामेंट का अनुभव है, अगर मैं यह कह दूं तो लोग मेरी बुद्धि का मजाक समझेंगे, मैं सरकार के आंकड़ों में, भाषणों में और आश्वासनों में विश्वास नहीं करता हूं। मैं वास्तविकता में विश्वास करता हूं। दरअसल हमारे माननीय सदस्य पांडेय जी तथा दूसरों ने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं मैं उन से सहमत हूं। मैं एक मजदूर आदमी हूं, बुनकर हूं। चमड़े और जूते का काम हमारे परिवार और स्वजाति के लोग करते थे और बुनाई

का काम भी करते थे। लेकिन आज उद्योग विकास के नाम से हमारी सरकार दोहाई देती है गरीबों की रोजी रोटी देने की, पर मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह मुझे साथ ले कर केवल राजस्थान में नहीं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चल कर उन गरीबों की हालत को देखें जो घरेलू उद्योग धंधों में लगे हुए थे, वास्तविकता यह है कि आज वह भूखों मर रहे हैं। क्यों भूखे मर रहे हैं ? क्यों कि उन के सारे निजी उद्योग चौपट हो गए। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताता हूं कि चमड़े और जूतों का काम करने वालों को सरकार ने प्रोत्साहन न दे कर बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्टों को, पूंजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया। कहते हैं चमार को खा गया बाटा, लोहार को खा गया टाटा और बुनकर को खा गया विरला। राय मजदूर और ईंटों के भट्ठों का काम करने वालों को खा गई डालमिया की सीमेंट फैक्ट्री।

मैं अपने यहां का अपने एक मोहल्ले का, उदाहरण देता हूं। मेरे मोहल्ले में पहले 120 दूकानें थीं जूता बनाने वालों की अब ईमानदारी से आप से कहता हूं दो दूकानें भी नहीं हैं। जिन गांवों में खादी का काम करने वालों की दस दस बीस बीस दूकानें थीं आज वह सब चौपट हो गई हैं। एक भी नहीं है और ग्रामोद्योग के नाम से आप ने खादी और ग्रामोद्योग वालों को यह दे दिया है जिस के अन्दर सब चोर और लुटेरे बैठे हुए हैं। वह सब लूट कर खा गए जिन को लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया आप देते हैं और वह हमीं लोगों से काम सीख सीख कर हमारे ही धन्धे को खत्म कर रहे हैं। मैं गुस्सा नहीं करता, मगर सही बात यह है कि हम को तो क्रूर दिया बेकार और वही वाम्हन बनिये जो हमी से प्रशिक्षण ले ले कर के जाते हैं हमारी ही रोजी रोटी छीन कर उन लोगों को आप यह धन्धा दे रहे हैं। यह है सरकार के समाजवाद का नमूना जो मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं।

श्री के० एस० चावडा : (पाटन)
गरीबो हटाओ प्रोग्राम का क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : गरीबो हटाओ नहीं, गरीबो बढ़ाओ हो रहा है या गरीबो मिटाओ । डिस्ट्रिक्ट मत करिए । मुझे बोलने दीजिए ।

आज राजस्थान में क्योंकि पोलिटिकल पावर मेरे पोछे नहीं है, बांका नेर डिवाजन से केवल एक ग्राम में कांग्रेस का पिछले 20 वर्षों से यहां सदस्य हू, एक डोज हाईनेस महाराजा कर्णी सिंह हैं जो बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन वह इंडिपेंडेंट हैं, एक मैं हू, एक राज्य सभा में हैं और एक और दूमेरे हैं । तो मेरे कांग्रेस पार्टी के अकेले होने के कारण वहां कोई औद्योगिक विकास का काम नहीं हो पाया क्योंकि कहा कि

एक लकड़ी ना जले ना हो उजाला होय ।
बारूपाल का साथी कोई नहीं बारूपाल
अकेला होय ।

हमारा साथी कोई न होने से आज मेरे इनके में इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर कहीं कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है, यह मैं मुख्तियार साहब को बताना चाहता हू । मैं जब देखता हू गंगा नगर, बांका नेर और राजस्थान को तो गंगा नगर कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है । वहां पर गंग नहर है, भाखड़ा नहर है और राजस्थान नहर है, गवार कहीं पैदा होता है और कारखाना कहीं बनाया जाता है ? ट्रैक्टर कहां चाहिए लेकिन ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना कहां बनाया है ? हम गन्ना पैदा करते हैं लेकिन चीनी की मिल कहां लगायी ? हमको उर्वरक चाहिये लेकिन

खाद का कारखाना कहां बनाया ? कमी बुद्धिमानी से न गवर्नमेंट ने सोचा और न सरकारी अफसरों ने सोचा । मुझे शर्म आती है आपकी बुद्धि और अकल पर । आप कहेंगे कि कैसी बकवास मैं करता हूँ, मगर मैं आपको बताऊँ, रुई हमू पैदा करते हैं और रुई के कारखाने कहां खोल रखे हैं बम्बई में । सोमेंट को जो हालत है उस पर शर्म आती है । आज हमारो लड़को ने टेलीफोन किया कि पिता जो, एक छोटे से काम के लिए 15 रु० में एक थैला सोमेंट का नहीं मिल रहा है, मैं बहुत हैरान हू । मैं ने कहा कि बेटो, तू चलो जा राजस्थान नहर का काम जहां हो रहा है, वहां सरकारा सोमेंट 5 रुपये में वह दे देंगे । शर्म का बात है कि चोरो का माल सरकार का जो है वह तो 5 रुपये में मिल जाता है और कंट्रोल का पन्द्रह रुपये में भी नहीं मिलता । यह है आपको गवर्नमेंट की व्यवस्था । मैं आपको सलाह क्या दू ।

आज जो योजनाएँ बनती हैं, मंत्री जो ने कहा कि पांच लाख मजदूरों को वह काम देंगे, ऐसी प्लानिंग बन रही है । एक हं। नुस्खा मेरा मान लें तो पांच लाख नहीं दस लाख को काम दे सकने हैं । आज लाइसेंस वालों को तो लाइसेंस पर लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, बिरला को दो, टाटा को दो, लेकिन वह समाजवाद जो आप लाना चाहते हैं, बड़ों का पेट काट कर छोटों को कब देंगे ? यह टाटा बिरला डालमिया—सुई भी वही बनाएं, इंजन भी वही बनाएं, केन भी वही बनाएं, पाउडर,

लिपस्टिक दुनिया भर के तेल और साबुन सब वही बनाएं ? यह क्या है ? मैं कहता हूँ वह भूखे नहीं मरेंगे । उनको ऐसा उद्योग दे दोजिये जिससे वह अपना पेट पाल सकें । हम किसी को भूखा नहीं मारना चाहते । जोश और जाने दो, गांधी जो वाली नीति को अपनाएँगे । ये छोटे छोटे धन्धे उनसे ले लोजिये और उनको उसके लिए रा मैनोरेयल मत दोजिये । वही फारमूला अपनाइए, करोड़ों आदमियों को एक एक धन्धा दे दोजिए, लाखों आदमियों को काम मिल जाएगा, बेकारों मिट जायेंगे । लेकिन कौन करे ? इस तरह समाजवाद आने वाला नहीं है । चीनो बहुत पैदा कर रहे हैं । चीनो को बात मैं बताऊँ ।

70 प्रतिशत चीनो जो कंट्रोल रेट में मिलता है वह तो दो पये दत्त पैसे किनो के भाव पर ले ने दोजिये जाइए कंट्रोल को हटाने वाला कहता है कि बाह्यजाल जा चीनो नहीं है । बाहर सरकार की बुद्धि । अजोब हैरानों की बात है । डेढ़ किनो चीनो कंट्रोल के भाव पर नहीं मिलता है और साढ़े चार रुपये के भाव पर तो टन चीनो ले लोजिए । सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर शर्वत पिलाना चाहें तो मैं सौ टन चीनी लाकर उनको दे सकता हूँ साढ़े चार रुपये के भाव पर । क्या यही नीति है सरकार की ? सरकार को शर्म नहीं आती ऐसी नीति पर ? लोग हंसते हैं और जूते मारते हैं हमको कि तुम वहाँ पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर क्या करते हो ? मैंने कहा कि हम वहाँ खड़े मारते हैं, क्या करें ? कौन सुनता है हमारी ?

तो यह कोई पालिसी है ? यह आपने बहुत अच्छा किया जो मुझे मौका दिया । मैं दुखी आदमी हूँ और आप सुन लें, न तो मुझे कोई मिनिस्ट्री चाहिए और न कोई और चीज चाहिए : मैं जनता का आदमी हूँ । जनता ने पांच बार चुन कर भेजा, आ गए । अब मैं थका गया । यहां आने में भी कोई मजा नहीं है । क्योंकि हमारी तो वही हालत है :

चाह गई चिन्ता मिटी मनुवां बेपरवाह ।
जिन को कुछ न चाहिए वही शाहंशाह ॥
मिनिस्ट्रियों से मैं अपने को अच्छा समझता हूँ । आप को तो लोग पोछ पोछे गाली देते हैं । हमको कम से कम नमस्ते तो करते हैं ।

यह आपको समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । आप पदों पर बैठे हैं, इसलिये लोग आपको नमस्ते करते हैं, पदों से हट जायेंगे तो कोई नमस्ते नहीं करेगा । बहुत से मिनिस्टर सड़कों पर फिरते हैं, कोई नहीं पूछता । हमारी इन्दिरा जो देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहती हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोग उनके पोछे लिपटे हुए हैं, उनको समाजवादो नीतियों का नामो-निशान मिटाना चाहते हैं । हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में ऐसे आदमी हैं, ऐसे पूजोपति बैठे हुए हैं जिनको कुछ नहीं पता कि समाजवाद क्या है, वो स्वयं समाजवाद नहीं चाहते हैं ।

आपने कहा कि समाजवाद लायेंगे । लैंड रिफार्म की बहुत चर्चा चली, लेकिन खोदा पहाड़ निकला चूहा, क्या हुआ ? पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है—क्या मिला ? लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट बनाते बनाते अफसर खा गये । इसलिये मैं

[श्री पन्ना लाल बरुपाल]

आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप सोचिये, समझिये। खूनी क्रान्ति आयेगी, लोग आपका मज्जाक उड़ावेंगे। देश में तूफान आयेगा, उसको आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे। अगर कोई आदमी समय के प्रभाव को रोकने का असफल प्रयास करता है, वह बुद्धिमान नहीं है। बाढ़ आती है तो हमारे बालू के टीले रोक नहीं पायेंगे और फिर हमारा और आपका, किसी का पता नहीं लगेगा। इसलिये सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब, थोड़ा अक्ल से काम कीजिये।

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development. I am happy to see that the industrial growth for the period April to December, 1972 is 7.8 per cent as compared to 4.8 per cent in 1970 and 2.9 per cent in 1971. I am also happy to see that the capacity utilisation in many industries especially cement, paper, aluminium, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium, carbonate has been 90 per cent. But, in my opinion we should not just sit back and we should not feel happy about our performance and we should not feel complacent whatever we achieve. We should try and achieve more especially in the industries where there is lot of export potential. In this connection, I may mention about mica. We are exporting mica to many countries and I understand if mica is sent out from our country as a finished product, the foreign exchange earnings will be more than 10 times, than what we are getting now by sending raw mica:

We are exporting Iron ore from our country. We are trying to expand the steel plants and for some years we cannot utilise the iron ore which is available in the country. I agree, but mica—98 per cent of it is exported. I only wish....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not sure whether mica comes under the Ministry of Industrial Development. There is a lot of confusion. I think it comes under the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I next come to the joint sector concept. My friend Shri Sathe has dealt with it very extensively. I will make only one submission. If joint sector concept is a step towards abolition of the private sector, I agree with that. But in my humble opinion with this joint sector concept we are neither here nor there. As I said earlier, if we want to abolish the private sector in the future, we cannot have joint sector now. But for some time what we have seen and of what we have experience, we are falling only in the trap of the capitalists who have got hold on the private sector. Because, even in the management of many undertakings in which we are going to have this joint sector concept implemented, I find only people who had been in the private sector and they had been allowed to enter.

As for management, we should have a clear cut policy. In industries where we have got majority participation from public financial institutions we should send as representatives expects in those lines. There is no point in sending somebody from the Secretariat for the sake of representation; we must have people who know the job. I say this because many IAS officers are shunted out to these posts. I do not say that they lack integrity or efficiency; I say they are not meant for this job. To put a bureaucrat to run a textile mill will not only harm that industry but will also demoralise persons who belong to the cadre. Therefore only technocrats should be placed in positions where technical qualifications are needed. My submission is: a good technocrat could be a bureaucrat; but a bureaucrat could not be a good technocrat. May I in

this connection point out that the Hindustan Photo Films in my State lost Rs. 14 crores and the moment we put professional management there it turned the corner. It is the case with all industries. So, I request that technically competent people should be made to head these organisations.

I now come to the National Textile Corporation. Before 30 October when we took over 47 textile mills, many mills were reporting sick. Out of 630 textile mills, 103 are with the National Textile Corporation and since these were taken over I understand that they have started showing profits.

The basic needs of men are food and clothing. By taking over wholesale trade in wheat we are solving the food problem and I suggest that all the textile mills in our country should be brought under the National Textile Corporation. Experience has shown that we can certainly do the job. With regard to monopolies, I have to say this. On the one hand we say we want to curb monopolies and on the other hand we see that they are happily getting away with whatever they have got. The Industrial Policy Resolution is clear that expansion should be allowed only in sectors where it will help economic growth of the country. But even in unsophisticated areas, in areas where we can ourselves manage, the monopolies are allowed entry. In this context, I want to say that we are allowing expansion and diversification in many industries. For instance, the Union Carbide and the India Tobacco are allowed diversification in areas where we can do ourselves. The argument given is that they dilute foreign equity. Unless we physically dilute foreign equity in these concerns, we are not going to dilute foreign equity by merely asking them to increase Indian equity because you are allowing them to repatriate their profits to foreign lands. Legally we may not have the right to nationalise these industries but morally we have got every right to nationalise them.

Coming to the consumer industry, I do not know why many of the consumer industries cannot be standardised. Why do you want number of brands of cosmetic items? Why should we not standardize the items? In future, it will be easy for us to take over these industries if we standardize these consumer items in the country.

My hon. friends talked about backward areas. Unless we have the infra-structure, we are not going to have any industry. In my opinion, Government is to be clear about the infra-structure if we are going to develop our industry. If you say that you are going to develop the industries only where the infra-structure is available, we are not going to develop the backward areas. My request to the Minister is that only backward areas should be given special consideration.

Coming to my own State, I do not think that industrial growth is given any importance as it should be. Many reasons are put forward. One of the reasons is that there is inordinate delay in the matter of issuing of licences by the Centre. I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to how many licences were asked for by our State and how many letters of intents have been issued and how many licences were actually issued so that the blame is not thrown on the Centre. On going through the Report of this Ministry I find that very few rooms are available in Vigyan Bhavan for housing the Ministry, and that the office has been shifted to a new building which was occupied by a foreign mission. On going through the report, I find that there is nothing more than that to encourage Scientists. In my opinion, without Scientists, we cannot advance at all. We have to give a lot of encouragement to them and they should not be left at the mercy of a few officials and they should be allowed to have their own say. In our country the scientists are not encouraged and they are not paid as much as they should have been. I would request the hon. Minister to

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see that the scientists in our country are encouraged to the extent they should be.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only about eight months ago, I was called upon to administer this portfolio of Industrial Development and also to continue my charge of the Department of Science and Technology. But, I am no stranger to this because I had the privilege of administering many of the industries from 1960 to 1964 in Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's ministry. In between, I have had the experience of functioning in other ministries which includes Food and Agriculture. With this background, I am fully aware of the important and vital role which Industrial Development has got to play in the economic development of our country. But, at the same time, I do claim that I have some little knowledge of the mechanism of Industrial Development. It is from this aspect that I have closely listened to the speeches of various hon. Members from this side and also from the other side. I am really grateful to the various criticisms they have made as also to the suggestions that have been made for improving the performance of this Ministry which should lead to better economic development. We have submitted a report on the ministry's functioning during last year. Now we have attempted to give a full picture of the functioning of this ministry as also the functioning of various industrial units under our charge. Only recently heavy industries have been transferred to the Ministry of Heavy Industry. They have been put in charge of my abler and respected colleague. Shri T. A. Pai. But, still, we had to include an account of the functioning of these industrial units because, for most of the year, they were under the charge of this ministry.

One important feature with regard to industrial development during 1972

is the turn in the growth of the industries as such. Whereas in 1970 and 1971 the industrial growth was 4.8 and 2.9 per cent respectively, it has taken a turn for the better and it is likely to be 7 plus during 1972. Some mention was made with regard to the content of this growth, that nearly one-third or 27 per cent was in textile industry and it is the textile industry which has mainly contributed to this. It is not so. As a matter of fact, there are other very important areas in which this growth has taken place. As against an average increase of about 7 per cent, higher rates of increase have been registered in textiles 9.3, chemicals 18, non-metallic minerals 8.2, basic minerals 7, non-electric machinery 7.8, electric machinery 7, transport equipment 8.4, rubber products 12.1, leather and fur products 10.1 and mining and quarrying 7.6. There has been slackness, lower rates of increase and deceleration in non-priority items such as food manufacture 1.2, beverage and tobacco 3.4 and miscellaneous industries 28.4. I tried to find out what these miscellaneous industries are in which a decrease has taken place. They are water meters, watches and clocks, manufacture of jewellery and related articles and pencils. I do not think we need worry about these. So, it is not as if the growth has been in non-essential sector. On the other hand, in many of the priority industries and basic industries during 1972, significant growth has taken place. This will have to be kept in mind.

1973-74 is going to be a crucial year from two points of view. What we are able to achieve during 1973-74 will determine the level of achievements in the fourth plan. The capacities we are able to establish and the levels of production which we would be able to reach during 1973-74 will form the base upon which we have to build the fifth plan. From these two aspects, we have to attach some importance to the growth in 1973-74. From that point of view, we have to

be clear with regard to our priorities for the future and progress particularly during 1973-74. I propose to deal with this under three heads: 1. Utilisation of the existing capacity. 2. Implementation of the letters of intent and licences which have already been issued. 3. Future policy of licensing and the pattern of industrial growth.

15.00 hrs.

As far as the tempo of industrial growth particularly during the first one or two years of the Fifth Plan is concerned, it is my respectful submission that it is going to depend mainly on the utilisation of the existing capacity to the maximum extent possible. That alone could contribute to greater growth particularly when capacities which are available are not being utilized today. This is one aspect which we will have to keep in mind. We have been trying to take various measures for the utilisation of capacity. It is from this angle that we wanted to regularise some of the existing capacities for the purpose of maximum utilisation.

We called for applications from the various existing enterprises. If they had existing capacity and without further capital equipment being put in they would be in a position to improve production, then we were prepared to regularise that capacity. When applications were received on that basis, we divided them into two parts—applications by larger houses and applications by middle entrepreneurs and small-scale industries. With regard to small-scale industries and middle entrepreneurs, we took a more generous view and regularised most of the capacities which were asked for. Even there we were able to accept only 55 to 60 per cent of the applications roughly. The rest were for expansion in the guise of utilising the existing capacity. We could not allow that. That could be done only on the basis of fresh application for licence.

As far as larger houses are concerned, we have appointed a task force for the purpose of scrutinising how the larger capacities have come into existence. We regularise the excess capacity only in very crucial areas where production is very important for industrial growth or export possibilities are there. It is on that basis that we have now regularised the existing capacity.

For the purpose of utilisation of capacity we have to look into the area of supply of raw material. The availability of raw material stood in the way of utilising the existing capacity in many areas, particularly in engineering and chemical industries. We are trying to identify the deficiencies in availability of steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals. We have an import programme so that sufficient raw materials may be available for the purpose of utilising these capacities. For 1973-74 also a similar exercise has been made. Taking into account the foreign exchange availability, it would be our endeavour to make available as much of raw materials as possible so that the existing capacities could be fully utilized. In this the requirement of the small-scale sector would be fully taken into account. I want to give this assurance to the House that we are giving, and trying to give, the highest priority to the development of small-scale industries as compared to the medium and large-scale industries. Therefore, the first constraint is with regard to raw materials.

The second is with regard to power about which good deal of concern was expressed not only in this House, but also outside. I am sure, my colleague, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, when his Ministry's demands come up, will fully deal with the problem relating to power. But, I would like at this stage, to place before this House the various steps which have already been taken for the purpose of meeting this shortage. I may, however, briefly outline the kind of steps that have been taken by the group of

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Ministries which have been dealing with this problem since the beginning of this year.

The Prime Minister was pleased to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Planning Minister, including the Finance Minister, myself and my other colleagues. This group has been functioning from the beginning of this year and this group is assisted by a technical group headed by a Planning Commission Member, Mr. M. S. Pathak. The technical committee has identified specific steps to increase power generation from the 18 major thermal plants in the country. Secondly, time schedules have been drawn up for accelerating the completion of projects which are in advance stages of implementation. Additional provision of Rs. 26 crores has been made for these projects and measures such as expediting equipment supplies have been taken up. Several other steps for cutting down transmission losses, integrated grid operation, staggering of loads, better maintenance and so on, have also been initiated. It is our expectation that as a result of all these concerted steps, there will be definite improvement, given normal monsoon conditions, by December, 1973 and a more or less satisfactory position by June, 1974. To take care of the immediate emergency, we have also permitted the import of stand by diesel generating sets up to a capacity of 1500 KVA. The phenomenon of power shortage throughout the country in the current year once again demonstrates the need for bold planning in this sector, the timely completion of projects and fullest utilisation of existing generating capacity. The Government are actively engaged in taking all steps that are possible within a short term frame-work for improving the power position. Having said this, it is also necessary for me to say that the power situation in the first half of 1973 is likely to be the critical factor in increasing industrial output.

Sir, I would also like to reply to the point made by the hon. Member

from Tamil Nadu, with regard to the sale of a thermal generating set which was located in Samayanallur. Apart from the capacity, whether it was 30 MW or 60 MW, this was sold just a year back. Particularly, any Government should have anticipated a situation arising with regard to power availability. As a matter of fact, Tamil Nadu was purchasing power from the neighbouring States for the last two or three years. Now, we are importing generating sets, including industrialists from Tamil Nadu, where the power production will cost 20 to 30 paise, and in some cases, even 35 paise, per unit. Under such conditions, if this generating set had been available for Tamil Nadu, they would have produced at 6 paise or 7 paise. They say that this 6 paise or 7 paise was too much and it has been sold away. It is in that context that I wanted to mention this. Since it was raised again, I thought that I should mention this point.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): It is 12 paise.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We also pay further for the import of this generating set in foreign exchange. Even if it is 12 paise, it is much cheaper than 30 paise.

We have also taken into account other constraints with regard to transport. My respected colleague, who was in-charge of Railways for some time, took definite steps. I am sure that these are being continued by the new Minister also, for the purpose of removing this bottleneck, for the transport of coal and various other bulk commodities which are necessary for industrial production and also for the purpose of moving even the finished goods from one area to another. I want to make it clear this bottleneck has to be removed.

Then, the other area is one of labour relations. This is a very sensitive subject. I am sure my new colleague in the Labour Ministry, will deal with this aspect when it comes up.

But I want to make this appeal to this House and, through this House, to the nation as a whole and, particularly to labour and labour leaders that while it is the responsibility of everybody and it is the responsibility of this House to protect the interests of, particularly, the working population, it is also necessary to see that industrial production is not affected in this process. Therefore, we will have to evolve machineries, we will have to procedures, so that industrial production during this critical period does not get affected because of industrial strife. I hope, this will be fully taken note of, particularly when we are all concerned with regard to the industrial growth and also with regard to what would be the industrial growth in the Fifth Plan, this year being the base year upon which we have to build. This will be fully realised by all those who are concerned with labour relations in the industrial sector.

I would like now to say a few words with regard to the performance of the public sector because there has been a good deal of continued criticism even from some of our friendly critics, if I may say so, leave alone those who have no faith in the public sector. There is a good deal of force when they say that when we have invested so much of money to the tune of Rs. 4000 crores or Rs. 5000 crores, we have not been getting much out of our investments. In my view, the main difficulty with regard to the public sector was, at the initial stages, of want of proper management. It is because of lack of proper management that there were many difficulties with which we were confronted and we were not in a position to solve them. But today, we are trying to see that this difficulty is remedied and it is being continuously remedied.

For the purpose of identifying these deficiencies, I had the privilege of initiating a new tool for the purpose of improving the performance of the public sector and what we call an

Action Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Planning Commission Member, again, Mr. M. S. Pathak. His name will be coming, I am sure, in many areas and I want to pay my tribute to the devoted servant who has been doing a good deal for the purpose of improving our public sector projects, not only the public sector projects but also for the purpose of general improvement in the industrial sector.

This Action Committee has been visiting each one of the projects. They were not just making an exercise sitting at the Yojna Bhavan. This group consisting of a number of experts in various areas and also drafted from the private sector—I am sure Jana Sangh Members will be pleased to hear that—visited each project and tried to identify what were the actual deficiencies in management, what were the actual deficiencies as far as the technical management is concerned. It is on that basis that action was being taken and is being taken in respect of each project for the purpose of improving it.

I have been saying this before and I want to say it again that the year 1972-73 is a turning-point with reference to the public sector performance. Therefore, let us not continue to be under the same impression that public sector projects will continue to perform at the same level and so we can always beat with the same stick and say, this is what has been done when you go to the public sector performance. As a matter of fact, the performance during the year has been of encouragement. From 1971-72, you will find the performance of public sector improving more and more. I would like to give some figures with regard to this.

The number of units making profits in 1970-71 was 52 out of 87 projects, and in 1971-72 the figure went up to 58, but meanwhile six more projects also came into production and, therefore, the figure is 58 out of 93. The

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total profits of those projects came to Rs. 74.97 crores in 1970-71 and they went up to Rs. 99.65 crores in 1971-72....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Was it due to conversion of loan into equity?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: When I express it in terms of rupees, it has absolutely no meaning unless it has got exhibited itself in production also. It is with regard to production that the improvements have taken place which get reflected in this. It is in the steel sector that we have been struggling hard, and it has got its own problems. Fortunately, there also, during the last six months, we find a much better picture with regard to the functioning of the steel plants.

With regard to some of the projects in this Ministry, I would like to give some information because, as far as the other industrial units are concerned, I am sure that as soon as these Demands are over and the Demands of the Ministry of Heavy Industry are taken up, my colleague will be able to give an account of the performance of the various giant units under his charge.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about IDPL?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even in IDPL, the performance is now much better than what it was before.

This upward trend can be specifically illustrated with reference to the public sector units in my own Ministry. Instrumentation Limited, Kota, which is one of our best units, has continued to show a good record and is actively engaged in putting up a new plant at Palghat, Kerala, which is expected to commence production in 1974. This is another feature which I would like to emphasize here. As a matter of fact, the collaboration has not even been finalised; we are still negotiating the collaboration. But, even now, the project implementation has been taken up, and the Managing

Director in charge of it has assured me that it would go into production in 1974. This Instrumentation Limited itself, according to the detailed project report, was expected to break even only after seven years' functioning. But, under this management, it was able to show profit even in the second year, and instead of 18 types of instruments they are now producing round about 80 or 85 types of instruments there.

I think, Mr. Gopal was mentioning how professional management could change the picture. As a matter of fact, Instrumentation Limited is one instance not only with reference to production there but also in respect of labour relations. I wish particularly those of us who are concerned with labour relations visit this project to find out what sort of labour relations have been built up there. Every worker there feels involved in the production there. He is proud of the achievements there and also to that extent he gets benefit also out of that production. This is how labour relations will have to be built up. It is not in the private sector where, they say, there is excellence of management; it is in the public sector. Therefore, you will find that, if only we have proper management, good labour relations can be built up. Management is not merely technical management; labour management is much more important in management aspect than anything else, and this unit is a standing example of that. Recently, our President visited it and paid a glowing tribute, particularly to the labour relations which exist in this unit.

It is also noteworthy that the Instrumentation Limited have been able to secure a prestigious export order for Rs. 1.5 crores against stiff international competition in Malaysia. I visited this project at Kota only a few months back, and it is not merely management which has contributed to this; more than that, it is the re-

search and developmental activity linked to this which has given them this dynamism to go forward.

Therefore, particularly, in our industrial projects, whether it be in the public sector or the private sector, it is not only technology and equipment which is important—no doubt, it is important—but management is a component of a good industrial enterprise. But, more than that, a third component is also necessary and that is research and developmental activities without which you will only stagnate and you can never make any progress. The Instrumentation Ltd. is an example in all these three sectors—with regard to technology, with regard to management and also with regard to research and development effort.

Hindustan Salts which turned the corner in 1970-71 has further increased its profits in 1971-72.

Hindustan Cables has been continuously making profits except in 1971-72.

The NEFA Newsprint Factory turned the corner in 1971-72 and is expected to make further progress in the coming year.

Another unit which has been having improvement in this year about which again Mr. Gopal has made a mention, is the Hindustan Photo Films where production has been stepped up dramatically. I have just now got a report from there and I would like to read it out because I am sure not only this House will be interested to know but also it will be encouraging to know how with proper management we can change the situation overnight and we have changed it overnight. Hindustan Photo Films has had a turn-over of Rs. 1 crore in March, 1973, the highest on record in the company, in one month, that is in March. The Company has achieved about 25 per cent of the turn-over of the whole of last year. The production value from October, 1972 to

March, 1973 has registered an increase of 55 per cent. as compared to the previous half year. Sales have increased by 95 per cent. Losses have dropped by 35 per cent. Thus, there is a gradual and an orderly progress and improvement and the fact that in spite of the power cut—in Tamil Nadu it is 75 per cent.—the company should have maintained employment without any lay-off and also have achieved this splendid progress, is indeed most creditable. From a Rs. 2.5 crore loss—they were losing Rs. 1 lakh per working day—the projection for 1973-74 indicates a profit of Rs. 1 crore. This will be a spectacular performance by any standard. I have every confidence that this problem-child of the public sector has not only turned the corner but also is poised for a year of healthy growth. This is on the basis of a part-time Chairman. A professional manager being a part-time Chairman—all the other officers remained the same—one man has turned the entire project overnight, so to say.

The problems of other units such as the National Instruments Ltd. at Calcutta, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Tannery and Footwear Corporation, have also been concretely identified. Various schemes for managerial improvement, diversification, modernisation, change-over from uneconomic lines of production, improved marketing, etc. have been identified in each case and are under implementation.

Something has been said about the Cement Corporation of India. This is also on its way, two projects are already on production. About it my colleague has already mentioned. Therefore, I need not weary the House with regard to this.

With regard to NIDC also, my colleague dealt with it but only one matter I would like to refer. Hon. Member, Mr. Kalyanasundaram made a mention about it, that there were some remarks by the Public Undertakings Committee with regard to the Managing Director and no action has been taken about it. I find from the

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proceedings of this House that this was taken up later on and on an apology tendered by the Managing Director, the matter has been closed. But that has nothing to do with the performance of the NIDC itself. NIDC is quite a healthy organization, contributing to the further development of industrial development in our country and is also providing consultancy services to foreign countries as was mentioned by my colleague.

I come to the second topic now, namely, the implementation of the existing licences and the letters of intent which have already been issued. Hon. Members are aware that with the announcement of the Industrial Licensing Policy of February, 1970, there has been a spurt in the applications for letters of intent. The number of applications for letters of intent received in 1969 was for instance, 1420 as against which 2800 or 3000 applications have been received in each of the three years from 1970 to 1972. The Government have also had to gear up to the sharply increased pace of investment applications as is evident by the fact that as against 438 letters of intent cleared in 1970, approvals were given for 1015 in 1971 and 877 applications in 1972.

However, the issue of a letter of intent is only the first step and several other milestones have to be crossed before this piece of paper can be translated into actual production on ground.

The further steps that prospective investor has to take and the areas in which he needs continued support fall broadly into three grounds.

Firstly, approvals are required from the Central Government where necessary for foreign collaborations, the import of capital goods and for the issue of capital.

Secondly, the cooperation of the State Government is needed for the provision of land, water, power and

other items which relate to infrastructure and utilities.

Thirdly, long-term and short-term credit has to be provided by financing institutions such as nationalised banks, State Financing Corporations and all-India Institutions such as the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI.

The implementation of these letters of intent and licences can be speeded up only when all the three agencies coordinate and cooperate. So, this is the attempt we have undertaken now, so that it may not be necessary after getting the letter of intent or getting even the licence on the basis of the letter of intent to pass through a great deal of hurdle. As I stated elsewhere, the grant of licence or letter of intent should be a golden key to open the gates so that there could be a free passage for the purpose of implementing these things. We do realise that instead of being given all assistance at every stage any amount of obstacles are raised. I can very well understand that before the issue of letters of intent one should consider whether the letter of intent should be issued to particular individual or particular concern; at that stage you can take all precautionary measures that undesirable elements do not get the letter of intent. But once the letter of intent is given then every institution should see to it that this letter of intent fructifies into licence and licence into the production unit. Now we are trying to see that responsibilities are located so that if there are particular officials who deal with these things, it will be their responsibility to see that if there are these hurdles, they are removed. So, these are the steps which we have taken in this respect.

So far as the big houses are concerned somehow they see to it and somehow they have got the capacity to have all these hurdles removed. It is only the new-comers, the weaker elements, who are unable to get these things through. Therefore we should

take care to see that in this area we give all assistance possible particularly to medium entrepreneurs and newcomers and the small-scale manufacturers to get over these hurdles so that implementation can proceed ahead as quickly as possible. We have taken various measures for the purpose of finding out how the procedure could be streamlined and I hope to come out with certain positive proposals with regard to this matter within the next two or three months. At that time hon. Members will have an opportunity to give further suggestions for the improvement of these procedures and all those things.

AN HON. MEMBER: The licensing authority should utilise the power for locating industries in backward areas.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I mentioned numbers with regard to the issue of letters of intent and also regard to the issue of licences to show that there have been good deal of activity there. But in addition to that as already stated this mere paper has no meaning, I might mention, there is evidence of definite improvement in the investment during the last two years. The number of new companies registered in 1970-71 was 1927 whereas in 1971-72 it is 2524. During the same period the capital goods licences merely doubled from Rs. 127 to Rs. 252 crores. The assistance disbursed by financial institutions has increased from Rs. 133 crores to Rs. 162 crores. So, it is not merely on the basis of number of letters of intent that there is an encouraging trend but even in regard to the implementation also we are making fairly good progress and it will have to be further speeded up.

Then I come to what is our policy with regard to future. There seems to be a confusion with regard to whose policy is this? Perhaps, Members seem to think that each Minister seems to think that each Minister may formulate a policy but ultimately it is the government's policy which

has to be implemented. Therefore, if there is a licensing policy today which was issued in 1970, it is a decision of the government which was given as the licensing policy of 1970. So also if we have issued a new licensing policy in 1973 it is the government's policy. I may formulate a policy but ultimately it has to be accepted by the government as the government's policy otherwise it has no meaning at all. I find a good deal of maligning of individuals taking place. Not that I am afraid of it. I am accustomed to it. But I want them to understand I am not here to prove my bonafides with regard to my radicalism, I am here as a member of the Cabinet to participate in the formulation of policies and once the policies are framed to implement those policies. If anybody is dissatisfied with it let them criticise and get it modified. This will have to be kept in mind.

As far as policy framed is concerned, we have the 1956 Resolution and this is the basic approach as far as our industrial policy is concerned which has been laid down as far back as 1956. The classical objectives of industrial development in India as they have evolved over the time are well-known and well-understood.

They aim at rapid industrialisation at the rate of 8—10 per cent a year as part of our overall strategy of development. This rate of growth is sought to be combined with a pattern of growth which reflects certain priorities which are outlined in successive five year plans. The mainly consist in the production of basic investment goods which will result in sustaining the rate of growth in future years, import substitution and export promotion to hasten self-reliance, restraints on the production of non-essential items and adequate and timely growth of output in basic consumption goods. Our pattern of development also has a special aspect, about the hon. was mentioning, in the sense

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that we desire balanced regional development as well as the rapid development of the particularly backward areas in the country.

We have also sought to combine growth with social justice. By 'social justice' we mean a variety of positive and negative measures to contain and reduce the concentration of economic power which is prejudicial to the common good. The positive measures in this area are an exclusive role of the public sector in Schedule A industries combined with an increasingly dominant role in certain other industries included in Schedule B to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

Secondly, concentration is to be reduced by the promotion of small, medium and new entrepreneurs with financial and other types of promotional assistance being provided for the purpose. Thirdly, both the licensing policy and the MRTP Act are to be used in a co-ordinated manner to channel the resources and expertise available with the established entrepreneurs into priority industries and to ensure that investments made by larger houses and dominant undertakings are subjected to scrutiny and control.

This, in essence, is our policy and this is also reflected in the 1973 Licensing Policy Resolution.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: (Nizamabad): Have Government completely stopped issuing licences to monopoly houses?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In the 1973 Licensing Policy Resolution, we have indicated the industries in appendix I in which the larger houses are also entitled to participate. We had too many definitions, one the core sector, the other heavy investment sector, then export promotion sector. Instead of these, we have now identified in appendix I the industries in which the larger houses will be allowed to enter, subject to other condi-

tions, to which I will come later on. The MRTP Act and all those things are still there. But they will be entitled to enter only these areas and no other areas.

Secondly, we had what we call a non-licence area; that is, below one crore of rupees, no licences were needed. But except the larger houses, that is Rs. 35 crores and above, and foreign majority companies, I think all the others were entitled to enter this field subject to certain conditions. So much so this was taken advantage of by many of the large houses. That loophole has been plugged. As already mentioned, instead of Rs. 35 crores and large and larger houses, we have now only large houses, that is Rs. 20 crores and above. So all the constraints which are applicable to the larger houses now will apply to this area as a whole.

Then a charge has been made that these larger houses have grown. Naturally growth leads to further growth. But during which period has this phenomenal growth taken place? The Tatas have gone from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 850 crores or the Birlas have expanded by so much.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): During Congress rule.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes. Congress, no doubt; we do take responsibility for it. It was during 1966—70 when there was a holiday from licensing in respect of a number of industries. During this period, all these people, particularly the larger houses took advantage of it and entered very many areas. If you look particularly into the licences given later on, you will find how it is reflected. In 1970, that is after this period, we issued 363 licences out of which only 20 were for the larger houses. If you take 1971, 625 licences were issued.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Because the elections were near.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Why this political point on an industrial matter, I do not (*Interruptions*). He can have this fling when he speaks.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): We are expected to issue more licences for industrial growth. You must be rather happy about it. The Minister is absolutely right.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They have got their opportunities every zero hour. Why utilise this time again for these flings?

I wanted to point out that during the de-licensed period growth has taken place. In 1971 out of 625 licences, 114 were for the larger houses. The election was in February-March. Out of these 114 licences 87 are what are called COB* licences. They carry on business—i.e. units which have been built up during the de-licencing period. Out of 625 only 27 new licences were issued to the larger houses and out of 563, in the later year, you will find 34 c.o.b. licences and only 26 new licences were issued to the larger houses. Therefore, taking into account the area in which they have been operating and in areas in which they have to operate even now, the number of licences issued to the larger houses are very much restricted. I want to make this claim. But, apart from that, we have now positively laid down in our licensing policy, even though larger houses will be entitled to enter these areas, but preference will be given to the new comers and the middle sector units and if there are applications from the middle sector and the new entrepreneurs, they will be given preference over the larger houses. It in this context I would like the House to look at this joint sector proposal. This is very much misunderstood. It is this joint

sector concept which has been misunderstood and, perhaps, even now it is not being rightly understood by some people purposely.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I do not think I will be there for the implementation of the Sixth Plan Project or the formulation of the Plan. In the Fifth Plan are we going to have a mixed economy? Are we going to have a completely public sector economy, is the decision which we have to take to-day?

After considering the various practical aspects, we have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to completely go to the public sector in regard to the entire industrial growth during the Plan. Therefore, there has to be public sector project and there will have to be private sector projects also for the purpose of reaching this industrial growth during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Will the private sector be confined only to the small investment of Rs. 1 crore where no licence is required or to the heavy investment also? Take for example cement. To-day an average cement plant costs Rs. 10 crores to 12 crores. A paper plant costs about Rs. 40 crores. The sugar plant costs Rs. 3 to 4 crores. If you take a fertilizer plant, it costs Rs. 40 to 50 crores. Therefore, for the purpose of reaching the industrial growth it is necessary that the larger houses also and those who have got the capacity to participate in these projects, they will have to be given the opportunity. With regard to these huge resources, how do they have got these resources? If they have to participate certainly by their own resources which are available for this purpose naturally the public sector financial institutions will have to contribute in a big way. Shall we leave this contribution as we have been doing all along or shall we have a different pattern of development; as far as this is concerned, it is a matter which we have to consider. We thought that perhaps in any event we

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have to participate in providing finance and we have done it in the past also. If you take any of the projects you will find, not only loan, contributions have been made by the financial institutions, even equity participation has been there.

Even though there may not have been equity participation initially, the I. I. C., the Unit Trust and various other financial institutions have purchased a large number of shares. If you take any big sized units you will find that the public financial institutions and the Government financial institutions have a large component of equity; sometimes even higher than the share of the larger houses. Still, till now, we are only sleeping partners and the management is completely in the hands of the larger houses, in the 5th plan also all these people will get finance from the public institutions and the management will be purely their concern. Our idea is that when we participate in equity, we should participate in the management also. This is the new joint sector concept. We find equity participation has always been there. It might not be mere equity participation now, but it will be participation in management also.

How do we achieve it? We have been shouting how the larger houses have been functioning, how they have been making profits. How are they able to achieve those results? Might be, there was one pioneer when they started the enterprise but that pioneer has vanished and it is only the family, which is now managing these things, not by themselves, even though they may be titular heads but by injecting professional management. When we say the private sector is efficient, we mean the efficiency of the professional management. Even in public sector when we say that something has been achieved, it is not the achievement of the Minister, but it is the achievement of the professional management. Perhaps the Minister was responsible

to induct professional management into it. Now, for what purpose is the efficiency of the professional management utilised? The loyalty of the management is to whom? It is to the larger house, not to the enterprise in which they are functioning. Suppose there is a conflict between the interests of the larger house as such and the individual industrial unit, in which the management is functioning, their loyalty is to safeguard the interests of the larger houses. That is the philosophy of the larger house professional management. The management is neutral. Whatever objective is given, they are able to achieve this objective. If you lay the objective as the protection of interest of the larger house they do it to the extent they are efficient and to the extent they are able to exploit the resources to their benefits. Therefore unless you cut this link, this loyalty between professional management and the larger houses, you will find that all these abuses continue. These abuses come in the purchasing policy, in the selling policy, in personnel policy and in the investment of resources. This is how the larger houses grow larger. Because of the efficient management of the professional people.

Therefore when we think of the joint sector this link will have to be broken and we should have the professional management with loyalty to the enterprise and not to the larger houses.

That is how we want to do it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): Change of hearts.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Unfortunately as long as there are parties, with their philosophy, no change of heart would take place. So we have to take some other measures for that purpose. That is what we are saying. We say that in the board of management, which is responsible for the policies, we should have a voice. We

should control that management. It is for this that we are trying to find out various alternatives, the chairman being appointed by us, the managing director instead of being appointed either by the larger house or by the Government the board itself all the responsibilities to appoint professional management for this purpose.

This is how we want to professionalise the management for the purpose of achieving the goals of the industrial undertaking, not for promoting the interests of the larger houses as such. This is the concept of joint sector. But, if some of the hon. Members say "no, no. Don't do it. Leave everything alone to the larger houses. Let them manage in whatever way they like," then it is open to them to have their own views. This is the philosophy behind the joint sector. How far it is going to do this, I am not able to say. But, this is worth-attempting and I hope and trust that we will be able to achieve some results out of this.

As somebody said, if we take over a further control, this will be taken care of by our successors who will be responsible for formulating policies later on. Let us not look too far and try to find how things are going to change after five years or fifteen years. This is as far as the joint sector is concerned.

Sir, I have taken a little more time than what I wanted to. I thought that I should place some of the facts before this House as also to the nation so that the nation also knows in which directions we are moving. There has been a good deal of demand for nationalisation. As I already stated, this is a matter of policy which has got to be decided. For the Fifth Plan, can we have nationalisation of more and more sectors or the entire nationalisation? What is the policy in regard to this?

Several Hon. Members referred to nationalisation. In this debate as well as in other debates in Parliament, this

question has come up frequently. Within the last week, demands have been raised in Parliament for the nationalisation of a wide variety of industries such as cigarettes, automobiles, cement, tyres and also sugar. The policy in regard to nationalisation has been clearly articulated from the very beginning of the evolution of our industrial policy. Even the Industrial Policy Statement of 1945 contained the following sentence:

"Within the field considered open for State enterprises, the question whether the existing units which are privately owned should be taken over by the State will be examined on the merits of each type of case".

This was in pre-independent, pre-socialist India. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 clearly stated that "the adoption of the socialist pattern of society as a national objective, as well as the need for planned and rapid development, require that all industries of basic and strategic importance, or in the nature of public utility services, should be in the public sector.... It should also be remembered that it is always open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production."

The Resolution also contained the affirmation that it was "urgent to reduce disparities in income and wealth which exist to-day, to prevent private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of small numbers of individuals. Accordingly the State will progressively assume a predominant and direct responsibility for setting up new industrial undertakings and for developing transport facilities. It will also undertake State trading on an increasing scale". As regards 1956 Resolution, even though there is so much of opposition to the State trading in foodgrains, it has just been taken over after a long delay.

More recently, replying to the debate on the President's Address in

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Rajya Sabha on March 3, 1970, Prime Minister had given a clear enunciation of Government's policy which I quoted only the other day on the floor of this House when this matter was raised. But, I would like to repeat the last portion:

"The economic battle which lies ahead requires many weapons in our armoury and nationalisation is only one of these weapons and it is one which should be used judiciously and with great care".

In a nutshell, it has been, and will continue to be Government's policy to use nationalisation not for its own sake but whenever it serves the public good. It is in this spirit that we have taken over Indian Iron and Steel, Indian Copper Corporation and coking and non-coking coal mines. We have to ensure that policies in this most important matter are judicious and careful and no fitful or capricious. I would, therefore, once again appeal to all sections of the House to show understanding and appreciation of Government's policies in this matter against the background and the broad sweep of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which we have most recently once again reaffirmed.

Another issue of policy touches on the role of foreign companies operating in India. Our basic tenet in these matters is to maintain an approach of great selectivity in allowing foreign technical and equity collaborations on the one hand and to ensure that we place no hardships or restraints on the free remittances of profits and dividends on the other hand. These two principles go together because we cannot maintain a commercially honourable position with our foreign investors if we are not selective at the point of their entry.

I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that as against about 300 to 400 foreign collaboration approvals that were being given annually in the early sixties, the figures has come

down to 200 to 250 in recent years, even though the number of licences has increased considerably. Similarly, while foreign equity was being permitted in about one-fourth of the approvals given in earlier years, the percentage is now around 15 per cent. While we have been and will continue to be selective in this manner in allowing foreign technical collaboration and particularly so in allowing foreign equity investments, we have to maintain a generally non-discriminatory treatment to foreign investors once they are allowed to participate in industrial ventures in India. We should not always think of India as being for ever a capital-importing or a technology-importing country. We are increasingly becoming exporters of capital and to some extent of technology. Hon. Members will be interested to know that as many as 97 joint ventures have been approved for the participation of Indian capital in as many as 25 countries abroad. Of these, 37 joint ventures are also in production. We should, therefore, recognise that India is a growing member of an international community. As such we need to be confident and self-reliant. It is not as if a country of India's nativity, history, size and industrial culture cannot cope with a cigarette company here or a toothpaste company there. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, we have many weapons in our armoury and we can deal with them in the right manner and at the right time. The ultimate weapon of nationalisation is not the only solution nor is it necessarily the most desirable one.

When we talk of the foreign companies functioning here, we should also consider what about Indian companies functioning abroad? Shall we say we shall never move abroad and remain closed within our boundaries without exporting our technology, capital and expertise? What we expect from other countries to be given to us, we should be able to give to others. Otherwise we do not have a policy at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If the foreign companies here exploit our country, does it mean our companies abroad should exploit those countries?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These are historical relics and they have to be dealt with as such.

About development of backward areas, most of the points have already been covered. It is not as if by locating a few industries we can make them into progressive areas. Only on the basis of exploiting the natural resources available within each area you would be able to develop that area and also bring in new industries into that area. Here also science and technology play a crucial role. I am sure hon. members are aware of the Karimnagar project in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Garibnagar?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes. We want to make it a prosperous nagar. A team representing various disciplines in our national laboratories has been sent there for making a survey and trying to find out what are the infrastructures which can be built with indigenous resources and what are the industries that can be build up there, how agriculture can be developed, but other allied industries can be brought there etc. Already a project formulation has been made. Unfortunately, events in Andhra have temporarily arrested the progress of this project. But we are not going to be content with the district alone. We want to have a few projects in other areas also so that within the Fifth plan period it would become the general pattern.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know how many licences have been issued in the backward areas?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The junior Minister has given the figures.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have answered this nineteen times in this House.

I would like to make an appeal to this side of the House that once we have a policy formulation and once we decide upon a strategy for the Fifth Plan, there is no use of sniping at us. We want your full co-operation. For the benefit of hon. Members, at least on this side of the House, I would like to read a quotation from the speech of a person whom, I am sure, they will respect. He says:

"If you leave something to the private sector, give them freedom to function within those strategic controls. It is absurd to ask them to function, denying them room to function, denying them the initiative. We have the private sector because we think they will add to our common good, and if we deny them any initiative in this sphere demarcated for them, then they become useless and helpless."

These are the words of Jawaharlal Nehru. You may restrict the area but once you give them an area, then there is no use of saying that they are functioning in that area.

Science and technology was not very much touched upon mainly because perhaps we had a specific discussion on it last year, when I also dealt with it in an elaborate manner. Shri Jagannath Rao touched upon it in his speech. However, meaningful science and technology planning calls not only for a change in the attitude and mode of work of many of our scientific and technological institutions. It also requires that the nation, and particularly Parliament as representatives of the people understands and appreciates what science and technology have done and can do for our collective security and well being. I do not propose to recount here the large number of concrete instances where our Science and Technology effort both in terms of research and development work and in the application of known scientific and technological knowledge has led to social and economic returns. However, we are finding in case after case that where such

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returns have accrued, there has been a realisation at the decision-making level concerned, that outlays on science and technology are qualitatively different from those on other kinds of activities. They not only lead to the building up of productive assets, seen so clearly in our fields, factories and power stations, but they enable us to extract greater and greater efficiencies of production and operation from those assets. Scientific and technological inputs go beyond even the important goals of maximising returns from productive investments already made. They provide the insights and thrust for the character and scope of the new investments to be made in the future.

It is of great importance, therefore, that we recognise that outlays on science and technology undertaken after careful and deliberate planning to ensure not only technical feasibility but capacity to commercialise the relevant technology in the economy quickly and efficiently really constitute not an "expenditure" but an "Investment"; an investment whose character must not be misunderstood merely because the tangible expression of its consequences are better seeds or more efficient factories; indeed, those seeds and factories are only embodiments of the scientific and technological inputs, which are what constitute the sinews of a strong nation with a modern agriculture and industry.

Sir, I have taken more time than I intended. I am proud to belong to this House. But, still, when we watch the proceedings in this House and listen to the various speeches made here, we get an impression that we are in a sinking boat—with our political parties creaking and creaking with our administration completely corrupt and a society sinking and corrupt. This is the sort of impression which one gets. But, I had the privilege of associating myself with another set of people, scientists and technologists during the last two months. Not that, there are no grievances,

there are no frustrations, but, the dominant mood there is one of self-confidence and a willingness to face the challenges. I want to tell this House that if only we are able to utilise this large reservoir of scientific and technological talent, which we already have, the future of our country is well-assured. Let us not, by what we say here, and what we do here, dampen that scientific spirit also which pervades the country today.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, while replying, the hon. Minister said that an Expert Committee had been constituted with regard to the public sector undertakings. I would like to know what action, the Committee had suggested with regard to IDPL, a public sector undertaking.

My second point is this. Why the benefits of the small scale sector are being given to foreign firms which are making huge profits? While speaking yesterday, I mentioned...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The question is this. Why this Government is giving the benefits of the small scale sector to foreign firms?

I would like to ask one more question. I have mentioned yesterday that senior officers of the Industrial Development Ministry, after retirement, have joined foreign firms. I would like to know what steps are being taken to curb this tendency.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question relating to IDPL may be put, when the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are taken up.

As far as the matter of retired officers is concerned, it is not the Industrial Development Ministry which is concerned with it, but it is the Prime Minister and the Home Minister who are concerned with it. The question may be put to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put all the cut motions that were moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri S. N. Singh and Shri D. K. Panda to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 and 59 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 95, 96 and 97 relating to the Department of Science and Technology."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,82,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,61,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 24,17,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 95.—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,35,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND NO. 96.—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,19,58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 97.—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,19,58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demands No. 44 and 45 relating to the Ministry of Heavy Industry for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Ram Avtar Shastri have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants. I do not see them here. So, there is no question of their moving them.

DEMAND NO. 44.—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the president to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 45.—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 43,08,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Heavy Industries'."

16.11 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for

Grants relating to the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

At the very outset, I would like to say that the progressive land reform is essential and it will expand internal market, will enhance industrial development and will, naturally, open new opportunities for the development of heavy engineering industry. After the newly organised Heavy Industry Ministry, it has become one of the most important Ministry and 16 important basic heavy engineering industries have come under this Ministry.

The most important machine-building units, such as, steel plants, collieries, dock-yards, power generation plants, fertiliser plants, flood control equipment, etc. are manufactured for industrialisation and development of the country without foreign aid. It can go forward to achieve self-reliance if these basic, vital, industries are run properly. But we find utter inefficiency and mismanagement. The cumulative loss in H.E.C., Heavy Electricals and M.A.M.C. is increasing gradually.

The total accumulated loss upto 31st March, 1973 will exceed Rs. 100 crores. The cumulative losses of the M.A.M.C. on 31st March, 1972 amounted to Rs. 36.51 crores. During 1972-73, the total loss would be only Rs 3.79 crores. In the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, the cash losses would be to the tune of about Rs. 60 crores. We must have to find out those black sheep, top officials, who are responsible for heavy losses and who want to sabotage the progress of public sector undertakings of heavy engineering as the agent of private sector monopolists.

In Durgapur, 1500 persons have been recruited recently violating all the rules of recruitment in a politically motivated way. I would like to request the hon. Minister to absorb the Fire Service workers in the M.A.M.C.

The reign of terror in Durgapur is prevalent. It must be stopped for the sake of production.

The Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, is* incurring losses from the formative years since it went into production from 1961-62. The unhealthy labour relations exist in the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. In the draft Project Report, the loss was anticipated for incoming 8 years, that is, upto 1969-70. But still it is incurring heavy loss.

As I mentioned previously, the cumulative loss of the Heavy Electricals is to the tune of about Rs. 60 crores. The capacity of the Plant had to be revised thrice due to the survey made by the Planning Commission for the requirement of heavy electricals in a faulty way. The items to be produced by the Plant had to be changed very frequently. The cases of corruption are rampant. The decisions are getting delayed due to red-tapism though the collaboration agreement with the G.E.C. and the AEI were there. They do not provide all possible technical know-how, specially in regard to turbine generators. Though, in spite of the above facts, the collaboration agreement ended in 1970, it had been renewed.

The industry cannot keep to the commitment of their delivery schedule and sometimes they abnormally lag behind resulting in abnormal delay in commissioning of the power plants in different parts of the country in these days of power crisis.

Regarding Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, the whole project, since its inception, has been facing a rough weather. The original estimate for the project was Rs. 132.79 crores. Later it was found that items costing nearly Rs. 50 crores were not included. The estimate was revised to Rs. 180.45 crores. This matter did not end here. It was being changed

under one pretext or the other, and now the estimated cost of the project has been arrived at Rs. 211.77 crores. It is not sure whether even this is final or temporary.

On faulty planning or estimates, the Committee on Public Undertakings has rightly commented that it is not proper to take grants in piecemeal. They have already spent nearly Rs. 200 crores. There is no co-ordination between the different plants; so chaotic is the condition that the detailed project report for the Foundry Forge Project did not indicate the year when the rated capacity could be achieved.

Regarding Heavy Machine Building Plant its present rated capacity is only 20 to 25 per cent. The Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, on page 34, commented as follows:

"The Committee find that the Heavy Engineering Corporation has been able to reach no more than 19 to 20 per cent of its rated capacity in 1970-71 and with 'greatest of efforts' it may be able to achieve this year 30 per cent of the rated capacity. The Committee are constrained to observe that Heavy Engineering Corporation have not even been able to meet in full orders for equipment and machinery required for the Bokaro Steel plant. The Committee understand that in taking a decision on the further expansion of Bokaro, one of the considerations was to ensure that the Heavy Engineering Corporation have adequate load of work. The Committee also find that Government have sanctioned construction of three new steel plants besides expansion of Bhilai and other steel plants. The Committee see no reason why in this context, Heavy Engineering Corporation should not be able to pick up the work to its full capacity in the next two or three years and provide to the maximum extent possible indigenous equipment and machinery for meet-

(Shri Krishna Chander Halder)

the expansion requirements of Bokaro and other steel plants and the setting up of three new steel plants". and so on.

I want to know whether, at least now, Government have assessed the demand specifically for each plant. This is a vital point, for, every time in the past very scant regard was given to this point.

For want of quality control, Rs. 7.94 lakhs worth of equipment were found to be defective and the HEC had to replace the same. Therefore, better quality control is needed.

Both machine and labour are not utilised. In some of the plants, the wastage for both was to the extent of 50 per cent. It must be stopped. For a long time labour relations was not happy. In this connection I want to quote the editorial of the *Times of India* of 15th February, 1973. It says:

"The Minister for Heavy Industry faces a most challenging task. The performance of the sector entrusted to him has by and large been extremely poor so far. The heavy engineering complex at Ranchi, for example, had accumulated losses totalling Rs. 89 crores till March last year and the heavy electrical project at Bhopal Rs. 60 crores. The story almost everywhere has been one of mismanagement, lack of adequate expertise, poor labour relations and, in some cases, even downright jobbery and corruption. The site for the Ranchi unit itself was chosen against expert advice, with the result that about Rs. 4 crores had to be spent on piling. The management has been all along very poor and so prone to nepotism that many promising engineers have left in disgust. The present Chairman is the eighth in the 15 years of the plant's history."

Regarding corruption, I want to quote from the *Hindustan Times* dated 30th November, 1972.

"A year ago the post of a Deputy Superintendent (Personnel) was transferred to Delhi, apparently to enable the incumbent, the wife of a Member of Parliament, to be with her husband. But since it would have been difficult to justify the post in Delhi where the staff numbered less than 20, her designation was changed to a conveniently vague—"liaison officer." Despite the rule about a three-year minimum for promotion, this official had four promotions between 1961 and 1971."

I want to put questions to the Minister. This is a test case, since the incumbent is posted in Delhi—the Minister should, while replying, answer the following important questions:

1. What are the qualifications of this official and at what intervals did she get promotions?
2. Whether she is a 'liaison officer' or has she been promoted further?
3. How many officials with similar qualifications in HEC who joined HEC with her could get any promotion?
4. Whether the rule of promotion was kept in abeyance each time she was promoted?
5. Whether the Government would institute a high-level inquiry and fix the responsibility on officers who deliberately violated the rules to give her promotion?

Sir, she got four promotions between 1961-71. How could this happen? Is it a fact that all such promotions have been given because the incumbent is the wife of a Member of Parliament? If so, to which Party does he belong?

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): May be from the ruling Party.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is stated that eight Managing Directors have come and gone. How can one concentrate on the work if such is the case? It is not a politician's job because Mr. K. D. Malaviya was once deputed as Managing Director. We know....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Not Managing Director. He was Chairman.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It should be a technocrat. Now, it is a hotch-potch made up of deputationists. No cadre system.

Sir, till 1970, 100 Soviet-trained technicians have left HEC to find employment in USA, Canada and Europe. Many have resigned. There is no rigid system of promotion on merit. There are two warring groups one under the Chairman and the other under the Deputy Chairman.

Sir, only 20 per cent of the workers are covered by the incentive scheme. Unless the entire labour force is covered by the incentive scheme, we cannot turn the difficult corner. I want to know from the Minister in this connection whether the Government is going to form a holding company in this industry and if so, why? I want to suggest a few points to the Minister.

Workers' participation is urgently needed for better production.

There should be a cadre system. Stop taking deputationists.

Develop a sound system of assessing the demands and production should be oriented accordingly.

End nepotism. Finalise rules of recruitment, confirmation and promotions. These should be followed rigorously for all cadres. Trust our youngmen. Create promotion opportunities for them. You should cover all labour under the incentive scheme. This is very necessary. All the units under the HEC or Heavy Engineering Industries should be properly coordinated and you should appoint technocrats and non-politicians only at the top. Lastly I would like to say that greater coordination should be ensured between Steel and Mines, Heavy Engineering and Industrial Development for our planned development.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ हेवी इंडस्ट्री की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सरकार ने हेवी इंडस्ट्री के लिए एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण करके उसकी तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दिया है भारी उद्योगों की तरफ़—और खास तौर पर जो भारी उद्योग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं, उनकी तरफ़—विशेष ध्यान देना भी चाहिए था। वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं। उनके लाइफ़ इनशोरेस कारपोरेशन को चलाने का अनुभव है। हमें उम्मीद है कि वह हेवी इंडस्ट्री के मामले में—खास तौर पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के मामले में—विशेष अभिरुचि दिखायेंगे और उनकी बीमारियों को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के मजदूरों के बीच में काम करने के नाते हम लोगों को उन उद्योगों में होने वाली सब तरह की बातों की जानकारी रहती है। वे बीमारियाँ उन उद्योगों में बर कर जाती हैं, जिससे उद्योग पनप नहीं पाते हैं और उनका कार्य तथा उत्पादन हमारी आशा के अनकूल नहीं होता है। जो रिपोर्ट स सर्कुलेट की गई हैं,

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

यदि उन पर टीका करने बजाय मैं सरकार का ध्यान कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर आकर्षित करूं, और सरकार उन पर ध्यान दे, तो वह उद्योग की बड़ी सेवा होगी।

जो लोग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कमिटिड नहीं हैं, उनको जहां तहां से ला कर इन उद्योगों की बड़ी कुसेवा होती है और वे चौपट हो जाते हैं। इस तरह के बहुत से उदाहरण मौजूद हैं। जब वे आते हैं, तो अकेले नहीं आते हैं, क्योंकि अकेले तो वे सारे काम को सम्भाल नहीं सकेंगे बल्कि वे अपने विश्वासभाजनों को भी अपने साथ लाते हैं। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री हाल्दार ने बताया है, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अभी कारखाने को चालू हुए आठ साल हुए हैं और इन आठ साल में आठ चेयरमैन, आठ मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और जनरल मैनेजर आदि बदल गये हैं। और जब वह आते हैं तब तो अपने साथ बारात लेकर आते हैं, सी पचास लोगों को लेकर आते हैं। लेकिन जब जाते हैं तो अकेले चले जाते हैं, उस बारात को छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं। तो मैलेडी यह हो जाती है कि यह उसके ऊपर बोझ बढ़ता ही जाता है और संख्या बढ़ती ही जाती है। सरकार तो एम्प्लायमेंट लोगों को देना चाहती है, किसी को हटा नहीं सकती। तो इस तरह से उसका बोझ बढ़ता जाता है और जिनकी जरूरत नहीं है ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी हो जाती है और वह केवल उनकी जरूरत नहीं है, वे काम नहीं करते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वे दूसरों को भी काम नहीं करने देते हैं, इस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा करते हैं क्योंकि लोगों में आम धारणा यह होती है कि अगर एक आदमी बैठ कर के बिना काम किये पैसा लेता है तो दूसरे को भी वैसा करने की प्रवृत्ति हो जाती है। वह भी उसी प्रलोभन में आता है बिना काम किए हुए पैसे पाने के। बहुत से लोग तो बिना काम किए हुए पैसा ही नहीं ओवर टाइम भी ले जाते हैं।

घर बैठे उनको मुनाफे का हिस्सा भी मिल जाता है और इंसेंटिव भी मिल जाता है। उनकी एटेंडेंस रहती है लेकिन काम नहीं होता है।

इसलिए उद्योग की जो तह की बीमारी है यह उन अफसरों का चुनाव है जो ऐसे निकम्मे लोगों को वहां पर ले जा कर भर देते हैं। होना यह चाहिये कि केवल काम के स्थानों को जब उनके यहां हों तो उन स्थानों पर वहां पर जो लोग लगे हुए हैं उनमें कोई उपयुक्त नहीं हो तभी वे बाहर से आदमी लें। दूसरे उद्योगों में जो लगे हुए हों पब्लिक सेक्टर में, जैसे एक जगह सरप्लस है दूसरी जगह कमी है तो जहां सरप्लस है वहां से उठा करके जहां कमी है वहां दे करके काम चलना चाहिये। लेकिन उनकी यह प्रवृत्ति नहीं होती है और इसमें यह होता है कि आम तौर पर लोगों का नैतिक स्तर गिरता जाता है, लोगों में काम करने की रुचि नहीं रहती है और जो काम नहीं करते हैं वही डंडे से शासन चलाने की चिन्ता में रहते हैं। काम लेने वाले भी काम नहीं करते हैं। इसकी वजह से काम नहीं होता है। अगर काम लेने वाले काम करते तो बखूबी काम हो। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कभी कभी यह देखने में आता है कि जिनकी काम लेने की जिम्मेदारी होती है वही काम नहीं करते तो वे दूसरों से काम कैसे ले सकते हैं? इस तरह की भावना वहां काम करती है और यह उद्योग को चौपट करती जाती है। फिर उद्योग दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में वह त्याग की भावना, तपस्या की भावना और उद्योग को उन्नत करने की भावना जो होनी चाहिये वह नहीं रहती है। वहां पर जाकर आप देखें आजकल सारे राजे महाराजे चले गए लेकिन ये नए राजे महाराजे वहां पैदा हो गए हैं। ये राजे महाराजे जो ख्वाब भी नहीं देख सकते थे उससे भी ज्यादा ऐश और इशरत के साथ ये रहते हैं। और जब इस तरह से रहते हैं तो न वे काम करते हैं और न काम ले पाते हैं। मैनेजमेंट सुपरफ्लुअस हो जाता

है। सरकार कहती है कि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए। प्रोडक्टिविटी काँसिल सब जगह बनी। हर प्लांट में प्लांट कमेटी को बढ़ाने की बात थी जिस से वर्कर्स के टेलेंट को वह इस्तेमाल कर सकें, उनके सुझावों को काम में ला सकें। उसकी जाँच कर सके। लेकिन इसकी तरफ किसी की तबज्जह नहीं जाती। वह शुरू शुरू में जब पार्टिसिपेशन आफ वर्कर्स इन मैनेजमेंट हुआ था तो कुछ फर्मों में एक एक वर्कर्स के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव को रख दिए गए थे। लेकिन वर्कर्स रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव जो हैं उन में भी मैनेजमेंट के लोग यह कोशिश करते हैं कि जो येस मैं हो जो वहाँ जाकर के उन के काम में कुछ विघ्न न उपस्थित करे, जिसकी बातों की पहुँच उनके ऊपर हाई कमांड तक नहीं हो, ऐसे लोगों को रखें जिससे कि उनके भेद खुलें नहीं और उन चीजों को दबा कर के रखें। तो वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट जो है, रिपोर्ट में 6 उद्योगों के नाम हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि इसमें से कितने उद्योगों में वर्कर्स के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव को बोर्ड में रखा गया है। और मैं तो यह सुझाव देने वाला हूँ सरकार को अब निश्चय करना चाहिये क्योंकि वह दिन चले गए जब कि यहाँ सेक्रेटैरियट में बैठे बैठे लोग विभिन्न स्थानों पर उद्योग चलाएं। वर्कर्स का अधिक से अधिक पार्टिसिपेशन उसमें होना चाहिए बल्कि मैं तो सुझाव दूंगा कि यूगोस्लाविया के आधार पर वर्कर्स को प्लांट की जिम्मेदारी दे कर के देखें कि वर्कर्स उसको चला पाते हैं या नहीं। फाइनेंशियल ईशूज को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कुछ फाइनेंशियल आदमियों को रखिए, कुछ टेक्नोक्रेट भी रखिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक सारी चीजों का कंट्रोल करने का मामला है, एकोनामी और प्रोडक्शन का मामला है प्लांट की सारी जिम्मेदारी वर्कर्स के ऊपर देनी चाहिए और बोर्ड के अन्दर इट शूड नाट बी ए पार्टिसिपेशन आफ वर्कर्स, इट शूड बी ए बोर्ड मैनेज्ड बाई बी वर्कर्स। वर्कर्स का बोर्ड होना चाहिए जो इन उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाए।

सरकार का ध्यान इस दिशा में जाना चाहिए और सरकार वास्तविक रूप में उद्योग में लगे हुए लोगों से काम लेना चाहती है तो सरकार को उनके दिमाग को भी इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, केवल श्रम को ही नहीं।

अभी हमारे भाई हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची की बात कर रहे थे। वास्तव में बहुत ही दुःख की बात है और दुःख की बात यह है कि मदर प्लांट कह कर इस प्लांट की अपने मुल्क में स्थापना हुई थी कि यह प्लांट बहुत से बड़े बड़े प्लांट्स को भारी भारी मिल्स को अपने मुल्क में खड़ा करेगा। लेकिन यह मदर प्लांट सिक मदर का काम कर रही है। तो जब मदर सिक हो तो उसका चाइल्ड कैसे होगा? आज प्रश्न यही आ गया मैं मंत्री जी की तबज्जह इधर आकर्षित करूंगा, रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि कुछ सुधार हैं। लेकिन रशियन फिगर हम लोगों के सामने दी हुई है कि 30 परसेंट इम्प्रूवमेंट किया पिछले साल के ऊपर पिछले साल का क्या परफार्मेंस था? टारगेट से अगर उसको कम्पेयर करें तो वह जीरो बटा तीस परसेंट क्या होगा? जीरो बटा तीस परसेंट भी जीरो होगा और जीरो बटा 100 परसेंट भी जीरो होगा। 1968 से ये प्रोडक्शन में आये हैं लेकिन वह जो टारगेट था उसको कभी भी उन्होंने अपने लाइफ टाइम में अचीव नहीं किया। वह टारगेट अभी भी इनसे बहुत दूर है। अभी भी यह मसूबा है कि कि 73 और 74 में 50 परसेंट बढ़ जायेंगे। मैं कुछ उदाहरण आपके सामने देता हूँ। हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट है उसमें हैवी मशीन का टारगेट है 80 हजार टन और स्ट्रक्चर का है 25 हजार टन। अब हैवी मशीन इन्होंने जो तैयार किया है 80 हजार टन के मुकाबिले में वह है 69-70 में 24462 टन, 1970-71 में 23109 टन और 71-72 में 30468 टन। यह 1969-70, 70-71

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]
और 71-72 में तैयार किया है। लेकिन इसकी तुलना 80 हजार से करें तो वह 30 हजार भी 80 हजार का कौन सा हिस्सा होता है यह आप भली भांति अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। अगर इनकी फिगर देखें एन्युअल रिपोर्ट में तो यह कहते हैं कि हम 65 प्रतिशत अचीव कर गये हैं। यह 65 प्रतिशत कैसे होता है? इसका हिसाब कैसे बैठता है? 80 हजार का 30 हजार 65 प्रतिशत कैसे हो जाता है? फिर उसको अधिक दिखलाने के लिये उसकी वैल्यू की जा रही है। हर साल जो वैल्यू बढ़ती है, उसको वैल्यूएशन के रूप में दिखलाया है।

इसी तरह से जो फोर्ड फाउंडेशन प्लांट है, उसका टारगेट 1 लाख 20 हजार टन था, उसके अग्रेस्ट इन्होंने 1969-70 में 11,635 टन किया, अर्थात् 10 परसेंट आफ दि कैपेसिटी। ये कहते हैं कि 1969-70 में 10 परसेंट हो गया, 1970-72 में 15 परसेंट हो गया, 20 परसेंट हो गया, 30 परसेंट हो गया,—यह क्या बढ़ता है? मैंने अभी बताया कि 1969-70 में 11,635 टन हुआ, यह सेलेबिल गुड्स का है। 1970-71 में 16,031 टन किया, 1971-72 में 20,954 टन किया—यह सब 1 लाख 20 हजार टन के अग्रेस्ट है।

इसी तरह से आप देखेंगे कि इनका जो हैवी मशीन टूल प्लांट है उसमें 278 मशीनें बनाने का लक्ष्य है, लेकिन 278 के मुकाबले 1969-70 में केवल 27 मशीनें बनीं जो 10 परसेंट से भी कम है। यदि टनेज के रूप में लें तो इनकी कैपेसिटी 10 हजार टन की थी, उसके मुकाबले केवल 542 टन बना, एक हजार टन भी नहीं बना, यदि एक हजार टन बनता तो 10 परसेंट होता। मशीनों का नवम्बर 10 परसेंट है, लेकिन टनेज में तो केवल 5 परसेंट ही है। 1970-71 में 28 मशीनें बनाई, अर्थात् केवल एक मशीन अधिक बनी, लेकिन 1971-72 में फिर

20 मशीनें ही बन पायी, अर्थात् 27 से घट कर 20 रह गई यह है इनका टारगेट का एचीवमेंट।

1969-70 में इन्होंने 18 करोड़ 18 लाख रुपये का घाटा दिया, 1970-71 में 14 करोड़ 43 लाख का घाटा दिया और 1971-72 में 15 करोड़ 85 लाख का घाटा दिया। वहां पर वर्कस को यह धारणा है कि इसमें लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपया वेजेज के रूप में दिया जाता है और 8 करोड़ रुपया आफिसर्ज की तलब के रूप में जाता है, अर्थात् दोनों में 50 : 50 का अनुपात है। यदि सरकार इस प्लांट को बन्द करके 16 करोड़ रुपया दक्षिणा देकर उनकी छुट्टी कर दे तो वे लोग कुछ और काम करके देश के लिये कुछ और निर्माण कर सकते हैं—इस तरह की परिस्थिति वहां पर हो गई है। उन लोगों का यह भी कहना है कि इस प्लांट की जो कैपिटल कास्ट है, उससे तीन गुना घाटा दिया जा चुका है। 1966-67 में यह प्लांट चालू हुआ था और अब हम 1973-74 की बात कर रहे हैं—तब से लेकर अब तक तीन गुना घाटा दिया जा चुका है।

इनकी रिपोर्ट यह बतलाती है कि इसके लिये एक टास्क-फोर्स बनाई गई है। हमें पता नहीं है कि वह टास्क-फोर्स यहां से बैठकर टास्क करेगी या ग्रान्डी-स्पाट जा कर टास्क करेगी। उस टास्क-फोर्स के साथ जिस फोर्स को काम करना है, उससे भी कोई सम्पर्क होना या नहीं।

एक बार मैं इंजीनियरों से बात कर रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोगों की 80 परसेंट ग्रान्डी-स्पाट कैपेसिटी है। इनकी प्राइव्क्लेश है 19-20 परसेंट और उनकी ग्रान्डी-स्पाट कैपेसिटी है 80 परसेंट, इसलिये यह हिसाब मिल जाता है। इस ग्रान्डी-स्पाट कैपेसिटी के लिये वे लोग

कहते हैं कि हमारा काम इसलिये नहीं हो सका कि हमारे यहां ट्रेण्ड परसोनल का अभाव है। अब हम रेलवे से लोको को लेने वाले हैं। इनके यहां इतनी बड़ी संख्या में ट्रेण्ड-परसोनल हैं, इंजिनियर्स हैं, टैक्नीशियन्स हैं, ह्यूज आर्मी है, उसके बावजूद भी कहते हैं कि ट्रेण्ड परसोनल नहीं है। पिछले साल सी० टी० आई० वाले स्ट्राइक पर बैठे थे, बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी स्ट्राइक के बाद उनका फंसला हुआ था। वहां पर कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। वर्कर्स पार्टिशियन तो दूर रहा, इण्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन भी देखने के लिये कोई आदमी नहीं है। इण्डस्ट्रियल डायरेक्टर परसोनल कहां से होगा, जब वहां इण्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन देखने के लिये भी कोई प्रापर आदमी नहीं है। इस समय भी 19 हजार आदमी काम करते हैं—मास्टर रोल, ऑफिसर्स और दूसरी लेबर को मिला कर। तीन साल पहले इनकी संख्या 16 हजार थी, इस तरह से फौज बढ़ती जा रही है। इस लिए बढ़ती जाती है कि विभाग बार-बार बदलता जाता है। एक बार की बात है कि यहाँ से एक कमेटी वहां गई थी, उसने कहा कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में सरप्लस लेबर है, उस को कम करो। जब तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, तब तक वहां दूसरी कमेटी पहुंच गई और उस ने कहा कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम किस तरह से दिया जाय, उस तरह से प्लान करो। समझ में नहीं आता कि यह सब किस तरह से होता है, किस तरह से प्लानिंग चलता है। एक आदमी डायरेक्शन देता है कि वहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लेबर सरप्लस है, उस को यूटिलाइज करो, तब तक वह हाथ बदल जाता है और दूसरा आदमी वहां जाता है, वह कहता है कि अधिक से अधिक एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोवाइड करना है। मुल्क में अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, इस लिए अधिक से अधिक एम्प्लाय करने की व्यवस्था करो। कम से कम थिंकिंग तो क्लियर होना चाहिए। यदि हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट देना चाहते हैं तो हम को इन सब इमेजों

में नहीं जाना चाहिए। छूट दे देनी चाहिए कि वहां पर जितने आदमियों को रख सको, उतने आदमियों को रखो।

जब कोई बात आती है तो, सभापति जी, कहा जाता है कि वर्कर्स में राइवलरी है। 10 यूनियन्स रजिस्टर्ड हैं और उन में भी कई यूनियनों में दो-दो फांक हैं, इस तरह से 12-14 यूनियन्स हो जाती हैं। सरकार कहती है कि हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि हर बड़े उद्योग में एक यूनियन हो, तो सरकार को उस दिशा में भी कदम उठाना चाहिए। अगर जरूरत पड़े तो एक ही पोलिटीकल पार्टी भी बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मुल्क में एक यूनियन, एक पोलिटीकल पार्टी, एक झण्डा—झण्डा चाहे अलग अलग हों—लेकिन जब हर मिनिस्टर की अलग अलग यूनियन हो जाती है तो उसका क्या इलाज होगा। आज एक मिनिस्टर वहां जाते हैं एक यूनियन को आशीर्वाद दे आते हैं, वह झण्डा लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। दूसरे मिनिस्टर जाते हैं, वह दूसरी यूनियन को आशीर्वाद दे आते हैं, एक ही झण्डा के नीचे कई-कई यूनियन्स हो जाती हैं। इनमें कई यूनियन्स ऐसी हैं जो इसी पार्टी की हैं, जिसकी यहां से वहां तक हुकूमत है, लेकिन किसी को सेक्टर की पट्रोनेज मिली है, किसी को स्टेट की पट्रोनेज मिली है। यूनियन्स के प्लेटफार्म को इस्तेमाल कर के, वर्कर्स को बदनाम करके, वर्कर्स को गुमराह कर के, इस तरह की जो बातें की जाती हैं—वह उपयुक्त नहीं जंचता है।

बोकारो को ले लीजिये—उसका भी एक लक्ष्य है, हालांकि वह इस में नहीं है और इसी वजह से में उसमें नहीं गया हूं। बोकारो का प्रोडक्शन अप्रैल-मई-जून में शुरू होना था, अक्टूबर में शुरू हुआ और उसके लक्ष्य के अनुसार जो उसकी रिक्वायरमेंट थी वह आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई, शायद अब पूरी होगी जो 1971 में पूरी होनी चाहिए थी।

[श्री रामनारायण शर्मा]

तो इस तरह की बात चलती है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि इस विभाग में या उद्योग में लगी हुई बीमारियों का अगर इलाज करेंगे तो पूरी सफलता का श्रय उनको मिलेगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I welcome the formation of the Ministry under a very dynamic person. Shri T. A. Pai and an extremely hardworking person, that is, Shri Sid-deshwar Prasad. I also welcome the appointment of a technocrat of a very high calibre—a high quality—Shri Manohar Sondhi as Secretary of this Department.

It is known, most probably, to the entire House that Shri Sondhi was one of those under whose guidance we achieved in our defence industry manufacture of a tank, called Vija-yanta tank and we defeated the Pat-ton tank supplied by the United States in our war with Pakistan. It is a very healthy sign that the Govern-ment of India have started appoint-ing technocrats in place of I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers as Secretary of the De-partment. Previously, Shri Wadud Khan was appointed Secretary of the Steel Ministry. I am sure, the person like Shri Pai will be able to do much if he remains in this Ministry. The whole difficulty is that once the Mini-ster has a grip over the whole prob-lem, he is immediately shifted. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly realise this and give some more importance to such industries and keep on continuing him there for at least three years so that he may im-prove those projects. Otherwise, the Minister comes and goes away and other people think that they too are working casually as a casual minis-ter does.

16.53 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

I have a great hope that these pub-

lic undertakings—these were also de-scribed by our late lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as places of pilgri-mage—will advance and prosper under the wise guidance of Shri Pai.

Many hon. Members have criticised the working of the public undertak-ings like the H.E.C., H.A.L., B.H.E.L., Steel and structural under-takings under this Ministry. I am not pessimistic about the working of these undertakings. I know that a day is not very far when these in-dustrial undertakings would be the show-piece of our country. I am sure, that the country has realised it now that the main cause for our vic-tory over Pakistan was not only be-cause of the might of our army—the superiority of our army—but also cause of the growth of our public sector undertakings in our country. This is also due to our self-sufficiency in many spheres whereas Pakistan had to depend for everything on other countries. Indeed we should not be so pessimistic about the whole things that things are not good. After all if you compare the progress that has been made by H.E.C., in 1960 or 1961 and 1972-73, there is a vast difference. I am sure that things have improved.

Hon. Members criticised him. Even Shri Sharma was telling the same thing. We have a suggestion to offer 'Why don't you recognise the unions on the basis of the representative char-acter? Who is going to assess the re-presentative character unless there is a ballot? Let the workers elect their own representative by means of a ballot.

Any Member who is elected whe-ther with a red flag or any other flag should be given a chance to work for 2 years and that should be the representative union. I would not say much about Ranchi because things have improved there. But it is true that the position is not so good in HEL, BHEL etc. Retired railway off-icers are made either Chairman or Managing Director of these undertak-

ings. When a person after retirement at 58 or 60 years comes, naturally he loses all initiative and the other persons from whom he has to take work also lose their initiative. So, I request the Minister not to appoint retired personnel to these undertakings. I do not say after retirement people become senile; not always. In politics there is no age of retirement, but in other sectors, some age of retirement should be there. I visited HEL, Bhopal when Pandit Nehru was Prime Minister. There were strikes there because the Chairman did not keep his promise. When I met him, he was smoking a hookah and he said, "Mr. Banerjee, let it be close for 10 or 12 days. I am not going to settle their grievances." In contrast, the other day when a token strike for a day was coming up in BHEL in Hardwar and when we approached the Minister, he said, "I do not want production to stop for a minute, not to speak of a day." In spite of pressures on him from various quarters not to negotiate with the union, he gave the instructions that negotiations should start. That should be the spirit. I assure him our full co-operation because he has proved his impartiality and sense of justice before the workers.

At the same time, I want to give some suggestions. Braithwaite (India) Limited is a new concern taken over by the Government of India after a proper enquiry. It is one of the biggest units employing about 7300 skilled workmen, some of them highly qualified technical personnel. I am told one of the top army officers who was absolutely unsuccessful in the Heavy Vehicle Factory at Avadi has been shifted to this unit. I have no grouse against him; I do not want to impute any motive. But he is a true Army General and he wants the civilians also to behave like Subedar-Majors, which is impossible in a public undertaking. He may be a most efficient officer. But he is a high-browed person who does not believe in trade unionism and considers it an unavoidable nuisance.

He should change his behaviour. Otherwise, things will become worse. In Avadi, when civilian officers like Mr. Sondhi were there, there was not even a day's strike, even though we were itching for a strike.

17.00 hrs.

We were very eager to organise a demonstration in Avadi but we could not do it because the workers were really happy. I do not want to name this officer. This army General is behaving in a fashion which is unbecoming of a General Manager or Managing Director of a big public sector concern.

I should say something about BHEL, Hardwar. The hon. Minister knows the demand of the workers of HEL, Hardwar. In fact, they came in a procession and met the hon. Minister. I am thankful to Professor Siddheswar Prasad, who spent practically six hours to discuss their demands. They are a wonderful lot of young people with enthusiasm and ambition. They really want to work for the fulfilment of our mission and lead us to socialism. They want to translate our slogan of socialism into action. They have certain problems. While the employees of every public sector undertaking gets a bonus, because of the limitation of five years and so on, these workers are deprived of any bonus. If necessary, the Bonus Act should be changed so that they can be given bonus. Any employee who has worked to the satisfaction of the officers for more than one year should be paid bonus.

Then there is the question of the work charged establishment employees. There are people who have worked for more than 8 to 10 years. They are still temporary, casual employees, not getting any of the benefits which the other employees get. I know that those posts are now being converted into permanent and regular posts and their services are being regularised. I would say that those who have put in three years should

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

be treated as regular employees. Unless there is security of service and the workers feel secure, how can you expect them to give their best? Now their services can be terminated without any notice and they are not entitled to the medical treatment or quarters. I would request the hon. Minister to see that something is done to help such workers who are doing their work to the best of their efficiency.

Then I come to the Triveni Heavy Electricals, Allahabad (Naini). Recently, there was a strike there. That strike took place because of the hot-headedness of some officials. Fortunately, the strike was settled at the instance of the Centre.

Unfortunately, the State labour laws are made applicable to all these public sector undertakings. So, it becomes difficult for the hon. Minister, the Secretary of the Ministry, or the Chairman of the Corporation to act expeditiously because they have to depend on the State Government for the application of labour laws. This is a peculiar position. It is a Central project, the decisions of the Wage Boards appointed by the Central Government are implemented there and even the Central standing instructions are made applicable to them. But when the applicability of labour laws comes, it is the State laws that are made applicable. The result is that State politics plays a very vital role in the matter of the working of unions. Suppose a State Labour Minister is allergic to a particular union, then, he immediately recognises or registers that particular union. The question was raised in this House and it was suggested that these public undertakings should be covered under the Central Labour Laws. This will help in better management and the hon. Minister, from here, would be able to control. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) can intervene in the matter effectively, submit a report here, whether of success or failure and immediately things can improve. But, here, you have to ask

the Chief Ministers. Sometimes, the Union Labour Minister and the State Labour Ministers intervene and sometimes politics—this is human weakness—has to play a very vital role. I would urge that this should be done at the Central level and the Hon. Minister should apply his mind to this.

Now, I come to the functioning of the various sections. I fully support hon. Member Shri Sharma when he said that the workers should be given due share. Due share in what? The share should be not only in matter of bonus. These public undertakings, according to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are places of pilgrimages, they are our show-pieces and they will take us towards socialism today or tomorrow. All the units are going to be nationalised. I am waiting for that day. I wish I am alive to see this. The workers have to be given a proper role. He must have a feeling that a particular project belongs to him and he should be given a position. He should be made a Member or a Director. Participation of labour in management was a slogan given by Shri Nanda, and owned by this Government. But, what happened to that? Except in Durgapur and certain other places, this has not been fully implemented. I would request Mr. Pai—who was formerly Chairman of LIC where he has dealt with so many unions and federations effectively and efficiently—to give proper place to the workers, on the Boards etc.

Then, elected section committees must be formed in all public undertakings. These should not be nominated. Once you nominate, it will be difficult for you to assess whether it is Banerjee's union or any other union. You will be in difficulties and you will be confronted with a bundle of flags and it will be difficult for you to function.

Another point is about the scheme of joint consultative machinery. All the defence undertakings, all the P&T undertakings, and in fact the entire

Railways are covered by the joint consultative machinery both at the national level, at the departmental level and at the third and fourth levels. Why such a machinery could not be formed in the public undertakings? Once the workers get a forum, where they can ventilate their grievances, there is bound to be no labour unrest.

Labour problem is essentially a human problem. I can assure the hon. Minister that once these ideas are properly considered, objectively and dispassionately, there will be no trouble in these undertakings and I assure the hon. Minister,—from my side and on behalf of those unions which I represent—that we shall not fight for nothing; if we have to fight, we shall fight only in self-defence and not to offend the Union Minister or sabotage anything. We know that there are people who are after public sector. We know that there are right reactionary forces which are after defaming the public sector. But, once this tirade starts against the public sector, once this campaign starts against the public sector, headed by these reactionary forces, we shall leave all other demands and we shall defend the public sector with all our might, whether our demands are conceded or not. Our first aim is to protect the interests of the public sector undertakings, to see that more and more industries come under public sector. The day, when every industrial unit in this country will come under one flag, will definitely come.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ठीक समय पर और जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य निर्भर करता है, उस विभाग को अपने हाथ में लिया है। वह जीवन में जहाँ भी रहे हैं कामयाब रहे हैं और यहाँ भी मैं उनकी सफलता की कामना करता हूँ। उनके उप मंत्री जो जहाँ साहित्यिक हैं, गरल पीना जानते हैं, अमृत वर्षा करना भी

जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन दोनों के मजदूरों के साथ बड़े अच्छे सम्बन्ध रह सकेंगे। यह जोड़ा बहुत मुनासिब है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर का विरोध समझ में नहीं आता। हमारी पार्टी इसका विरोध करे यह तो हो ही नहीं सकता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो फलसफा है, हमारी पार्टी की जो फिलोसोफी है, पोलिटिकल फिलोसोफी है वह यह है कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। समाजवाद का मतलब ही यह है कि प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन जनता के हाथ में हो। इसलिए जो लोग आधी भावना से पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति मान्यता रखते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश को बल प्रदान करने के लिए उन्हें पब्लिक सेक्टर पर पूरा-पूरा विश्वास करना चाहिए और इस काम में सहयोग देना चाहिए ताकि वह आग बढ़ सके।

पिछले दिनों पब्लिक सेक्टर में कुछ खामियां रही हैं। उसकी सब से बड़ी वजह यह थी कि कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं थी जहाँ से प्रापर मैनेजमेंट वहाँ पहुँच सकता। यू०पी०एस० सी० जैसे है, उनका एक सिस्टम है, अपना केडर तैयार करते हैं लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई अभी तक उस ढंग का केडर बनाने के लिए संस्थान नहीं बना। ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजिज बना है लेकिन वह भी पूरे तौर पर काम नहीं करता है। मुझे खुशी है कि यू०पी०एस०सी० में अब तक आई०सी० एस० चेयरमैन होता था और अब वहाँ टेक्नोक्रेट आ गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी तरह से एक टेक्नोक्रेट के मातहत ऐसी संस्था का निर्माण होना चाहिए जो सही मैनेजर चुन सके।

देश के अन्दर एक इंस्टीट्यूट फार पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स बनना चाहिए जो सरकार के अन्तर्गत हो, उसमें लेबर और मैनेजमेंट के प्रतिनिधि फोरम बनाएं और दोनों अपनी अपनी बात वहाँ रख सकें और निर्णय ले

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सकें और किसी पर ज्यादा निर्भर न रहना पड़े। जो साधारण काम होते हैं और जिन के रास्ते में अंडर सैक्रेटरी और दूसरे लोग दुविधा डालते हैं न डाल सकें बल्कि व अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकें। इस ढंग से कोई व्यवस्था हम को करनी चाहिए।

सिफारिशें इतनी पब्लिक सैक्टर में आती हैं कि उनके आधार पर बहुत ज्यादा लोगों को रख लिया जाता है। इनकी वजह से नैपोटिज्म भी वहां घुसा रहा है। आपने पड़ा होगा कि इटली में पार्लियामेंट ने एक बिल पास किया है जो एकट बन गया है जिस में यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर कोई मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट सिफारिश करेगा तो उसको पांच हजार रुपये जुर्माना देना पड़ेगा, अगर कोई अफसर उसकी सिफारिश को छिपा लेगा तो उस को भी जुर्माना देना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम को भी ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए जिस में एम एल एज और एम पीज सिफारिश करें तो उनको फाइन देना पड़े। इसके साथ साथ जिन अफसरों को क्षमता दी जाती है किसी कार्य को करने की, वे अगर उसके बाहर जा कर काम करते हैं तो उनकी भी किसी भी तरह से बढ्शान जाए, उनको फाइन भी किया जाए, तरक्की भी उनकी रोकी जाए और वक्त हो तो उनकी निकाला भी जाए। सख्ती के साथ सिफारिशों को आप कानूनी ढंग से नहीं रोकते हैं तो अच्छे नतीजे निकलने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में आंख बंद करके भरती हुई है।

उसका नतीजा यह है कि हम को नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ने कुछ नहीं किया है। रांची का कारखाना है। हमारे देश को इस पर गर्व होना चाहिए। यह कोई भैंस नहीं है जो रोज दूध देगी और रोज आप उसको तोल लेंगे। बड़ी बड़ी, चालीस चालीस लाख की मशीनें हैं जो कभी कभी खांचा बनाने के लिए, प्रेशर देने के काम में आती है, मिलिट्री के तथा दूसरे बड़े बड़े कारखानों की मशीनें बनाने के काम में आती हैं और आप चाहें कि रोज वहां से आप को दूध मिले तो यह सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन जो पब्लिक सैक्टर के प्रति दुर्भावना रखते हैं और प्राइवेट सैक्टर को ईश्वर का वरदान समझते हैं वे अंधविश्वासी हैं, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। देश को पब्लिक सैक्टर पर गर्व करना चाहिए। लेकिन जिन की इनके प्रति दुर्भावना रहती है उनको सदबुद्धि आए तो अच्छा है।

मजदूरों के अधिकारों का भी सवाल है। उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। देश में श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं हुई है। अफसर श्रमिकों से बहुत दूर हैं दिल्ली तौर पर, दिमागी तौर पर और आर्थिक तौर पर दूरी तो है ही। व्यवहारिक तौर पर भी उनको जन में रुचि लेनी चाहिए ट्रेड यूनियंस में भी प्रजातंत्रीय ढंग लाना चाहिए। सीक्रेट बैलट द्वारा चुन कर

जो उनके प्रतिनिधि आएँ उनको मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा आपको देना चाहिए। लेकिन अरुणर बड़ा चतुर होता है क्यों कि यह बुद्धजीवी होता है। वह कई यूनियनों बनवा देता है। अगर हम प्रजातन्त्रीय ढंग लागू करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट सुचारु रूप से चल सकता है। दो तीन साल पहले हमने एक कान्फ्रस की थी। प्रधान मंत्री उस में आई थीं। पाई साहब भी आए थे। वह मैनेजमेंट के सिसिने में थी। वहाँ सभी ने कहा था कि मैनेजमेंट में वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी तक उसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं बनी है। इसको आपको जल्दी करना चाहिए ताकि मजदूरों में आत्मविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो सके और वे समझ सकें कि जिस फैक्ट्री में वे काम करते हैं वह उनकी अपनी फैक्ट्री है। इस से बहुत सी यूनियन्स बनाने का जो लोगों को मौका मिलता है नहीं मिलेगा। कुछ लोग हैं जो वैचारिक तौर पर पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हैं लेकिन सोवियत कोलेबोरेशन से जो भी पब्लिक सेक्टर देश में बना है, पता नहीं उसके खिलाफ वे क्यों हैं। चीन की प्रतिक्रिया या किसी दूसरे देश की प्रतिक्रिया का उन पर असर है यह मुझे पता नहीं। उसे वे अन्दर से सबोटाज करना चाहते हैं। उनको इस बात का खयाल नहीं कि ये कारखाने हमारे देश के हैं, इन से देश तरक्की करेगा। लेकिन वे तोड़फोड़ वहाँ करते हैं। कभी दुर्गापुर में कुछ तोड़ देंगे और कभी दूसरी जगह।

लोगों से हमें सतर्क रहना चाहिए। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तौर पर लोगों में झगड़े हो सकते हैं, कोई सोवियत संघ को पसन्द करता है कोई नहीं करता है और वह चीन को करता है। उनकी राजनीति बेचारे कारखानों में आए, ऐसी दयनीय स्थिति पैदा नहीं होने दी जानी चाहिए। मैं डिटेल में जाना नहीं चाहता। सब लोग एक दूसरे के वाकिफ हैं, कोई नया परिचय नहीं है। इस देश की प्रगति को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है, पब्लिक सेक्टर के स्थायित्व को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। दुनिया की कोई ताकत इस देश की आर्थिक तरक्की को नहीं रोक सकती है। थोड़ा सा प्रयत्न हुआ था लेकिन यह देश सम्भल गया। हम अपने दोस्त और दुश्मन को पहचानते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान सैनिक दृष्टि से विश्व की चौथी ताकत है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी इसको बड़ी ताकत बनना चाहिए और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहिए। कोई देश विदेशी परम्परा या विचारों से तरक्की नहीं करता। तोड़फोड़ के तरीके बन्द करके निर्माण के तरीके अपनाने चाहिए और मिल कर आगे हमको बढ़ना चाहिए।

पब्लिक सेक्टर ने बहुत सा इम्पोर्ट बचाया है, धन बचाया है। एक साहब अभी कह रहे थे कि आठ करोड़ अफसरों को जाता है और आठ करोड़ मजदूरों को तो दक्षिणा दे कर इनको बन्द करो, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है। हमारे देश का सारा भविष्य इन पर निर्भर करता है। बोकारो का कार-

[श्री शशि भूषण]

खाना, रांची का कारखाना और दूसरे कारखाने जो हैं इन पर निर्भर हो कर हम बड़े बड़े प्लांट बना रहे हैं। प्लांट्स को चलने के लिए टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है कारखाना बनाने के बाद इसकी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। इस तरह के देश अगर आप जर्मनी से या अमेरिका से तुलना करें या ब्रिटेन से करें तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। भिलाई में जो बेचारे ज़मीन खोदते थे आदिवासी वे टेक्नीकल काम में लग गए हैं। कौन दुनिया में यह सोच सकता था कि जंगलों में रहने वाला, हजारों साल से खुली हवा में रहने वाला इस तरह से टेक्नीकल काम कर सकता है। जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन इन बड़े बड़े कारखानों में लाया है, देश के सोचने के तरीके को बदला है, वैज्ञानिक तरीके को अपनाया है और जो इन बड़े कारखानों की देन है वह बहुत बड़ी देन है और उससे अगर कोई इन्कार करता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश जा शुभ चिन्तक नहीं है।

रिसर्च और डेवेलपमेंट के सेंटर को और तेज़ी से और उस को काफ़ी मदद दे कर बढ़ाना चाहिये। मेरा तर्ज़ुमा है कि टाटा रिसर्च सेंटर हो या दिल्ली क्लायम मिल वालों का रिसर्च सेंटर हो, वे गवर्नमेंट से ऐंड लेते हैं, पी० एल०-480 से ऐंड लेते हैं, लेकिन लाभ खुद लेते हैं और नुकसान सरकार को देते हैं। इसलिए हमारे रिसर्च सेंटर अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने चाहिए। मुझे मंत्री महोदय के नेतृत्व और अपने इंजीनियर्स तथा वैज्ञानिकों की योग्यता पर पूरा भरोसा है। मुझे आशा है कि वे हमारे उद्योगों की तरक्की के लिए नई नई चीज़ें ईजाद करेंगे।

कैंडर और डिज़िलिन का सवाल भी बहुत जरूरी है। जब कोई तालाब सूख जाता है तो मछलियां भी मर जाती हैं और बगुज़ा भाग जाता है। इसी तरह जब किसी कारखाने में घाटा होता है, तो

उस के बड़े अफ़सर वहां से चले जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन उद्योगों में काम करने वालों को स्थायित्व दिया जाये और उन की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाये। यह तय कर दिया जाये कि जो इंजीनियर किसी फ़ैक्टरी में काम कर रहा है, वह दस साल तक कहीं और नहीं जायेगा। कुछ लोग ट्रेनिंग सरकारी उद्योगों में लेते हैं, सरकारी पैसे से मैनेजमेंट ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, दो तीन साल के बाद अमेरिका जाते हैं और फिर किसी प्राइवेट कारखाने में चले जाते हैं। वे तोड़-फोड़ का सेंटर पब्लिक सैक्टर को बनाते हैं और सेवा करते हैं प्राइवेट सैक्टर की। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग इन अफ़िसर्स को बहुत ब्राइब करते हैं। अगर कोई अच्छा टेक्नीशन हो, तो वे उस को ख़रीद लेते हैं। हमें सीधी साहब पर फ़रक़ है। अगर वह विदेशों में जायें, तो उन को लाखों रुपये मिल सकते हैं। अच्छे टेक्नोक्रेट्स के लिए पैसे की कमी नहीं है। जो लोग पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम करते हैं और त्याग करते हैं, उन की सराहना करनी चाहिए। हमें यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि कोई हमारे यहां काम सीख कर बाहर न जाये, हम अपनी टेलेंट को बाहर न जाने दें, हम उन को काम करने और तरक्की का मौका दें।

जब हम ने देश में समाजवाद लाना है, तो अफ़सरों और मजदूरों में जो व्यावहारिक फ़र्ज है, उन को दूर करने के लिए भी हमें आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर की तरक्की के लिए यह जरूरी है कि मजदूरों और अफ़सरों के दिलों में समाजवादी चेतना जाग्रत की जाये और उन दोनों में अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित हों। मिनिस्ट्री को समाजवाद के लिए कमिटीड कैंडर बनाने के लिए स्टडी सर्वेक्ज, किताबों और शिक्षा के केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस दिशा में जरूर कदम बढ़ायेंगे।

मैं हरिद्वार कई बार गया हूँ। पिछले दिनों वहाँ हड़ताल हुई थी। उस समय भी मैं लोगों से बातचीत करने के लिए गया। मैं देखता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कई यूनियन्ज बनी हुई हैं और अधिकारी भी उन में पूरा हिस्सा लेते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो प्रगतिशील लोग हैं, उन की यूनियन्ज को साथ मिल कर काम करना चाहिए।

यह भी जरूरी है कि मजदूरों के लिए मकानों, दवा-दारू और शिक्षा की और साल, दो साल काम करने के बाद उन को पर्सनिंट करने की जरूर व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अगर मजदूर फ्रस्ट्रेटिड रहेगा, तो वह अच्छी तरह काम नहीं कर पायेगा। उन को पूरी सुरक्षा देनी चाहिए, जैसी कि अफसरों को दी गई है। आखिर वे देश के भाग्य-निर्माता हैं। किसी प्लांट के प्रति मजदूरों का भी उतना ही दायित्व है, जितना कि अफसरों या नेताओं का होता है। इस लिए सब को समान स्तर पर लाने के लिए देश में एक नया वातावरण बनाना होगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस हो रही है। प्रारम्भ में ही मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि भारी उद्योगों का एक अलग मंत्रालय बना कर उस की जिम्मेदारी एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को सौंप दी गई है, जिन की सत्व-परीक्षा हो रही है। मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस सत्व-परीक्षा में इस कसौटी पर, पूरे उत्तरेंगे और सार्वजनिक उद्योगों से देश को वास्तव में जो लाभ होना चाहिए, वह होगा।

डा० विश्वेश्वरैया ने किसी भी उद्योग की सफलता के लिए सात "एम" बताये

थे: मैन, मनी, मैटीरियल, मशीन, मैनेजमेंट, मोड आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट और मार्केट। इस से स्पष्ट है कि किसी भी उद्योग की सफलता के लिए हर बात का बड़ा महत्व होता है। सार्वजनिक उद्योग साध्य नहीं हैं, साधन हैं। लेकिन अभी श्री शशि भूषण के भाषण को सुनने के बाद ऐसा लगा कि मानो सार्वजनिक उद्योग साध्य हैं—सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में किसी उद्योग को खड़ा कर दिया तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी हो गई। यदि किसी सामान्य आदमी के घर से गाय को ले कर और कालोनी में बांध दें, मगर उस को घास चारा न डालें, तो क्या वह दूध देगी? नहीं देगी। गाय घर में हो या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हो, जब तक हम उस की हिफाजत नहीं करेंगे और उस को घास चारा नहीं खिलायेंगे, तब तक हम उस से जो अपेक्षा करते हैं, वह पूरी नहीं होगी।

मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुख होता है कि जब उद्योग की स्थापना ही पोलिटिकल ओवरटोन से की जाती है, तो सारा दृष्टिकोण ही बदल जाता है। रांची का हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन एक बड़ा काम-प्लेक्स है। उस के बारे में हमारी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—मैं कबोट करता हूँ:

"The Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jehangir Ghandy, Director, Tata Industries (Private) Limited, to examine the proposals of the U.S.S.R. Team and the U.K. Mission, and to advise them on the most suitable place for the establishment of Heavy Engineering Industry. The Committee reported in March, 1957, that the proposals of the U.K. Mission were preferable to that of the Soviet Team. However, ultimately, at the end of 1957, the Government decided to set up the Plant with technical collaboration and credit assistance of the U.S.S.R."

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

मुझे किसी देश के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। अगर इस में यू०एस०एस०आर० के बजाये जर्मनी होता, तब भी कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। कमेटी ने कहा है कि एक देश की अच्छी शर्तों को छोड़ कर दूसरे देश के साथ समझौता किया गया। इस बात का कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया गया है। किसी देश के साथ हमारी मित्रता है, इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम हर बात में उस को लायें। जब हम कोई उद्योग खड़ा करते हैं, तो हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि किस देश के साथ कोलैबोरेशन करने से उस में सफलता मिलेगी। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से यह बात साफ है कि जब प्रारम्भ से ही इस प्लांट के सम्बन्ध में पोलिटिकल ओवरटोनज बीच में आ गईं, तो आगे चल कर उस में गड़बड़ी हो, इस पर कोई आश्चर्य नहीं।

पिछली मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम्, ने कहा कि बहुत कुछ मैनेजमेंट पर डिपेंड करता है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि श्री पाई पर बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी आ गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दि रिजल्ट्स कुड बि चेंज्ड ओवरनाइट। मतलब यह है कि ऊपर वालों की दृष्टि से हिसाब से सब कुछ चलता है। कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में फ्रिक्वेंट चेंजिज इन टाप मैनेजमेंट का जिक्र किया है। हमारे कारखानों में पूरी सफलता न मिलने और गड़बड़ी होने का यह एक कारण है। मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि राजनीति में पूरी रुचि लेने वाले श्री के० डी० मालवीय को 212 करोड़ रुपये के बड़े भारी काम्प्लेक्स, रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन, का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। लेकिन वह वहां एक साल भी नहीं रहे। जब श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित की सीट खाली हुई, तो उस पर चुनाव लड़ने के लिए उन्होंने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया। मैं उन को बोध नहीं देता

किन्तु जिन लोगों की रुचि राजनीति में है उन को इन उद्योगों में क्यों भेजा जाये?

स्थिति यह है कि गोटी बिठाने का काम होता है, जिस पर मुझे दुःख होता है। इस तरह काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस सदन में भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री, श्री हनुमन्तैया, की मैंने पीट थपथपाई थी कि उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयास किया कि ट्रेन समय पर चले। और ट्रेनें समय पर चलने लगीं। लेकिन फिर वह बदल दिये गये। उन के बाद श्री पाई आये और फिर वह भी बदल दिये गये। भगवान जाने, उन की गोटी कहां बँटेगी—अभी वह इस मंत्रालय में आये हैं, पता नहीं कब तक रहेंगे। उन को रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज, भोपाल, या हरिद्वार, या हैदराबाद या एच० एम० टी० ऐसे उद्योगों को ठीक करना है। हमें याद है कि श्री चव्हाण कम्यूनलिज्म का अन्त करने के लिए यहां से निकले, लेकिन भोपाल से ही वापिस आ गये। वह पहुंचे नहीं वहां तक। बीच में दूसरा आर्डर निकल गया। जो भी काम हम हाथ में लेते हैं उस को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से निश्चितता तो होनी चाहिए। आखिर यह उद्योग क्यों हम ने शुरू किया, वह लक्ष्य हमारे सामने होना चाहिए, तब जा कर होगा। यदि कल्पना यह होगी कि इस उद्योग की वजह से हम समाजवाद ला रहे हैं या इस उद्योग की वजह से हम सरकार को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं तो आखिर

Whether it was due to the necessity of economic factors or only to have that economic heights?

एकानामिक हाइट्स जो हैं आप की इन उद्योगों में अगर अपना उत्पादन का लक्ष्य आप पूरा नहीं कर पाए तो एक तो चीज यह हो गई, लेकिन लगातार डाटा देना यह बात तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। अभी सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने यह बता दिया कि टाटा बिरला और दूसरे ऐसे लोगों ने

अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति कैसे बढ़ाई और कौन से समय में बढ़ाई, यह उन्होंने बता दिया। उद्योग चलाने वाले सब उद्योग अपने घाटे में नहीं चलाते। उसे लाभान्वित करते हैं। वह लाभ वह खुद खाते हैं। हमारी अपेक्षा यह थी कि सरकार खुद उद्योग चलाए और उस में जो लाभ आए वह जनता को वापस आ जाएगा। जनता उस से समृद्ध होगी नाट-इन कैश बट इन काइंड। लेकिन इस की जगह आप देखें कि भोपाल हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स में 1960 में प्रोडक्शन शुरू होने के बाद भी 1972 तक घाटा ही घाटा वहां दिख रहा है। तो आखिर यह घाटा कब कम होगा ?

मेरे पास एक अखबार है जिस में पाई साहब का वक्तव्य है कि एच ई सी लासेज में टच 100 क्रोर्स। अभी तक 89.90 करोड़ का जो लास है वह आगे 100 करोड़ तक हो जायेगा। लेकिन ब्रेक ईवेन हम करेंगे ऐसी आशा आप ने प्रकट की है। 1973 में आप ब्रेक ईवेन करने वाले हैं। परन्तु यह जो मेरे पास पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है यह रिपोर्ट इस पर आशंका प्रकट करती है, नहीं तो मैं मान लेता। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बहुत साफ है।

The Committee highly deplors that the Project Report does not include any realistic assessment as to when the Corporation was likely to break even. All the exercises made so far differ widely from each

other. The break even point is being shifted from year to year by bringing down the likely production and sale value thereof. From the studies made so far it is difficult to know as to what are the actual years anticipated and whether the Corporation would really break even within any reasonable measure of time.

अब यह तो कमेटी का कहना है। मैं यह मानता हूं ब्रेक ईवेन होता तो अच्छा था। लेकिन पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी इस के अंतर्गत गई है और सारा अध्ययन करने के बाद वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं क्योंकि यहां तो सारी बात इस पर है कि इन की जो डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट है उस में कई चीजें शामिल न कर के रिपोर्ट दी है जिस की वजह से ऐसा है। अब आप देखें शुरू का जो प्रोजेक्ट था वह 132 करोड़ से बढ़ते बढ़ते 211 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया। तो इस का मतलब यह होता है कि एस्टीमेट करते समय हम कुछ ध्यान से एस्टीमेट नहीं करते और बाद में यह कहना कि डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट में यह बात नहीं थी। 45 करोड़ रुपये उस में शामिल नहीं किए गए थे, यह बात कोई शोभा नहीं देती। इसलिए आज भी जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं उन में जो खामियां हैं, कमियां हैं उन को पूरा करना है तो इस में कई चीजें जो कमेटी ने नोट डाउन की हैं, उन के ऊपर ध्यान देना होगा।

इसमें स्पेयर्स के बारे में दिया है कि आइडिल इन्वेन्ट्री बहुत है। यानी हर पब्लिक सेक्टर में यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण हुआ है कि डेड कैपिटल पड़ा हुआ है और रांची इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में तो बताया है कि 2 करोड़ के स्पेयर्स यंत्र से पहले आ गए थे। यानी मशीन आने से पहले

[श्री गन्नाथ राव जोशी]

स्पेयरस गए। मशीन आने में देर हो गई। बीच में स्पेयर सड़ खराब हो गए। तो यह क्या तरीका है ? मशीन आने से पहले स्पेयर आ गए और जब तक मशीन नहीं आई तब तक वह खराब हो गए। यह तो बहुत अनुचित है। यह रिपोर्ट में कहा है। दो करोड़ के करीब के स्पेयरस खराब हो गए यह बात तो कोई अपने लिए शोभा नहीं देती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां ओवर-स्टाफिंग है और इस का निदान उन्होंने किया है कि एक तरफ तो ओवर स्टाफिंग है और दूसरी तरफ जहां टेकनिकल नो हाउ के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री या आदमी चाहिए वहां वह नहीं है। एह दोनों हैं साथ साथ। अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी यह तो हर पब्लिक सेक्टर के अंदर है। कोई पब्लिक सेक्टर इस से अछूता नहीं है। सब पब्लिक सेक्टर जितने हैं उन की कैपेसिटी अनयूटिलाइज्ड है। यानी रेंटड कैपेसिटी जितनी है उतनी होती नहीं और वहां देखा यह जाता है कि आवश्यकता से ज्यादा आफिसर्स भरे हैं; आवश्यकता से ज्यादा काम करने वाले भरे हैं। दूसरे प्लांट में यह देखा जाता है कि आवश्यकता के अनुसार लोग नहीं हैं। अब यह दोनों बातें समझ में नहीं आती।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ते समय मुझे लगा कि क्रेंस की शार्टेज की वजह से जो काम होने वाला था वह हुआ नहीं और आगे चल कर पता चलता है कि क्रेंस का काम नहीं है इसलिए क्रेंस ऐसे ही पड़े हैं। क्यों पड़े हैं ? क्योंकि क्रेंस का उपयोग उस काम के लिए नहीं है। यदि उस क्रेंस का उपयोग उस काम के लिए नहीं है तो वह वहां रखे किस लिए हैं ? जहां दूसरे काम के लिए उस का उपयोग हो सकता है वहां वह भेज दिया जाय। इसलिए पब्लिक सेक्टर की जितनी बीमारी है, जैसा मैंने

अभी कहा मेन, मैटर और मैटीरियल, यह सारी जितनी बातें हैं और जो उन का मार्केट होता है, मार्केट के बारे में भी जो आप का अन्दाजा सब गलत निकलता है। उस की वजह से भोपाल हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स का यह हाल है कि वहां सामान पड़ा हुआ है, उसके लिए मार्केट नहीं है। तो आप पहले तो मार्केट रिसर्च करें कि कौन-कौन सी चीजों के लिए मार्केट कहां-कहां उपलब्ध होगी। वह न करें प्रोडक्शन करें जानें से उसका नतीजा आखिर घाटों में निकलता है।

सब से पहले इस बात की ओर ध्यान देना जरूरी है कि सार्वजनिक उद्योग जो घाटे की वजह से बदनाम होते चले जा रहे हैं, उस स्थिति में परिवर्तन हो। कोई अगर ऐसा समझता है कि यह हम को लगता है तो हमें यह बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं लगता। लेकिन जो भी काम हम करें वह ठीक ढंग से करें यह आवश्यक है। हम सार्वजनिक उद्योग का विरोध ही करते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। रेलवे एक सार्वजनिक उद्योग है जो सरकार के हाथ में है। किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि हमारे हाथ में रेलवे दे दो। किन्तु सरकार यदि रेलवे को चलाना चाहती है तो ठीक ढंग से चलाए, कुछ हिसाब से, नियम से और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से चलाए। सार्वजनिक उद्योग का हम विरोध के लिये विरोध नहीं करना चाहते। सार्वजनिक उद्योग हों या खानगी उद्योग हों ये दोनों उद्योग देश के हित के लिए, देश के लाभ के लिए विशिष्ट योजना के अनुसार चलें, यही हमारा कहना है।

सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में जो लेबर ट्रबल है उस की ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। विशेषकर एच.एम.टी की बात मैं सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिस में पिछले तीन चार वर्षों से लाभ हो रहा था उसी में आज लेबर

ट्रबल और पावर शार्टेज की वजह से 3 करोड़ का घाटा उन्होंने दिखाया है। वास्तव में आज इन घड़ियों की मांग है और उन्होंने दुनिया भर में कई आफिसेज इस को मार्केट में लाने के लिए खोले हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह घाटा ड्यू टु ऑनली लेबर ट्रबल है? मैसूर प्रदेश में तो पावर कट सिर्फ 25 प्रतिशत है। इसी की वजह से पिछले साल में जहाँ लाभ होता था वहाँ एकदम 3 करोड़ का घाटा हो, यह बात जरा अंदर जाकर गहराई से अध्ययन करने की है। लेबर ट्रबल का जहाँ तक सवाल है इस के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। अपनी जो यूनियन होती है उसी को बढ़ावा देने की बात होती है। हम ने बार बार मांग की और जब मध्य प्रदेश में संविद सरकार थी तो हम ने प्रस्ताव पारित किया था कि कौन सी यूनियन अधिकृत है यह सीक्रेट बैलट से निर्णय हो। यह प्रस्ताव हम ने आस किया था संविद शासन के अंतर्गत। उस पर आप ने क्यों नहीं अमल किया? जो झगड़े आज होते हैं, इंटर यूनियन स्पर्धा जो होती है उस को यदि समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो कोई सिद्धांत सामने रख लीजिए। जैसे कि राजनीति में हम ने सिद्धांत स्वीकार किया है कि जिस पार्टी को बहुमत मिलेगा वह पार्टी अधिकार में आएगी। हर एक की काम करने का अधिकार तो रहेगा ही : हर यूनियन को काम करने का अधिकार रहेगा। किन्तु अधिकृत उसी को माना जाय जिस को सीक्रेट बैलट से बहुमत मिले।

लेबर के पार्टिसिपेशन की बात तो हम बहुत करते हैं। विद्यार्थी पार्टिसिपेशन के साथ साथ लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन की बात भी बोलते हैं। लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। किसे हृद तक यह चीज हम करें कैसे करें, यह प्रबन्ध में भी भागीदार हों, लाभ में भी भागीदार हों, यह सब मानते हैं लेकिन

कहीं भी इसकी शुरुआत हम ने नहीं की। बोनस का ऐक्ट पास किया, 4 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस किया। लेकिन उस का दायरा बढ़ा कर सब को उस में शामिल करने की कोशिश नहीं की। कुछ लोग उस के बाहर ही रह गए। तो यह चीज क्यों होती है? एक सिद्धांत स्वीकार कर लीजिए लेबर ट्रबल को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से और सरकारी क्षेत्र में तो कम से कम एक आदर्श उद्योगपति के रूप में सरकार सब के सामने आए यह मैं चाहता हूँ। लेबर ट्रबल को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से यह बहुत आवश्यक है। बोनस के बारे में पहले झगड़ा हो, इसके बाद हम कुछ स्वीकार करें यह नहीं होना चाहिये। बोनस जो आपने ऐक्ट पास करके तय किया है वह सब जगह लागू होना चाहिये और वह सब को मिसना चाहिये। आप लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर और उसे लागू करें।

अब कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली हैं जैसे स्कूटर है, ट्रैक्टर है कार है। ट्रैक्टर के बारे में तो यह कहा गया है इसी में कि

“In the field of agricultural machinery, there is a sudden recession in demand.....”

यभी इस मदन में जब दो दिन पहले चर्चा हुई तो मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया था कि अनसरटेनटी क्रिपेटिड बिकाज आफ दी लैंड सीलिंग के कारण यह ट्रैक्टर की डिमांड घट गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने उत्साह के बल बूते पर आप एक दम तीस हजार ट्रैक्टर निर्माण करें और आगे चल कर ज़मीन की सीलिंग लागू करके ज़मीन अगर छोटी करें और उन ट्रैक्टरों का उपयोग न हो पाए तो यह ठीक नहीं है। या तो काब हार्स पावर के छोटे ट्रैक्टर हम बनाएं

because these are the days of mini things. Mini is becoming fashionable. Let there be a mini tractor.

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

ताकि वह पांच एकड़ भूमि में, छोटी भूमि में काम करे। ट्रैक्टर बड़ा और भूमि छोटी—ये दोनों बातें साथ साथ नहीं चलेंगी। जब मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते हैं कि लैण्ड सीलिंग के कारण जो अनसर्टेन्टी क्रिएट हुई है उस की वजह से ट्रैक्टर की डिमाण्ड घट गई है—इस को देखना होगा। स्कूटर की मांग बहुत है। कारों की मांग बहुत है। मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के झगड़े में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन छोटी कार को पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाने की दृष्टि से कई मैम्बरों ने दुनिया भर का चक्कर लगाया कि कैसे वह कारखाना पब्लिक सेक्टर में खुले, लेकिन हम ने देखा कि वह पब्लिक सेक्टर को नहीं मिला, क्योंकि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। इस के लिए कोई निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। जब तक निश्चित नीति नहीं होगी तब तक लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप ऐसा करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. Before I start my speech, I would like to welcome the hon. Minister who has been appointed to this Ministry after the portfolio of Heavy Industry has been separated from the Ministry of Steel and Mines. This is a very good decision and a very significant one in the right direction because heavy industry has been the most important portfolio. This was an ailing child. The hon. Minister in charge has very recently been shifted from the Railways without having any accident in the Railways. Of course, he has been a financial wizard, having been Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation. I hope, with his rich experience he will be able to give a new life to heavy industry.

Another significant step that has been taken is in appointing a technocrat, Shri M. Sondhi, as Secretary to this Ministry, a gentleman who has given a very good account of himself as Managing Director of the Bokaro Steel Plant. If these two persons can really put their heads together, I think there is great hope about the future of heavy industries.

I must say as one who has been associated with these industries that I am a very sad man so far as the performance of these industries is concerned. There is no question of hide and seek. Let us have an open diplomacy. Let us put the facts on the table. I know that these industries are really in a mess. Now strikes are the order of the day everywhere; whether it is about and by doctors, or assistant engineers asking for higher scales or workmen or labourers. It is strikes, strikes, strikes. To a large extent, it is not only the labourers who are responsible, but the top persons who are sitting at the top, giving directions from the top, are equally responsible.

If we cannot fix up the right person at the top and if we merely fix the top person on political consideration, we are not going to bring about any improvement. I am rather apprehensive that so long as this fiddling with the figures still continue, we cannot bring about any improvement. We must face the facts and we have to change the concept of profitability. What is the concept of profitability to-day in all the public undertakings? Last year, for instance, we incurred losses to the extent of Rs. 15 crores. But, this year we have lost substantially only of the order of Rs. 14.999 crores. We say, we have covered another milestone. We simply try to hide things and we do not come forward with facts. We want to sink only, we do not want to swim. If somebody wants to feel that he is swimming, when in fact he is sinking, this is something more dangerous. We are very optimistic. This

optimism may be defined as a madness of maintaining that everything is right when everything is wrong. What is happening to day? The hon. Minister and the Secretary have got a very tremendous challenge before them to face. They have to change the public undertakings from losing concerns to that of profit-earning ones. Shri R. N. Sharma was trying to explain as to how things are moving there. I would like to say that he has said nothing in the way in which he tried to explain things. Take the case of heavy machine building plant, of Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd., Ranchi. It has manufactured equipments, say of 40,000 tonnes, but 50 per cent are structurals and 25 per cent are imported components. If the H.M.P.P. is manufacturing equipments of 10,000 tonnes what is the use of their telling that it is manufacturing equipment worth 40,000 tonnes? This sort of thing must go. If there is something wrong, that must come to the surface. That is why I have said that we must have openly declared while explaining the facts as to what we have done is right or wrong. Only then, we will be able to move forward. We must have the ways and means to improve the situation.

In the H. E. C. everynow and then there is a problem of strike and things of that kind. I heard very recently that there was commotion in the HEC in regard to fixing the seniority. There is no uniform policy followed. They can fix up anybody who does not know anything. In the labour circle for example we have not been able to imbibe any sense of responsibility in them.

You know what the labourers say. They will simply say:

“रक्षुपति राक्ष ब राजा राम

पतित पावन सीताराम

बरा पैसा बीयाई काम ।”

That means nobody thinks that he has got the duty to do. The labourers must realise that they too are equal partners in the development of this industry. I have also heard of one tribal medical officer having been suspended or dismissed because he was late in attending the office.

Lot of things are happening in the H.E.C. that do not see the light of the day. I was rather surprised to find that he was dismissed. You know that it is the tribals who have given their lands for these big industries. And about 3,000 displaced persons have not got the jobs. Hardly one can judge as to why this medical officer should have been dismissed. Nobody has taken any sympathetic understanding with the people of that area. All I can say—the ministry should take note of this—is that anybody who threatens the tribal people has no right to be there. What is the use of your talking of industrial policy resolution. It has remained merely as a slogan and nothing else.

This is what they say in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. How brilliantly it has been implemented! I quote :

“In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in the levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. The location of industries in different parts of the country is very often determined by factors such as availability of necessary raw materials or other natural resources. The concentration of industries in certain areas has also been due to ready availability of power, water-supply and transport facilities which have been developed there. It is one of the aims of national planning to ensure that these facilities are steadily made available to areas which are at present lagging behind industrially

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

or where there is greater need for providing opportunities for employment..."

But the tribes, after giving their land to the big projects, are like refugees in their own homes. We have to be very careful in dealing with the situation. No medical officer has been so far suspended or dismissed for such a trivial omission to act. It is a tribal officer who has met with this fate for the first time. I would like the Minister to go into the matter and see how it has happened. It has happened because some officer tried to behave like a dictator. He should learn to develop a sense of loyalty and team spirit to the project. The Industrial Policy Resolution goes on further :

"...provided the location is otherwise suitable. Only by a balanced and coordinated development of the industrial and agricultural economy of each region can the entire country attain a higher standard of living."

Here the standard of living has further gone down. This is one thing to which I want to draw the Minister's attention. Here in this House I have seen many Ministers making commitments that jobs upto Rs. 500 will be given to the local people. But in actual practice, the tribals and local people are working on work-charged basis or on daily wages. That is their fate. I would request the Minister to change this order.

There are certain things which we have to keep in mind. We say people must get 8-1/3 per cent bonus. We must realise that wages, salaries and bonus must be related to productivity. How comes it that you are losing every year and still giving bonus? This is very very wrong. You are not following the Industrial Policy Resolution. You are not trying to examine what is happening. You say, after all this is teething trouble. Teething trouble is often associated with diarrhoea. But can you say that every

diarrhoea is due to teething trouble? Can you believe that a man of 60 is having diarrhoea because he is having teething trouble? Therefore, there are a bundle of confusion.

First and foremost, all these projects must have some guidelines. After three years of going into production they must give a minimum yield of 10 per cent on the capital outlay. If they cannot give it, they must quit. The people in charge of these projects, if they are not able to give a good account of themselves, if they are not able to make their projects yield a good return, they should never be given promotion. Take the case of Shri Sondhi. He has definitely done a good job in a project when he was put in charge of it.

Take the question of car allowance. If somebody is related to somebody in the management of a project, he will get a car allowance, no matter whether he needs and uses a car or not. In the case of another person, he will not get a car allowance, even if he does a lot of travelling, if he is not related to the right people. Things of this type should be put a stop to. So, the hon. Minister should seriously think about these things.

The Minister is in charge of power development also, which is a very important portfolio, because power is basic for the development of other industries. Power development must precede the development in other sectors. I hope the hon. Minister will pay special attention to this.

We are trying to find out some remedies all the time, in terms of giving some dividends. In fact, remedies proved worse than diseases. Everybody goes there as a dictator. He does not care too much to the team spirit and loyalty to the organisation. So long as he can go to the Supreme Court for the vindication of his rights he does not care for the organisation he serves. That is why I say that we should have a uniform

policy. In our country, unfortunately, we do not have a uniform policy. If I am made the Chairman of a particular project, I will have my own pay scale, recruitment and promotion policies. If Shri Pai is made the Chairman, he will have a different pay scale and recruitment and promotion policies. Shri Sondhi will have still another. So, it is high time that we seriously think of having a public sector Public Service Commission. Then alone we can have a uniform pay scale and all the heart burning among the public sector employees will disappear. This is a very important point which we must keep in mind.

I would again emphasize that in selecting personnel for these industries we have to be very careful about the right men. In this, as in many others, men are more important than money, material and machines. If you have all these three things right, if your men are wrong, then everything will go wrong.

We have a tremendous task before us. Many industries are losing concerns. The Heavy Engineering Corporation is losing every year. In ten years' time it would have lost about Rs. 250 crores instead of making a profit of that scale. We talk of socialism, we talk of so many blooming things but our industries go on losing. Therefore, tomorrow the public are going to ask you whether Karl Marx was right or wrong. They are going to ask you are you going to give them employment, food, shelter, medical treatment, education for their children and all sorts of things. We cannot have any excuse. Therefore, we have a ray of hope with highest satisfaction in his installation as the Minister in-charge of this very important Ministry.

18.00 hrs.

About the foreign collaboration, no matter how alluring it may be, it has a retarding effect on our national efforts. So, apart from the foreign

collaborations, technical know-how and other things, we must have indigenous trained personnel. We must have a seniority list in respect of these heavy industries as to who should be sent where and when, if one dies or retires. We should have a seniority list of technical personnel.

It is not merely a question of profit and loss in these industries, this way or that way, but these industries are supposed to provide an instrument of social change at this critical juncture. That is why, I say, this is a very important Ministry.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to send a team of experts to all these industries, to go into the working of these industries, and to find out ways and means to see how improvements can be brought about.

You must remember one thing. Everybody has every right to have his own opinion, but nobody has a right to be wrong in relation to facts. And the facts are that these industries are in a very bad state of affairs. They are in a mess. You have to improve them. You have a challenging task and you have to solve it. That is what I have to say. Therefore, let the heavy industries be filled with good men, intelligent and efficient men, dedicated men....

AN HON. MEMBER: Committed.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Yes, committed also. Let them not forget the frailty of human nature that by going there they will forget everything.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 4, 1973/Chaitra 14, 1895 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday April 4, 1973/Chaitra

14, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up a Television Unit by Rajasthan State Industries in Collaboration with Mineral Development Corporation

*601. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue a licence for setting up a Television Unit by the Rajasthan State Industries in collaboration with Mineral Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the proposed capacity of the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur have been granted a letter of intent on 14th April, 1972 to set up a new Industrial undertaking in Rajasthan to manufacture TV sets for an annual capacity of 5000 Nos.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वस्तु : इस में प्रगति हो रही है। कुछ जमीन एक्वायर हो गई है। पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी

एक बन चुकी है और एक पैटेगान इलेक्ट्रो-निक्स नाम से नौजवान इंजीनियर ने कम्पनी बनाई है। राजस्थान स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड मिनरल डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने इसको ज्वायंट सैक्टर में लगाने का फैसला किया है। ड्राफ्ट मैमोरैंडम और आर्टिकलज़ आफ एसोसिएशन जो कम्पनी के हैं उनको रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज़ ने एप्रूव कर दिया है। राज्य सरकार ने हमें बताया है कि कम्पनी ने एक प्रोटोटाइप भी तैयार कर लिया है जिस की टेस्टिंग हो रही है।

श्री राम प्रकाश : इसके लिए विदेशी सहायता मिलेगी और अगर मिलेगी तो कितनी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विदेशी सहायता का प्रश्न नहीं है। आपके दो सवाल हो चुके हैं।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any assessment made regarding the requirement of TV sets during the Fifth Five-year Plan? May I also know how many more licenses will be issued for manufacture of TV sets and whether they will be manufactured in the private sector or the public sector?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The assessment earlier made revealed a demand of something like 2 lakhs of sets. That

has been more than covered so far as the Fourth Plan is concerned and licenses have been issued. I am speaking from memory, it would be somewhere between 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs. By the end of the Fifth plan the projected demand will be 5 lakhs and licenses will be issued. So far as the other point is concerned, there is a clear cut policy followed by the Electronics Commission which gives licenses to the public sector and the small scale sector in the private sector and this is being done in such a manner that there is equitable distribution throughout the country.

श्री राम प्रकाश : टेलीविजन फैंट्री राजस्थान में लगाने की जो बात आप सोच रहे हैं इसको किसी पिछड़े हुए इलाके में क्या लगाया जाएगा ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह लैटर आफ इंटेंट तो जयपुर के लिए ही दिया गया है ।

श्री राम प्रकाश : लैटर आफ इंटेंट की क्या पोज़िशन है ?

Week-long Festival of Dance, Drama and Music at Red Fort, Delhi

*602. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a week-long festival of dance, drama and music was held at Red Fort, Delhi in the last week of February;

(b) whether this was organised as part of the 25th anniversary celebrations of India's Independence; and

(c) whether All India Radio and Television Centre Delhi have produced any documentary of the event?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, but a news item of this function was included on the inaugural day, in the T.V. Newscast as well as in two youths bulletins and a pradeshik bulletin. However, since then instructions have been issued that Festivals of such importance should be taken advantage of by different media.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In his reply the hon. Minister stated about the future progress but I want to know why the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has failed to take documentaries so that people can see it in other places where television is there. This can also be sent outside the country when cultural exchanges are taking place.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The participants in the festival are regular participants in All India Radio's normal programmes also. We have got a fund of their tape recordings which we do use from time to time and those have been prepared in the best studio conditions where the recordings are naturally much better. Whenever this takes place in a public place or public hall, etc. the accoustics is not always best everywhere and that is one of the reasons why we did not do it. Naturally, I feel, from the national point of view more advantage could have been taken and that is why instructions have been issued that in future such opportunities should be better utilised.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Ministry of Education is the organiser of this festival. May I know whether

they have approached this Ministry for Broadcasting? Is it due to lack of coordination or some controversy between these two Ministries?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This function was held in close cooperation between the two Ministries. I would say this quite categorically. The technical assistants, sound engineers etc. of the Ministry of Information assisted them. There was no controversy whatsoever between the two Ministries.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I had the opportunity to see the dance, drama depicting the national integration of the country which is really very unique. I think the students particularly should have got the opportunity to see it. Today, the President is going to open a very important exhibition of the revolutionaries abroad who fought for our freedom. A documentary film should be taken by the Ministry of these things particularly for display among students who are losing perspective of our freedom struggle.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I agree with my hon. friend. We pay considerable attention to it. It is because of our this policy that the various media in the Ministry do use these exhibitions and medium of expression for projecting programmes to the students.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के कलाकारों द्वारा जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों के नृत्य प्रदर्शित किए जाते हैं उस में वास्तविकता झलक नहीं पाती, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोचेगी कि आगे जो सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम प्रदर्शित किए जायें उन में विभिन्न प्रदेशों के कलाकारों को बुला कर उन्हें उस में भाग लेने दिया जाये जिससे उन में वास्तविकता आ सके ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend would keep in mind that every area of the country has a radio station of its own. So far as song and drama in concerned there is considerable inter-flow of talent in that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know whether this week-long festival of dance, drama and music was available for witnessing to the general public at concessional charges? If so, what were the charges.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This festival was held for about a week and so far as I know it was very well attended and the admission fee was very nominal.

T.V. Protocol with G.D.R. signed by A.I.R.

***604. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:**

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.I.R. has signed a T.V. Protocol with the German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Protocol are:

- (i) Exchange of films and video tape recordings on subjects like music, drama, sports and matters of scientific, educational and cultural interest;
- (ii) exchange of news-film material;
- (iii) provision of assistance to correspondents and cameramen on a mutual basis and

exchange of Delegations between the two countries.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: It is very good that we have signed a protocol with the GDR. In view of the fact that GDR is a socialist country and they have some films on their national construction and building of socialism whether Government is going to make any arrangement in our country to exhibit those films to enthuse our people in favour of socialism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): This is an exchange programme and it is for GDR to decide what films they would like to send. It is also for us to see what programmes fit in with our general approach. Also please keep one thing in mind that there is language barrier which has to be kept in mind whenever a programme is to be projected.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: You have said in the written answer, "provision of assistance to correspondents and cameramen on a mutual basis and exchange of delegations between the two countries." In view of the fact that GDR in one of those countries where sports have developed very much—as we have seen in last olympics—and since we know what sports are in our country, may I know whether the Government is going to send any delegation of sportsmen to know how they develop sports in the GDR?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the exchange of sportsmen is concerned, it will be a part of the general cultural agreement between the two countries. So far as this Ministry is concerned, it is an agreement for the exchange of radio and TV programmes.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In item (i) of part (a) of the main answer, you have said, "exchange of films and video tape recordings on subjects like music, drama, sports and matters of scientific..." etc.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the materials are concerned, yes; sportsmen are covered in the broad spectrum of things.

So far as sports are concerned, we recently had a team from there and we had a festival here for a week where all sports films made everywhere were shown and in that the GDR things were also included.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know from the hon. Minister the names of other countries where we have such a protocol wherein our country has signed such kinds of protocols or at least have proposals to sign in the future?

MR. SPEAKER: This question only relates to the GDR. (*Interruption*).

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether this protocol is distinct from the other protocol which the Minister of Education signed recently for the development of the German language in our country?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is a different question.

राज्यों द्वारा मनोरंजन कर के एक भाग का
सिनेमा गृहों के निर्माण पर व्यय
किया जाना

* 606. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री देश में सिनेमा गृहों की सांग के बारे में 14 मार्च, 1973 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या

3361 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो राज्यों के सूचना मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गई मनोरंजन कर के एक निश्चित भाग को अधिक सिनेमा गृहों के निर्माण पर व्यय करने सम्बन्धी सिफारिश से सहमत हो गए हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The Conference of State Ministers of Information, held in December, 1972 at New Delhi, was attended by all State Governments except Tripura. The recommendation that the States should divert a fixed proportion of collections from entertainment tax for promoting the construction of more cinemas was adopted unanimously.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जो इस की सिफारिश को नहीं मंजूर किए हैं तथा कितने राज्य इस में सहमत हो गए हैं एक निश्चित अनुपात पर ? दूसरी बात—क्या सिनेमा गृहों के मनोरंजन करों में ए श्रेणी और बी श्रेणी के नगरों में कुछ अन्तर है ? यदि हां, तो कितना और किस प्रकार से ? तीसरी बात—क्या एक ही श्रेणी के नगरों के मनोरंजन करों में भी अन्तर है ? यदि हां, तो क्यों ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The resolution, as mentioned by my hon. colleague, was adopted unanimously by all the State Ministers of Information. Therefore,

there is no question of any State agreeing or not agreeing. I have now written letters to all the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to this recommendation and requesting them to create this fund in the various States so that promotional activity can start.

I have also drawn their attention to the fact that, at the moment, cinemas are concentrated mostly in the bigger cities and it is very important that the cinemas should be available in smaller towns and rural areas. That is why this fund is necessary. We have also drawn the attention of the banks to try to promote this so that more cinemas can come up.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज आदि जितनी स्वायत्त शासन संस्थाएँ हैं, वे सब मनोरंजन कर से होने वाली आमदनी से ही अपना निर्वाह करती हैं। इस स्थिति में उन्होंने यह वायदा कैसे कर लिया कि वे अपने फंडज केन्द्रीय सरकार को दे देंगी और इस प्रकार नये सिनेमागृह बनाने के लिए यह धनराशि कैसे उपलब्ध हो जायेगी ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : इस सिलसिले में एक बात तो यह है कि एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स कोई म्यूनिसिपल टैक्स नहीं है, बल्कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का टैक्स है। दूसरे, सूचना मन्त्रियों की कॉन्फ्रेंस में जो सिफारिश की गई, वह यह नहीं थी कि वह रुपया सेंटर को दे दिया जाये, बल्कि यह कि हर एक स्टेट अपने यहां एक नया फंड बनाये। उस से फायदा यह होगा जब सिनेमा ज्यादा होंगे, तो एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स की मद में आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी

और प्रमोशनल एक्टिविटीज भी साथ साथ चलेंगी ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: May I know which State has put this recommendation into actual practice?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Letters have gone now and I hope they will do it but some Governments are already doing it. For instance some work is being done by the Mysore and the Tamilnad Governments; the Government of Andhra was taking steps in this direction and the Government of Assam also is keenly interested.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राज्यों को बताया गया है कि अधिक से अधिक सिनेमागृहों का निर्माण हो, ताकि उन से अधिक में अधिक टैक्स मिले । क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि आज-कल सिनेमागृहों में दर्शकों को बिना टिकट प्रवेश दे कर करों की चोरी की जाती है; यदि हा, तो क्या शासन इस ओर भी ध्यान देगा और इस की रोकथाम के लिए उचित उपाय करेगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is a State subject.

Completion of Western Kosi, Rajasthan and Gandak Canal Projects during Fifth Plan

***607. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to ensure completion of the Western Kosi, Rajasthan and Gandak Canal projects during the Fifth Plan period by providing the total amount of funds required and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The proposals from the States for the Fifth Five Year Plan are yet to be received and the programme for the Irrigation sector in the different States for the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised. Efforts would, however, be made to provide funds to complete the Western Kosi Canal, Rajasthan Canal and Gandak Projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The question does not arise.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: May I know whether many State Governments are facing combined offensive of the landlords lobby to go slow with these because in their view if these projects are being implemented the land that will be held by them will come down by half according to the new land ceiling Acts and so they are beginning to sabotage these bigger projects. In this context, is it a fact that not a single State Government, either Rajasthan or Bihar has proposed the completion of these projects during the Fifth Plan and asked for provision of full funds for the same? Is it a fact that the Bihar Government has sought only about half of the amount, thereby, they fully concede that they will not be able to complete it even in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. So, in such a condition. I want to know whether the Central Government proposes to take over those important projects like Kosi, Gandak, Rajasthan and Nagarjuna Sagar under the Centre and implement them straightway.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Sir, it is not correct the Governments of Bihar and Rajasthan are not keen for the accelerated development and completion of these projects. As a matter of fact, we are under very heavy pressure from both the Governments for the early completion of these projects. The Planning Commission

is engaged in examining the possibilities of accelerating the completion of these two projects.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to know whether the Minister of States, Shri Mohan Dharia, who is sitting here, had stated at Patna that the Central Government was examining the possibility of taking over these projects and implementing them under the Centre's supervision and in such a condition, whether the Government of Bihar had only sought Rs. 25 crores for the duration of the Fifth Plan. I have got here in the form of a written answer from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This is what the Government of Bihar has sought. In such a condition, I want to know whether, in case the State Governments, due to paucity of funds with them, are not in a position to provide for the full amount, the Central Government is going to ensure that the same is definitely provided for and see that these projects are completed during the 5th Five Year Plan period.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, while I was in Bihar—at Patna—I did not discuss this matter with the Chief Minister and other Ministers concerned. It is they who insisted for the acceleration of these projects and I told them that if they took some area under the integrated development programme, the Central Government might like to come forward in assisting them to the extent possible. There is no question of taking over the projects from the Government of Bihar.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If the State Government demands full amount for completion of the project during the Fifth Plan period, whether the Central Government is going to ensure that the full amount is provided for so that these projects are completed definitely during the Fifth Plan period itself. That was my question.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As far as the question of providing the full amount is concerned, this matter will be examined and discussed in relation to the resources position. But I can assure the hon. Member that the Planning Commission and the Central Government are very keen to complete, as far as possible, by providing adequate resources, those of the projects which are capable of quick fruition.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Gandak Project has a history of its own. During the last twelve or thirteen years, more than 15,000 acres of land have been acquired by Government and they are lying waste. Neither there is any production on these areas nor channels are being constructed. I want to know whether the Government is aware of this fact that Bihar Government has recently set up Gandak Area Development Authority? Also I want to know whether the Government has received any information about this. If so, whether they are going to take suitable action to develop that area. You know that during the last 15 years so, there is a loss in production to the extent of 30 lakhs tons.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I must admit that these two projects have been moving very slowly on account of various factors including constraints on resources. But, we have, in the Planning Commission, requested the Governments concerned that wherever irrigation potential is either already available or is likely to become available, area development programme should be evolved so that the total development of the area which is commanded by irrigation potentialities that are created could be undertaken.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहिए कि आप क्या पूछना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह बात ठीक नहीं है । ऐसी बात है कि हम केवल

आप के दर्शन करने के लिए यहां आये हैं, हम को जनता ने यहां भेजा है। इस लिए आप पहले हमारी बात सुनिये। हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े इन्जीनियर श्री कंवर सेन ने कहा है कि दुनिया का सबसे सस्ता और सब से ज्यादा लाभदायी प्रोजेक्ट गण्डक-प्रोजेक्ट है। जिस पर 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होते होते 150 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गये। अभी मेरे जिले में एक-डेढ़ लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई हुई है। मेरे अपने गांव को पानी मिला है, जहां 10 मन धान होता था, वहां 25 मन हुआ है। यह गण्डक कमाण्ड एरिया 35 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई करेगा, जिस में नेपाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट को क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार लेने जा रही है, क्योंकि यह बिहार गवर्नमेंट की कैपेसिटी के बाहर है और 12 साल से ज्यादा इस को चलते हुए हो गया है, इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को ले ? यह सरकार अमरीका से घूरा मिला हुआ माइलो भीख मांग रही है, लेकिन इस को पैसा दे कर बनाने के लिए सोच रही है या नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० धर : जनाबेवाला, जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि ग्रान्टेबिल मेम्बर की जरायत तक पानी नहीं पहुंचा, मुझे बहुत अफसोस है और मैं बिहार गवर्नमेंट से कहूंगा कि अब खरीफ सिंचाई के सिलसिले में खास तवज्जह रखें। अभी तक गण्डक के बेनिफिट्स का ताल्लुक है,

मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस का पूरा फायदा उठाने के लिए हम ने कोशिश की है कि वहां पर एक अथोरिटी बने, एक बोर्ड बने, जिस को इस काम को चलाने के लिए, पूरा करने के लिए अख्तियारात हों और हमें उम्मीद है कि अब यह काम तेजी से चलेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यू० पी० और बिहार की अथोरटी बनी हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को लेना चाहती है या नहीं लेना चाहती है ? अथोरिटी तो वहां पर पहले से बनी हुई है, जिस में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गवर्नर हैं, दोनों मुख्य मंत्री हैं, इस में कौन सी नई बात आपने बतलाई है ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I think the Governments of Bihar and U.P. are fully capable of looking after this project and the Government of India sees no reasons to interfere in the work of these Governments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact, as it has been agitated in West Bengal for a long time that due to non-availability of water in the lower portion of West Bengal—all the waters are being utilised in Bihar—the Bengal irrigation is going to suffer very much? If so, what steps do Government propose to take in this matter?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I do not think this question pertains to my ministry but I may assure the hon. member that the interests of Bengal will not be allowed to suffer.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान सरकार भयंकर अकाल की वजह से नहर पर एक पैसा भी नहीं खर्च कर सकती। आज 25 साल आबादी

को हो गये, उस से भी दस साल पहले से बन रही है। इस भयंकर अकाल को देखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान कैनल को अपने हाथ में लेगी और यदि नहीं लेगी, तो क्या इतनी पर्याप्त मात्रा में धन देगी जिससे इसका विकास आगे बढ़ सके। पिछले 27 सालों से वह वहीं की-वहीं पड़ी हुई है।

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Adequate financial provisions have been made for expediting the work on the Rajasthan Canal. If the capacity for undertaking more work in volume is established, more funds will be made available. I would submit here in this connection that the panacea for all ills is not that the Central Government should take over one project after another. The Rajasthan Government is quite capable of looking after itself.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान कैनल को एक विशाल परियोजना माना जाता है, लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार इस परियोजना पर जिस ढीली गति से काम कर रही है, उस को देखते हुए क्या आप कोई ऐसी अथारिटी कायम करना चाहते हैं जिस से इस काम को गति मिले और काम जल्दी पूरा हो जाये।

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The question relates to the Rajasthan Canal. As far as the hon. Member's suggestion is concerned, I have already submitted that extra funds have been made available for accelerating the work on Rajasthan Canal. As far as the constitution of the special board is concerned, it is in the process of being constituted and I think within about 15 or 20 days a competent high-powered board will look after the Rajasthan

Canal. We have also gone on record to say that if any equipment, if any further finances are required for accelerating the work on Rajasthan Canal further, there will be no constraint, there will be no hesitation on the part of the Centre to provide funds. If the hon. Members had not yielded to the temptation of getting excited on an account of Shri Piloo Mody, I would have said this earlier.

Amount Reimbursed as Medical Bill to P. & T. Employees during 1971 and 1972

*611. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of bill for Medical reimbursement as claimed by the employees of the P. & T. Department, Circle-wise and at the Directorate level, for the years 1971 and 1972, separately; and

(b) whether the justifiability of whole question is proposed to be examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):
(a) The Medical reimbursement as claimed by the employees of the P. & T. Department for the years 1971 and 1972 is 5.24 and 5.58 crores respectively. Details of the expenditure circle-wise and at Directorate level is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4709/73].

(b) No. The reimbursement of medical claims preferred only in accordance with the rules and regulations as laid down in the Central Services Medical Attendance Rule, 1944, as amended from time to time, are entertained.

श्री० नारायण चन्द पाराशर :
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं आपके माध्यम से संचार मंत्री से जान सकूंगा कि

यह मेडिकल रिइम्बर्समेंट की राशि 5.24 करोड़ से बढ़कर एक साल में 5.57 करोड़ हो गई सारे देश में परन्तु ग्राम्य सर्किल में 89 लाख से घटकर 19 लाख रह गई तो उससे लगता है कि बीमारी के कारण ऐसा नहीं हुआ बल्कि रुल्स में गड़बड़ी है इसलिए क्या मन्त्री जी रुल्स को ठीक करके ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे जिससे इस तरह की डिस्ट्रिपैन्सीज को दूर किया जा सके ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : मेडिकल रिइम्बर्समेंट बिल के सिलसिले में हमने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी, उस कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशों की और उन सिफारिशों को लागू करा दिया गया है और उम्मीद है उसके मुताबिक जब काम होगा तो इसमें जो कुछ गलत काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन पर रूकावट आयेगी। वैसे अगर देखा जाये तो जो लिस्ट दी गई है, 45 हमारे सर्किल हेड्स हैं वहां 15 जगह बिल कम हो गया है, दो जगह बराबर रहा है और 28 जगह बढ़ती आया है। तो वास्तव में यह सुपर्विजन का भी मामला है, इससे मैं एग्री करता हूं माननीय सदस्य से और जो कुछ किया गया है अभी तक उसको हम और सख्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : क्या मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय संचार मंत्री से जान सकूंगा कि जैसा पिछले दिनों उपमंत्री जी ने कहा था ओवर-टाइम एग्जाउन्स के सिलसिले में कि 8 करोड़ से

बढ़कर एक साल में 10 करोड़ हो गया तो क्या इन दोनों प्रश्नों को एग्जामिन करने के लिए आप कोई कमेटी बनायेंगे ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : पे कमीशन ने सारा मामला देखा है और उसकी सिफारिशें अभी सरकार के सामने आई

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको मालूम है कि जहां तक मेडिकल रिइम्बर्समेंट बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कुछ शिकायतें आपके पास आई हैं कि जाली बिल जारी डाक्टर्स ने दस्तखत करा कर सरकार के मामले प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं, कुछ कर्मचारी इस तरह का काम करते हैं इसलिए यह मेडिकल रिइम्बर्समेंट बिल की जो प्रणाली है उसको समाप्त करके कर्मचारियों को उनकी तनख्वाह के साथ मेडिकल एड के रूप में कुछ धनराशि प्रति माह देने के सम्बन्ध में आपके मन्त्रालय के सम्मुख कोई प्रस्ताव क्या विचाराधीन है ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : जी नहीं, यह प्रश्न केवल मेरे मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है बल्कि यह तो सारे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है। जैसा मैंने कहा पे कमीशन इस पर भी विचार कर रहा था। जहां तक जाली लोगों का ताल्लुक है, हमारे विभाग द्वारा पकड़े गए डाक्टर और पैसा लेने वाले लोगों की सजा जबलपुर में हुई है

अभी हाल में, ऐसा आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा और दूसरी जगहों पर भी लोगों को पकड़वाने की कोशिश है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, अब भी जो कर्मचारियों को दवा के नाम पर पैसा देने की व्यवस्था है उस व्यवस्था से कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को लाभ पहुंचता है ?

श्री हेमचरीन्द्रन बहुगुणा . मां प्रतिशत ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . यह गलत है। कुछ ही लोग इसका फायदा उठाते हैं और एक बड़ा बहुमत इससे वंचित रह जाता है। इस बात को मैं जानता हूं। इसलिए क्या आप ऐसी कोई फीस दे सकते हैं ?

श्री हेमचरीन्द्रन बहुगुणा . यह लाभ सभी के लिए उपलब्ध है। जो बीमार होगा वह लाभ उठायेगा। किसी को कोई रुकावट नहीं है लेकिन शास्त्री जी की नजर में कोई बीमार हो तो खबर करे उसका हम इलाज करायेंगे।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has just now said that, in some cases, the claims have gone down. But I find from the statement that, so far as Orissa is concerned, the claims have gone up. In this connection, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that most of the medical reimbursement bills submitted to PMG, Orissa Circle, are fictitious and there are irregularities, and if so, what action has he taken to solve this problem?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is true that some places of Orissa Circle, not all, were really a victim of this particular type of racket. We have isolated those cases and opened our dispensaries there so that there is no difficulty. The hon. Member from Berhampore knows that. His was one of the areas where the difficulty was great.

So far as fictitious bills are concerned, in Orissa we detected some and we reported the matter against the Authorised Medical Attendant also to the Income Tax Department and the Income Tax Department has realised quite a big sum from him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The hon. Minister laughingly answered that upto 100 per cent he will allow reimbursement. May I know from the Minister whether in big cities there is a system under which employees get ready reimbursement but in the suburbs the difficulty is that they have to either report to the District Medical Officer or to any other Medical Officer quite away from their residence and on account of that, many of the employees are losing reimbursement?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: All people are covered by this recently the Health Ministry has agreed to extend the question of authorisation of medical aid even from Ayurvedic or Unani or Homeopathic dispensaries. Therefore, the rural areas will also be by and large covered by this.

Foreign Cement and other Material in possession of Cooch Behar Refugee Service

*612. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quite a large consignment of foreign cement and other materials

are in the one possession of Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service, Distt. Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal;

(b) whether such foreign materials are illegally utilised; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I submit to you that because this is a very important question involving foreign aid, the question be postponed to a date after two weeks, I do not mind, so that the Government may have sufficient time to inquire into the matter. With your permission, let the question be postponed by one week or two weeks or three weeks, whatever time they require.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not mind. We have asked the Commerce Ministry. They do not have the information at present. We are trying to ascertain it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let it be postponed in that case.

MR. SPEAKER: Some date must be shown when it can be fixed. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us...

In the case of the Minister, the other day, we gave a definite name and I put it down on that date....

SHRI PILOO MODY: If the Minister does not have the information in a certain week, the question may be put down for the following week.

MR. SPEAKER: Putting it for the following week will not help; the same reply will come.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I suggest that we collect the information and place it on the Table of the House so that the Member may see it and if he feels necessary, he can table a further question.

डाक और तार बोर्ड को अधिक स्वायत्तता

*613. श्री राम भगत पासवान :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डाक और तार बोर्ड को अधिक स्वायत्तता देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे क्या स्वायत्तता दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). डाक-तार बोर्ड, जो कि संचार मंत्रालय का एक संघटन है, वित्तीय मामलों के अलावा अन्य सभी मामलों में, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों को उपलब्ध शक्तियों का प्रयोग करता ही है। हाल ही में, भारत सरकार ने डाक-तार बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासन सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों की जांच कर, डाक-तार बोर्ड को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों को प्राप्त वित्तीय शक्तियां भी प्रदान की हैं जिससे बोर्ड अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में और अधिक स्वायत्तता का अनुभव करे ।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आदरणीय संचार मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि हाल ही में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्म कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पी. एंड टी बोर्ड को वित्तीय मामलों में भी एटोनमी दे दी गई है तो क्या पी. एंड टी बोर्ड पी. एंड टी कर्मचारियों को जो चिल्ड्रन एजुकेशन एलाउन्स उच्चतम शिक्षा तक जारी रखने का प्रश्न है और उसको एन्हांस करने का संकल है उसपर भी विचार करेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : इस सप्लीमेंटरी का जो सवाल है उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : वित्तीय मामलों का जो प्रश्न है वह भी पी एण्ड टी बोर्ड के अधिकार के अन्दर आता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about granting greater autonomy to the P & T Board and 'if so, the nature of autonomy proposed to be granted'.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: But the hon. Member was asking whether I may make use of this autonomy for granting some allowance to the P. & T. employees. That is a question which is hardly relevant to the question tabled.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know what is the present autonomy and what will be the future autonomy?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The present has now become past so far as the present position stands. The P&T Board will now exercise and is currently exercising all powers of the Ministry in financial matters. All other Ministries have certain powers and the same powers are now being used by the Board. The Board does not have to go to the Communications Ministry for finalisation of a number of things except where external finances are involved.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : रेलवे बोर्ड का हमारा अनुभव बहुत ही कटु है । प्रति वर्ष हाउस में उसको एबालिज करने की मांग उठती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वही अधिकार इस बोर्ड को न दें जिससे वही प्रतिक्रिया इसके बारे में भी हर साल दोहराई जाए । क्या संघी महोदय इस

सिलसिले में सतर्कता बरतने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : सिफारिश यह थी कि पी एण्ड टी बोर्ड को रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह बना दिया जाए । उसके मैरिट्स और डीमैरिट्स में जाए बगैर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करना हमने कई कारणों से ठीक नहीं समझा । जितना बाजिब समझा है वह माननीय सदस्य की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप है ।

SHRI R. P. YADAV: May I know from the hon. Minister the present composition of the Board?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The Board has a Chairman and Members who are drawn both from the Tele-communications and the Postal side. One Member who is called Member (Finance) looks after financial matters and is drawn from the Financial Service of the Government of India.

Atomic Power Station in Bihar

*614. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Legislative Assembly has unanimously adopted a motion demanding the setting up of an atomic power station in Bihar;

(b) whether the said motion has been received by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने योजना मंत्रालय या योजना मंत्री के सामने बिहार में परमाणु बिजली-घर की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव रखा है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am really surprised. To part (a) you say 'Yes, Sir, and to the ext question whether the said motion was received by you. you say, 'No, Sir.'

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: After receipt of the question, we made enquiries from the Bihar Legislative and Bihar Government as to whether a resolution was passed or not....

MR. SPEAKER: When you have said, 'Yes, Sir', that means you will have some communication.. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: After receipt of this question by my office, I verified from the Bihar Government and the Bihar Assembly whether any resolution was passed. At the same time, I verified from my office whether we have received any communication. So far as the communication is concerned, we have not received it, but, it is a fact that a resolution was passed.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you know it as a fact if there was no communication?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He establishes the communication.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I establish the communication.

MR. SPEAKER: About the resolution, you say that no communication was received from the Bihar Government or the Bihar Assembly but you

say that a resolution was passed... Any way, I do not want to go into it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री जी ने शायद सुना नहीं है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने योजना मंत्रालय या योजना मंत्री के सामने बिहार में परमाणु बिजली घर की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव रखा है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have not received any proposal from the Bihar Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार में और खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की भारी कमी है तथा विधान सभा के माध्यम से बिहार की पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा जनता की सर्वसम्मत मांग को देखते हुए क्या सरकार बिहार में परमाणु बिजली घर बनाने का विचार रखती है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have not received any proposal. But, on the basis of my information I would tell that nuclear generation requires huge investment and if we look at the production cost we find that we have to invest nearly 10 paise per unit here whereas in thermal generation, it is about 7 paise or so. There is lot of coal in Bihar and with investment of Rs. 140 crores it is possible for Bihar to produce nearly 300 kw. raising to 400 kw. The gestation period for thermal station is 5 to 6 years and for nuclear power it is nearly 10 years.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : सब से अच्छी बात यह है कि जो मंत्री बनाया जाए वह सारे देश का दौरा कर लिया करे और यह देख लिया करे कि कौन सा देश का भाग कैसा है। उत्तर बिहार की बात करते हैं

तो समस्तीपुर तक तो बड़ी लाइन है लेकिन उसके बाद छोटी लाइन हो जाती है और कोयला जाता नहीं है। बिहार लेजिस्लेचर ने पास किया है कि चम्पारण में बाल्मीकि-नगर या भैंसालोटन कहिए वहां एटमिक एनर्जी का कारखाना लगाया जाए। अगर मंत्री जी को पता नहीं है तो मंत्री जी इसके बारे में फिर दरिपास्त कर लें और इस सवाल को आप हल करें उस वक्त तक जब तक सूचना न आ जाए। उत्तर बिहार और बाकी देश की पर कैपिटल कंजम्पशन में एक और सवा ग्यारह का अन्तर है। इतने ज्यादा बैक्वर्ड एरिया के लिए मंत्री जी क्या एटमिक पावर स्टेशन लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं तो कब तक उसको वह लगाने जा रहे हैं? क्या लेजिस्लेचर से भी दरिपास्त करेंगे कि पास किया है या नहीं किया है?

प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय : आपको पता है मोशन आई है और आई है तो क्या रिएक्शन है, क्या इसका आपको पता है?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I must feel guilty in that I cannot oblige the hon. Member as far as the motion is concerned. There are certain pre-requisites which determine the establishment of an atomic power station at a particular place. The location has to be determined according to those pre-requisites. It is very well known that the atomic generation is a costly power. As my friend has said the cost of generation per unit would be about 10 paise as against thermal generation which would be about 6-7 paise. Thirdly, it has to be remembered that any power which is transmitted beyond 500 miles becomes not only expensive but uneconomic. It would be in my humble opinion not at all feasible to have an atomic power

station in Bihar where there is abundance of coal. What is necessary is utilisation of that coal for conversion into thermal energy.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Telephone Exchanges in Palghat District, Kerala

***603. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish more Telephone Exchanges in Palghat District, Kerala, during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, names of places selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened during 1973-74 in Palghat District, Kerala:

(1) Alanalloor	50 lines SAX
(2) Padagiri	50 lines SAX
(3) Agah	25 lines SAX
(4) Kunnisseri	25 lines SAX

Forwarding of Applications of Stenographers Grade III for Higher Posts

***605. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have recently passed certain orders which do not permit the regular Stenographers Grade III of M. H. A. cadre to apply for higher posts in other Government Departments/Organisations/Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the said orders are against those orders of the Department of Personnel which permit all the Central Government employees to

apply for higher posts outside their respective Departments; and

(c) if so, whether such orders are enforced in other Departments/Ministries of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No Sir.

(b) Generally 4 applications in a year of non-scientific and non-technical employees of the Government can be forwarded for employment in higher posts on the basis of advertisements/notices etc. Applications, however, can be withheld by the competent authority if it considers it to be in public interest. In a few cases in this Ministry applications of stenographers grade III for posts in other Ministries/Departments were withheld in public interest. The decisions on the withholding of applications were taken on the merits of each case.

(c) This Ministry is not aware whether other Ministries/Departments have also withheld applications of stenographers grade III in public interest.

बन्द उद्योगों को पुनः खोलना]

*608. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री विश्वनाथ मुनमुनवाला :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में बन्द पड़े उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके फलस्वरूप बेकार हुए मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उन्हें तत्कालिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं जिससे उन्हें पुनः खोला जा सके ।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और

औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) देश में बन्द पड़े एककों की संख्या तथा इस प्रकार बन्द हुए एककों से प्रभावित कामगारों की संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए सं.या.एल० टी०—4710/73] ।

(ख) उन्हें फिर से चलाने के लिए सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गये हैं :—

(1) भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम, कलकत्ता द्वारा पुनर्निर्माण सहायता का विस्तार ।

(2) श्रम-विभाग द्वारा समझौता ।

(3) केन्द्रीय / राज्य-सरकार द्वारा एककों को प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता का विस्तार ।

(4) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन जहां कहीं उचित हो औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेना ।

Measures to simplify the procedure for Industrial Licensing

*609. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some measures to be adopted to simplify the procedure for industrial licensing in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures under consideration and when a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The process of streamlining the procedures for disposal of applications for industrial licences is a continuous one. A number of steps have already been taken in this regard. Government have initiated again studies of the procedures and arrangements in a systematic fashion in order to review the rationale of each step in the investment process. These studies are likely to take four to six months.

Annual Plan for Orissa for 1973-74

*610. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended a plan outlay of Rs. 65 crores and 60 lakh for Orissa for the year 1973-74;

(b) if so, what will be the share of the Centre and the State in this outlay; and

(c) to what extent the proposed outlay exceeds the plan outlay for 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 65.60 crores comprising of Central assistance of Rs. 37.03 crores and State's resources of Rs. 28.57 crores has been approved for Annual Plan 1973-74 of Orissa.

(c) The outlay for 1973-74 (Rs. 65.60 crores) is higher by Rs. 17.27 crores and Rs. 8.18 crores over the approved outlay of Rs. 48.33 crores and Rs. 57.42 crores for 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively.

Supply of Cotton and Stores to Sick Textile Mills on 'No Profit, and No Loss' Basis

*615. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made by the National Textile Corporation for the supply of cotton and stores to the sick textile mills on 'no profit, no loss' basis to boost up their economy and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) the machinery set up to ensure that the money invested by Government in these mills is properly utilised by the management of the mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Textile Corporation has been operating, since 1969, a scheme for the purchase and supply of cotton to some of the textile mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government. The Corporation has obtained from Government loans amounting to Rs. 2.50 crores which are being utilised for implementation of this scheme. This amount is being treated as margin money, and against it the Corporation has obtained cash credit limits from various banks to the extent of Rs. 7 crores approximately. At present, 19 mills are participating in the scheme. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:—

(i) Cotton under the scheme is purchased by the Corporation on behalf of the Government managed mills and sold to them at original purchase price plus the actual expenses incurred.

(ii) The scheme is being implemented through the Authorised Controllers/Chief Executive Officers of the mills

who act as Constituted Attorneys of the Corporation for the purpose of this scheme.

- (iii) Keeping in view the cotton requirements of the mills, funds for margin money and cash credit limits already negotiated with the banks by the Corporation, are allocated to the Constituted Attorneys.
- (iv) Mills normally pay to the Corporation interest at the rate of 1 per cent above bank rates for such advances. A higher rate of interest of 5 per cent above bank rates is charged when there is a breach of the agreement between the mills and the Corporation.
- (v) Mills also pay service charges at 0.15 per cent of the value of cotton at the actual purchase price.
- (vi) No interest is charged on the funds remaining unutilised upto 10 per cent of the funds provided by the Corporation. Interest on the unutilised amount in excess of 10 per cent of the funds provided is charged at the rate of 8 1/2 per cent.
- (vii) The Constituted Attorneys maintain all account in this respect on behalf of the Corporation.
- (viii) Mills join the scheme on voluntary basis and are free to opt out by giving one month's notice.

(b) Some of the measures taken to ensure proper utilisation of money invested by the Corporation in these mills are as follows:—

- (a) Purchase Committees have been appointed for each mill to ensure that the funds involved for purchase of cotton under the scheme are properly utilised.

(b) Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers have been appointed in each mills. These officers watch day to day working of these mills and ensure that the funds released to the mills are properly utilised.

(c) Supervision Committees have also been appointed to supervise the working of the mills and they also keep a watch with regard to the proper utilisation of the funds released to the mills.

(d) The Corporation is scrutinising Daily Banks and Financial statements with a view to keeping a watch over proper utilisation of funds. The Corporation has decided to set up an internal audit organisation of its own to ensure *inter alia*, continuous audit and test check of accounts.

(e) The accounts are subject to statutory audit.

Import of spacers from Japan for use in the Bhabha Atomic Centre, Bombay

*616. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has placed orders with a Japanese firm for importing spacers to be used in the Bhabha Atomic Centre, Bombay.

(b) if so, the number of spacers to be imported from Japan and their value;

(c) whether payment will be made in Indian rupee or in foreign exchange and

(d) whether global tenders were invited for import of these spacers from other atomic power countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). An order for the supply of 1200 sets of Zircaloy Spacers at a total f.o.b. cost of 45.3 million yen for use in the reload fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been placed on a Japanese firm.

(c) The Payment will be made in foreign exchange.

(d) An open tender for the purchase of these Spacers was floated in India. Besides, certain firms established abroad, who were considered as potential suppliers, were also specifically requested to quote for the supply of these spacers. The order was placed on the lowest bidder.

Medium of instruction issue in Assam

*617. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent talks between the Chief Minister of Assam and the Cachar leaders on the medium of instruction issue had not produced any desired results, and

(b) if so, whether the Centre propose to intervene in the dispute with a view to finding out a solution acceptable to all the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a). No Sir.

(b). The controversy relating to medium of instruction in Assam involves complex issues. The Central Government remain in close touch with developments in Assam and continuous efforts are being made to find an amicable solution.

Seminar on Science and Technology held at Kanpur

*618. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to direct the scientific and technological activities towards fulfilment of national goals and for adopting an integrated approach in planning and implementation;

(b) whether he attended a two-day regional seminar organised by the National Committee on Science and Technology at Kanpur on 13th February, 1973;

(c) whether a Science and Technology plan is being prepared by the N.C.S.T. through the active participation of the working Scientists, Technologists, Economists, Industrial Manager and other professionals; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The basic premise behind the Science and Technology Plan is that science and technology should serve the needs of the common man and directly reinforce our programmes for eliminating mass poverty. Technological self-reliance is the major plank in our development strategy, but in certain areas such food, energy and defence equipment, efforts will be made to achieve maximum possible self-sufficiency. The plan will be based on a detailed assessment of the existing knowledge and competence in the various sectors of economy and the potentials for developments with reference to our socio-economic needs.

Public Sector Corporation for Industrial Undertakings

*619. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Public Sector Corporation to manage Industrial Undertakings other than textile units, taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The question of institutional arrangements for the management of non-textile industrial units taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act has been under the consideration of Government. No final decision in the matter has so far been taken.

Development of Hill areas during Fifth Plan

*620. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the agricultural and other development of hill areas of the country, Government propose to formulate scheme different from the schemes formulated for the development of the plains; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The responsibility for formulating programmes of development generally rests with the State Governments. It is, however, being urged that the State Governments should, while formulating Agriculture and

other development programmes, take into consideration the peculiar physico-geographic conditions, resource endowment, infrastructure network, etc., of different regions including the hill areas falling within their jurisdiction.

दैनिक पत्र "अवन्तिका" के साझेदारों द्वारा विनियोजित पूंजी

5900. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री हिन्दी दैनिक पत्र 'अवन्तिका' के साझेदारों के बारे में 16 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2341 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन के दैनिक पत्र "अवन्तिका" के तीनों साझेदारों में से प्रत्येक ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगाई और जनवरी, 1973 तक उन्होंने कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई थी ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त फर्म में कुछ अन्य साझेदार भी शामिल हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी पूंजी लगाई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). प्रकाशक के द्वारा समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को भेजे गए 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के वार्षिक विवरण के अनुसार हिन्दी दैनिक "अवन्तिका" की मालिक दो हिस्सेदारों की एक अप्रंजीकृत फर्म है। फर्म की पूंजी में प्रत्येक के तेरह हजार पांच सौ रुपये हैं। प्रकाशक ने रजिस्ट्रार को सूचित किया है कि दिसम्बर, 1972 से साझेदारी में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

Medical Claims of Employees of Delhi Administration

5901. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount exceeding rupees sixty lakhs is being drawn by the employees of Delhi Administration on medical claims;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry in this regard has taken place; and

(c) the number of employees who have submitted claims exceeding Rs. 4000/- during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Three.

Formation of Accounts Cadre in Delhi Administration

5902. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Accounts Cadre is to be formed under Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the Administration Officers/Superintendents of Administration holding Gazetted posts sponsored for training for a lower post of S.A.S. Accountant are entitled to claim higher pay during training period; and

(c) whether these officials will be appointed Accountants or promoted to higher posts or will be considered for promotion to higher posts without obtaining any accounts experience?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Yes Sir.

(b). According to Delhi Administration, Superintendents (Grade I of the Subordinate Ministerial Service) and Assistant/Head Clerks (Grade II of the Sub-ordinate Ministerial Service) are sponsored for training in S.A.S. at the Northern Zonal Accountancy Training Institute at Jammu. During the period of training, they are entitled to pay and other allowances against the posts which they were holding before proceeding on training.

(c) For appointment to the posts of Accountants or higher posts, the eligibility of these officials will be considered in accordance with the provisions of rules of the proposed Accounts Service of Delhi Administration as and when these are finalized.

Use of titles with Names

5903. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the titles like "Padma Shri" are not to be used along with the names of persons concerned in the post-Independence period; and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Decorations like "Padma Shri" are not titles and should be prefixed or suffixed with the names of awardness.

(b) From time to time press notes have been issued informing the public that the awards should not be used as titles. Instructions have also been issued to Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the Governments of States and Union Territories.

"Trail of Traitors" of freedom struggle

5904. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to the Government by the Indian Revolutionaries for 'Trail of Traitors' of the Freedom Struggle against British Imperialists; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the Indian Revolutionaries for trial of traitors of the Freedom Struggle against British Imperialists. However, the Conference of Indian Revolutionaries held at Kanpur in February 1973 had adopted a resolution demanding a through probe into the death of Shri Chandra Shekhar Azad and demanded action against those found guilty and responsible for the death of Shri Azad.

No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government.

अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों को सुलझाने में क्षेत्रीय परिषदों से सहायता

5905. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को क्षेत्रीय परिषदों से अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के सुलझाने में कोई सहायता प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम 1956 में प्रस्तुत

की गई योजना के अनुसार क्षेत्रीय परिषदें कार्य कर रही हैं। उनका कार्य निम्नलिखित विषयों में विचार करना तथा सम्बन्धित सरकारों को सिफारिश करना है :—

(क) आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक योजना के क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक हित का कोई विषय।

(ख) सीमा विवादों, भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों अथवा अन्तर्राज्यीय परिवहन सम्बन्धी कोई विषय; और

(ग) उस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों के पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी अथवा उससे उत्पन्न कोई विषय।

ये परिषदें सलाहकार बोर्ड के रूप में हैं और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखने के बाद सिफारिशें करनी हैं, अतः उनकी सिफारिशें सहमति के एक उपाय के रूप में प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। गृह मंत्रालय इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन को देखता है और ये परिषदें समय समय पर अपनी सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की स्वयं समीक्षा करती हैं और जहां आवश्यक होता है नई सिफारिशें करती हैं। इस प्रकार क्षेत्रीय परिषदें सदस्य राज्यों के सामान्य हित के विभिन्न विषयों पर विचार करने के लिए एक मंच की व्यवस्था करती हैं और ऐसे विषयों में लाभदायक भूमिका निभाती हैं।

ग्रान्ध प्रवेश के निकटवर्ती जिलों (चित्तूर-पल्ली) में नक्सलपंथियों द्वारा पुलिस से हथियारों का छीना जाना

5906. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ग्रान्ध के निकटवर्ती जिलों (चित्तूरपल्ली) में कुछ नक्सलपंथियों द्वारा पुलिस से हथियार छीनने की जानकारी मिली है ;

(ख) क्या यह जानकारी भी मिली है कि नक्सलपंथियों को पृथकतावादियों से सहयोग मिल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं।

उड़ीसा राज्य से पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का निष्कासन

5907. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को उड़ीसा में भूमिगत 30 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों में से कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को खोज निकाला गया और उनमें से कितनों को निर्वासित किया गया ;

(ख) भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का जिला-वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) शेष पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का पता लगाने और उन्हें निर्वासित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पद पर रख दी जायेगी।

इन्दौर में लघु उद्योग

5908. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन्दौर डिवीजन (मध्य प्रदेश) में वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जिन्नाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : उद्योग निदेशक, मध्य प्रदेश के पास पंजीकृत इन्दौर डिवीजन के लघु एककों की संख्या, जो कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 को 6315 थी, 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को बढ़ कर लगभग 7800 हो गई है।

Instances of the Misuse of the Power Conferred by M.I.S.A.

55909. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gross misuse of the powers conferred by the Maintenance of Internal Security Act have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, how many such instances have been reported and from what States; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop such undemocratic misuse of power by the Executive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to ensure that all authorities competent to exercise powers under the MIS Act, 1971 are fully conversant with the requirements of the Constitution and the Act and that these requirements are strictly adhered to while making use of these powers. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been requested that while confirming detention orders issued by District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, they should satisfy themselves that the requirements of the law and the Constitution have been fully met.

Seminar of the Experts on the Transfer of Technology

5910. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a Seminar of the Experts on 'the transfer of Technology' in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated in the Seminar; and

(c) the broad recommendations made in the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir. A three day International Seminar on Transfer of Technology was held from December 11, 1972 to December 13, 1972 at New Delhi.

(b). The Seminar was attended by experts from India and 35 foreign countries, consultants, representatives from UNIDO and 8 other international organisations. A list of participants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/73.]

(c) The main recommendations and suggestions of the Seminar are

contained in the 'CSIR News—Vol. 23' dated 15th February, 1973, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

Documentary Film on Kumaran Asan, poet of Kerala

5911. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Films Division have decided to produce a documentary film on Kumaran Asan, the famous poet and social reformer of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the length of the film and other features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The production of the film on Kumaran Asan by the Films Division, has been held over, as the Government of Kerala are understood to be producing a documentary film on him.

Setting up of Industries in Kerala

5912. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start any new industry in the State of Kerala under the central sector or with central assistance during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Instrumentation Limited, Kota—a

fully owned Central Government Undertaking, have a proposal to establish their second unit at Palghat (Kerala) for the manufacture of control valves and allied items in the first instance. The investment on this project is estimated at Rs. 2.80 crores with an employment potential of 600 to begin with. Action to set up this unit at Palghat would progress during the year 1973-74.

The Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.—a fully owned Central Government Undertaking, have a proposal to set up a newsprint project in the District of Kottayam (Kerala) for an annual capacity of 80,000 tonnes newsprint (including magazine paper) at an approximate cost of Rs. 35 crores. Preliminary action in this connection would be taken in the year 1973-74.

Memo from artistes of Calicut Radio Station

5913. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the artistes of Calicut Radio Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various demands put forward by the staff artists of Calicut and the action taken on them are indicated below:—

Demand	Remarks
1. Raise the age of retirement to 60 years for staff artists.	Government have already agreed to grant extensions upto the age of 60 to staff artists belonging to certain creative groups viz. musicians instrumentalists conductors and composers, if they are otherwise fit.
2. Provide gratuity to all staff artists on retirement.	This is being examined by Government.
3. Immediately start job evaluation and finish it within one month.	The National Productivity Council have already commenced the work and are likely to submit their report after a few months.
4. Bring back to Delhi all the staff artists transferred to Bombay consequent upon the shifting of Vividh Bharati.	It has already been decided to freeze vacancies at Delhi and in nearby stations in the categories concerned so as to enable the transfer back of the Vividh Bharati staff artists at present at Bombay. In pursuance of this decision two Producers, one announcer, three Production Assistants and one script Writer have already been transferred to Delhi or other stations of their choice.
5. Stop operation of SIU report.	The SIU report is still under examination in Government.

Demand	Remarks
6. Immediately set up joint consultative Machinery at all levels.	Informal Consultative Committees for staff artists have already been set up at all levels, viz. at the level of the Ministry, Directorate General, All India Radio and the stations.
7. Formulate and implement fair promotion policy in consultation with the staff Artists Union.	Recruitment rules have been framed after taking into consideration the suggestions made by the AIR Staff Artists Union and these provide reasonable avenues of promotion to staff artists working in AIR consistent with the requirements of the services.
8. Pay 8.33% bonus to all staff artists and all AIR employees for the year 1971-72.	Employees of AIR are not entitled to bonus under the payment of Bonus Act, 1965. A decision to the contrary cannot be taken in isolation from general policy in respect of Government employees.
9. Extra pay for extra work and work and overtime for national holidays etc.	Extra remuneration for extra work is already being paid.
Grant of pension to freedom fighters from Kerala	Engineering graduates and diploma holders selected under the practical stipendiary scheme in Kerala
5914. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADDANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:	5915. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
(a) the total number of the applications received from Kerala for grant of pension to freedom fighters; and	(a) the number of engineering graduates and diploma holders selected under the practical stipendiary scheme in Kerala State so far and the number proposed to be selected under the said scheme during the year 1973-74; and
(b) the number of sanctioned applications?	(b) whether Government propose to enlarge the scope of the said scheme as far as the Kerala State is concerned?
THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 4,076 applications have been received.	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Under the practical stipendiary scheme, an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was allocated to Kerala State by the Ministry of Education for placement
(a) 565 cases have been approved for pension.	

of 180 Engineering degree/diploma holders in 1972-73 but information regarding the number of persons actually placed under the scheme during the current year is not available. In 1973-74, it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the scheme and the State Government has been advised to formulate proposals for placement of a larger number of candidates under the scheme.

Role of C.P.I. in Andhra Pradesh

5916. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Shri N. G. Ranga published in 'Motherland' dated the 13th March, 1973 that C.P.I. is engineering Civil war in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen the news report in question.

(b) Government's attitude towards the complex problems of Andhra Pradesh had been explained in the House.

Service conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees

5917. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the main points of the circulars issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in respect of the appointments/promotions/service conditions of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees for the period from 1st January, 1970 to 31st December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No.LT-4712/73.]

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Under Secretaries in Government of India

5918. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts of Under Secretaries in the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 1st January, 1973;

(b) the number of Under Secretaries in various Ministries/Departments actually working on these posts on 1st January, 1973;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them; and

(d) whether it is correct that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Under Secretaries is not in accordance with their percentage of representation; if so, whether Government propose to promote S.C./S.T. Section Officers as Under Secretaries and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Information being collected. Statement will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) As there is no separate reservation laid down for the posts of Under Secretaries, the question does not arise.

Withdrawing of ban on recruitment in Government Establishments

5919. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the ban on recruitment in Government Establishments completely; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). There is no general ban on recruitment in Government Establishments. However, there is a limited ban on direct recruitment to certain categories of Class III and Class IV posts. This ban is proposed to be reviewed after the Third Pay Commission's recommendations have been considered by the Government.

Cheaper T.V. model designed by the radio and electricals manufacturing Company Limited, Bangalore

5920. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company Limited (R.E.M.C.O.) in Bangalore has been successful in designing a new model of T.V. which would be cheaper than any existing model;

(b) if so, the salient features of this new model set and the cost thereof including excise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure large scale manufacture of this cheaper T.V. set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b).

Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company Limited (REMCO) Bangalore, (which is a Public Sector Undertaking of the Government of Mysore) have released on March 10, a 19" TV set under the name 'Jyotsna'. The set which is designed for single-channel reception employs 14 valves and is priced at Rs. 1935.50 including excise duty of Rs. 143 and sales tax of Rs. 235.50.

(c) TV sets as manufactured in this country employ different designs resulting in different ex-factory prices. They also have varying foreign exchange components and have different performance characteristics, particularly in terms of maintenance. Government do not intend, at this stage, to standardise on a single design but have prescribed a uniform pack value for units in the small scale sector.

Adulteration and black marketing of cement in Assam

5921. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adulteration and black marketing in cement are going on in Assam and other North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No specific complaints have been received regarding adulteration of cement and black marketing in Assam and other North Eastern States.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा और झांसी जिलों
के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
केन्द्र

5922. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा और
झांसी जिलों के अन्तर्गत उन गांवों के,
तहसीलवार, नाम क्या हैं जिनमें सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन केन्द्र हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त जिलों में उन गांवों के
नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वर्ष 1973-74 में
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने
का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन
बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). वांछित
सूचना एक विवरण पत्र में सभा पटल पर
रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।
देखिए संख्या LT-4713/73]।

**Thefts and Burglaries in North Avenue,
New Delhi**

5923. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of thefts
and burglaries in the area catered by
North Avenue Police Station in New

Delhi have been on an increase, and
if so, the number of such cases in
the area during 1970, 1971 and 1972
so far;

(b) whether the police station staff
refuse to register cases of this kind
when reported to them and leave the
culprits scot-free even when they are
caught red-handed;

(c) the number of cases during
this period wherein the culprits were
not prosecuted even when stolen goods
had been recovered from their posses-
sions and in how many cases the
accused were (i) convicted, and (ii)
acquitted; and

(d) the steps taken to reshuffle re-
orientate the police station staff for
effective security of the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

Cases	1970	1971	1972	1973 (upto 28-2-1973)
Burglary	2	4	7	Nil
Theft	4	4	7	Nil

(b) No such complaint has come to
notice.

(c) There was no case in which the
accused could not be prosecuted in
spite of effecting recovery of stolen
goods from his possession.

The number of cases of burglary and theft in which accused were convicted or acquitted is indicated below:—

Year	Burglary		Theft	
	convicted	acquitted	convicted	acquitted
1970	2	..	1	..
1971	..	..	1	..
1972	1	..	..	..
1973 (upto 28-2-1973)	..	..	..	..

(d) The staff is normally replaced on the completion of their tenure of posting or on administrative grounds, as and when required.

Monitoring and Evaluation Organisation on Implementation of projects

5924. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Monitoring and Evaluation Organisation on Implementation of Projects will also include centrally sponsored projects; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir on a selective basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress Achieved by Central Information Service

5925. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Central Information Service came into being; and

(b) the progress made by the said Service so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) the Central Information Service was constituted on March 1, 1960.

(b) There were 612 posts in the various grades of the Service at its initial constitution; the Service now consists of 984 posts. A statement indicating the grade structure of the Service on March 1, 1960 and as on March 31, 1973 is attached.

STATEMENT

No. of posts as on 1-3-1960	Grade structure and pay scale	No. of posts as on 31-3-1973
Nil	Selection Grade (Rs. 2500—125/2-2750)	
1	Senior Administrative Grade (i) (Senior Scale—Rs. 1800—100—2000)	5
2	(ii) (Junior Scale —Rs. 1600—100—1800)	10
9	Junior Administrative Grade (i) (Senior Scale—Rs. 1300—60—1600)	17
8	(i) (Junior Scale—Rs. 1100—50—1400)	15
83	Grade I (Rs. 700—40—1100—50/2—1250)	152
68	Grade II (Rs. 400—400—450—30—500—35—570—EB—35—95)	132
137	Grade III (Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800)	172
304	Grade IV (Rs. 270—10—290—15—410—EB—15—485)	480

Appointment Against Grade IV Prior to Commencement of CIS

5926. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria, including age, qualifications etc., adopted for regularisation of candidates appointed departmentally by his Ministry against Grade IV posts prior to the commencement of CIS; and

(b) whether regularisation of departmental candidates as mentioned above was done under provision of the Central Information Service Rules, if so, the number of the rule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Information Service was constituted on 1st March, 1960. Prior to that

date 142 persons had been selected and appointed, departmentally, at different times to various posts proposed to be included in Grade IV of the Service by the respective participating organisations of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the basis of qualifications, experience, age limits, etc., prescribed, with due regard to the requirements of the posts, and not according to a uniform set of criteria.

2. 31 candidates were eligible under Rule 2(b) (i) of the CIS Rules, 1959, for consideration for appointment to Grade IV of the Service at its initial constitution. Their suitability was determined by a selection committee set up under Rule 5 of the Rules, with member of the Union Public Service Commission as President and departmental representatives as members. They were appointed to Grade IV on the recommendation of the Committee and with the approval of the Commission.

3. 108 persons were declared departmental candidates with the concurrence of the Commission under Rule 2(b)(ii) of the C.I.S. Rules. The suitability of these officers for appointment to Grade IV at its initial constitution of the Service was also determined by a selection committee, with a member of the Commission as Chairman, and were appointed to that grade under Rule 5 on the recommendation of the committee and with the approval of the Commission. Two candidates had resigned and one did not wish to be considered for appointment to the Service.

C.I.S. Grade IV Examination, 1964

5927. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, appointed departmentally by the Ministry against Grade IV posts prior to the date of commencement of Central Information Service;

(b) whether the copy of appointment order of such employees mentioned above would be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the actual number of employees from amongst the employees as mentioned above who were declared departmental candidates against the competitive post of Central Information Service Grade IV examination, 1964?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 142.

(b) Orders of appointment were issued to the selected candidates by the concerned media organisation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Specimen copies of such orders will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) 101 persons were appointed to Grade IV as 'departmental candidates' against vacancies reported earlier to Union Public Service Commission for direct recruitment. Of the remaining 41 out of 142 officers, 31 had already been appointed to Grade IV at its initial constitution as 'departmental candidates' under Rule 2(b)(i); 7 were appointed under Rule 5, read with Rule 2(b)(ii), 2 had resigned and 1 did not wish to be considered for the Service.

Departmental Candidates Absorbed at Initial constitution of C.I.S.

5928. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of departmental candidates directly absorbed in Grade IV of the Central Information Service at the initial constitution of the Service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The Central Information Service was constituted on March 1, 1960. One hundred and twenty eight departmental candidates were appointed to Grade IV of the C.I.S. with effect from that date; and 108 more persons were approved by the Union Public Service Commission subsequently for appointment to the Service at its initial constitution.

A.I.R. employees suspended on charge of bigamy

5929. **SHRI DALIP SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of employees suspended on the charge of bigamy during the last three years in A.I.R., New Delhi; and the number of cases in which charge-sheets have been changed more than once?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): No employee of All India

Radio was placed under suspension on the charge of bigamy nor was any charge-sheet modified during the last three years.

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 23 on the 21st February, 1973 regarding dispersal of industries in backward areas and state:

नारियल जटा उद्योग पर उपकर

5930. श्री धर्मराव अकजलपुरकर :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नारियल जटा बोर्ड ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान नारियल जटा पर उपकर की कुल कितनी राशि वसूल की; और

(ख) नारियल जटा उद्योग के विकास पर सरकार ने कितनी राशि व्यय की ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियोउरहमान अन्सारी) : (क) कांयर बोर्ड कांयर पर उपकर वसूल नहीं करता । किन्तु निर्यात के लिए नारियल की जटा से बनाए गए सभी प्रकार के फाइबरों, धागों और उत्पादों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 98 पैसे प्रति क्विन्टल की दर से उपकर वसूल किया जाता है । 1971-72 में भारत सरकार द्वारा उपकर के रूप में कुल 2,94,905.54 रुपये की राशि वसूल की गई ।

(ख) कांयर बोर्ड के माध्यम से कांयर (नारियल जटा) उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए 1971-72 में सरकार ने 18.94 लाख रुपये व्यय किए ।

Licences issued for starting industries in backward areas of Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam

5931. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to

(a) how many licences were issued for starting industries in the backward areas during the last two years and how many of them were given to Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram separately; and

(b) the types of industries to be set up in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 76 Industrial Licences were issued in each of the two years 1971 and 1972 for starting industries in backward areas. Out of these two relate to Tripura and one to Meghalaya.

(b) Cement and food processing industries.

Broadcasting in Tripura Language from Akashvani, Calcutta

5932. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that broadcasts in Tripuri language made from Akashvani, Calcutta are not audible even in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the Centre and timing for making broadcast audible there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The quality of reception of Tripuri programmes relayed from Calcutta is not satisfactory on Medium Wave but satisfactory on Short Wave.

(b) It has been decided to shift the Tripuri programmes from Calcutta to Agartala shortly.

Reservations for Scheduled Tribes in Tribal Development Block, Tripura

5933. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no tribal has been appointed in Class I and II posts in the Tribal Development Block of Tripura;

(b) whether posts for all categories, including Class I and II in various Governmental Departments in Tripura including Tribal Development Block, are reserve for candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the percentage of reservations made in different categories in the various Departments; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The information has been called from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Shortage of Raw Movie Films

5934. SHRI R. V. BADE:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of raw movie films and some audiovisual equipments like specialised lenses, etc; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI BHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of production of Salt

5935. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of salt per tonne in the different production Centres;

(b) Ex-factory price of salt per tonne in different places of manufacture; and

(c) present selling price of salt per kilo in different North Eastern States of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The cost of production of salt is generally between Rs. 12/- and Rs. 30/- per metric tonne, varying from place to place and producer to producer, bulk of whom are in the private sector.

(b) The ex-factory prices of salt at various centres are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Retail prices of salt in the North Eastern parts of the country are as follows:—

	Price in Paise per Kg.
[Meghalaya	35 to 40
Tripura	40 to 70
[Manipur	40 to 50
Mizoram	40
[Assam	30 to 40
Nagaland	30 to 40
Arunachal Pradesh	30 to 40

STATEMENT
Ex-factory price of salt

S. No.	State	Average ex-factory price of salt per metric tonne (excluding cess & gunny bags)
		Rs.
1	Rajasthan	<i>Sambhar</i>
		Kyal salt*
		59.00
		Pan salt (uniodised)*
		50.00
		Pan salt (iodised)*
		47.00
		Reshta salt*
		60.00
		Pachbadhra
		25.70
		Phalodi
		19.00
		Sujangarh
		41.10
		Kuchaman city
		27.50
2.	Tamil Nadu	<i>Tuticorin</i>
		22.40
		<i>Madras</i>
		22.50
3.	Andhra Pradesh	<i>Naupada group</i>
		<i>Wisakhapatnam group</i>
		41.50
4.	Gujarat	<i>Jamnagar :</i>
		Kurkutch salt*
		18.10
		Crushed salt*
		28.60
		<i>Kharaghoda :</i>
		Public Sector*
		32.00
		Private Sector*
		37.50
		<i>Dharangadhra</i>
		55.10
5.	Maharashtra	<i>Uran :</i>
		Kuppa salt*
		46.40
		Vajna salt*
		36.10
		Kurkutch salt*
		48.50
		<i>Bhandup :</i>
		Kuppa Salt*
		60.80
		Vajna salt*
		49.00
		Kurkutch salt*
		44.20
		<i>Bhayander :</i>
		Kuppa salt*
		48.10
		Vajna salt*
		38.90
		Kurkutch salt*
		45.00
6.	Orissa	<i>Humma</i>
		37.30
7.	West Bengal	<i>Contai</i>
		111.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	<i>Mandi (Mine) :</i>
		Rock salt*
		135.00
		Pan salt*
		240.00
		Refined salt (packed)*
		300.00

Public Sector companies under Ministry of Industrial Development

5936. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Public Sector companies formed by his Ministry;

(b) the number of Directors in each of these companies; and

(c) facilities including daily fees, honorarium, T.A., given to the Directors of each of these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4714/73.]

Closure of small scale engineering units in Mysore

5937. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any small scale engineering units have recently been closed in the Mysore State; and

(b) if so, their number and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of paper mills in and Nagaland.

5938. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure to be incurred on the paper mills proposed to be set up in Assam and Nagaland separately;

(b) the total quantity of pulp and paper to be produced by each of the mills;

(c) the progress made so far in establishment of these mills; and

(d) when they will go in production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4715/73.]

Issue of licences to Corporations ..setting up of industries in Assam

5939. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences by Government to (i) Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, (ii) Assam Major Industries Development Corporation Limited, and (iii) Agro-Industries Corporation of Assam during last three years;

(b) the number of licences actually utilised and the Industries set by each of them; and

(c) the number of licences utilised by these corporations so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). During the years 1970, 1971 and 1972, no industrial licence has been issued in the name of Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Limited or Agro-Industries Corporation of Assam. So far as this Ministry is aware, there is no company named "Assam Major Industries Development Corporation". It appears that the reference is to the Assam State Industrial Development Corporation. During this period, three industrial licences were issued to the Assam State Industrial Development Corporation and one industrial licence was issued in favour of Assam Cement Ltd., a State Government Undertaking which has since gone to Meghalaya. These licences, which relate to sugar, portland cement, methanol, formalin, glue, caustic chlorine and hydrochloric acid, at various stages of implementation.

Appointment of Secretary to Andaman and Nicobar Administration

5940. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal Engineer/Chief Engineer under Manipur, N.E.F.A. and Tripura Administration were also acting as Secretaries to the respective Administration;

(b) Whether Government of India had accepted in principle to allow the Chief Engineer of Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board to act as Additional Secretary to the same Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the same uniform policy could not be followed in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Administration as well?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) In 1968, when Manipur was a Union territory, the Principal Engineer, Public Works Department, Manipur, was allowed by the Local Administration to function as Ex-Officio Additional Secretary in respect of Public Works Department only. This arrangement was short lived.

In Arunachal Pradesh Administration (formerly N. E. F. A.), there is no Chief Engineer or Principal Engineer. The Superintending Engineer, Circle I, is functioning as Ex-Officio Secretary under an order issued by the Administration.

When Tripura was a Union territory, the Principal Engineer was designated in May, 1961, as Ex-Officio Secretary of the Public Works Department including Electricity and Irrigation.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that the Chief Engineer of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has not been declared as Ex-Officio Secretary either by the State Government or by the Government of India.

(c) The Principal Engineer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been declared as Ex-officio Secretary (Public Works) Andaman and Nicobar Administration with effect from the 22nd February, 1973.

Approval of Schemes for Providing Employment during Current Year

5941. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved schemes worth Rs. 42 crore for the current year for providing Employment for the educated unemployed in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the different schemes together with the estimated employment opportunities that could be created under each; and

(c) What was the total amount sanctioned for similar schemes during the last year with respective employment potential under each and how much of the targets could be achieved during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission had approved special employment schemes for educated unemployed involving an outlay of Rs. 57.63 crores during the year 1972-73. In addition, a Central assistance of Rs. 27 crores was also allocated to various States and Union Territories for Special Employment Programmes to benefit both educated as well as uneducated job seekers. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 16.11 crores had been allocated for schemes for educated unemployed, of which Rs. 13.48 crores were released to the State Governments and Union Territories. The scheme-wise details regarding the allocations made and the employment generated by them in 1971-72 and the employment expected in 1972-73 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4716/73.]

Assessment of Schemes for Providing Employment

5942. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the achievements of the different schemes that were launched during the last two years either exclusively by the Central Government or by the State Governments with substantial Central assistance for generating employment both among the educated and uneducated unemployed persons in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the different schemes launched and the total amount of money spent under each during the period with the number of persons could be given employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the amounts allocated and the employment generated under the Special Employment and Welfare Programmes during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4717/73.]

पांचवीं योजना के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायता

5943. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली सहायता के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम ने उक्त योजना के लिए कितनी सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से 1972-79 के वर्षों में, जिनमें पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1974-79) आती है, के दौरान मिलने वाली सहायता के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से परियोजनावार तदर्थ आधार पर तकनीकी सहायता मिली थी। परन्तु 1 जनवरी, 1972 से कार्यक्रम दृष्टिकोण का सूत्रपात किया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के निवेशों का उपयोग, प्राप्त करने वाले देशों के राष्ट्रीय विकास उद्देश्यों के साथ सामंजस्य बिठा कर किया जाता है। 1972-76 की अवधि के लिए भारत (संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम) प्रमण्डल कार्यक्रम में 123 बड़ी परियोजनाएँ हैं जिनके पूरक के रूप में कृषि, सिंचाई, बिजली, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान, उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकी, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, विदेश व्यापार, आवास और शहरी विकास जैसे अर्थ व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की छोटी परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। भारतीय कार्यक्रम को सात वर्षों की अवधि में फैला कर 1979 तक बढ़ाया गया है ताकि इसे पांचवीं योजना के साथ समन्वित किया जा सके।

(ग) 1972-76 की अवधि के लिए भारत के लिए अनुमोदित निर्देशक आयोजन संकड़े 500 लाख डॉलर हैं।

Works and Housing Ministry's Proposal regarding appointment of Assistant Engineers from Graduate/Non-Graduate Junior Engineers

5944. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDA RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing have sent a proposal for fixing a quota of 50:50 for the appointment of graduate and non-graduate Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineers and the consequential amendments to the Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Engineers and subsequently the matter was discussed many times with the officers concerned recently and requested to clear the proposal as quickly as possible; and

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay to dispose the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). It is correct that a proposal for the amendment of the Recruitment Rules relating to the posts of Assistant Engineer in the Central Public Works Department was received in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from the Ministry of Work and Housing. As the proposal involved several legal and service aspects which required further consideration, the matter has been under discussion with them. The Ministry of Law had also to be consulted. Representations have also been received from the Union Engineers Associations on behalf of both graduates and non-graduates putting forward their respective points of view on the proposed amendment. Certain clarifications which were considered necessary for a proper examination of the case have since been received from the Ministry of Works and Housing

recently and the matter is under examination in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. It would also be necessary to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Ministry of Works and Housing, before coming to a final decision.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल में विदेशी एजेन्सी का हाथ होना ।

5945. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली इंजीनियरों और कर्मचारियों की जनवरी, 1973 में जो हड़ताल हुई थी, उसमें किसी विदेशी एजेन्सी का हाथ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बस्ती (उत्तर प्रदेश) का विकास

5946. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिले बस्ती में औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश एग्री इण्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन (कृषि उद्योग

निगम) लिमिटेड ने बस्ती में ट्रैक्टर तथा अन्य कृषि औजारों की मरम्मत हेतु एक उपभोक्ता सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किया है । कारपोरेशन का वहां डिब्बे और बोतल भराई का भी एक एकक चलाने का विचार है । उत्तर प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम ने एक खाण्डसारी एकक स्थापित कर लिया है और चीनी मिट्टी का एक एकक बनने वाला है ।

Survey for Social Disabilities of Harijans and Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh

5947. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in the field of social disabilities of Harijans and Adivasis in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) the scheme Government has framed to remove the disabilities to which Harijans and Adivasis are subjected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Details of various surveys conducted, and the findings of these surveys, will be found in the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65, 1966-67 and 1969-70 laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1967, 24th April, 1968 and 22nd December, 1971.

(c) All the schemes under the Backward Classes Sector are aimed at removing the disabilities of Harijans and Adivasis and raising their educational and economic status.

Distribution of Awards to Home Guards

5948. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to distribute medals to Home Guards and Officers who rendered meritorious services during the Emergencies and otherwise in Home Guards Organisation Delhi is under consideration; and

(b) if so, what will be criteria for grant of Medals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence have instituted a Sangram Medal which is awardable to all the Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel in Border States. A proposal is, however, under consideration to award this medal to Civil Defence volunteers and those Home Guards who manned the Civil Defence services in Civil Defence towns, including Delhi also.

A proposal is also under consideration to institute the following two medals;

(1) President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal.

(2) Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals.

The criteria for the award of these medals are distinguished and meritorious services respectively, or acts

of gallantry. Home Guards and Civil Defence volunteers all over the country who render distinguished/meritorious services or perform acts of gallantry will be eligible for these medals.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees in U.P.S.C.

5949. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff strength of the Union Public Service Commission in Gazetted, Non-gazetted and class IV categories;

(b) the total staff strength belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these categories;

(c) the reasons for not maintaining the required percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in various categories; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to fill in the reserved posts in gazetted and higher non-gazetted categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The position is as follows:—

Category	Total staff strength	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes
Gazetted	123	5	2
Non-Gazetted	745	83	5
Class IV	229	77	12

Out of the total gazetted and non-gazetted strength of 123 and 745 indicated above; 108, and 607 respectively belong to organized services whose controlling authority is not the U.P.S.C. In respect of these organized services, necessary steps to maintain the required percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes are taken at source by the respective cadre controlling authorities. The position in regard to the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst the members of the organized services working in the Union Public Service Commission is as follows:—

Category	Total No. of employers working in the UPSC belonging to organized services	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes
Gazetted	108	5	2
Non-Gazetted	607	68	4

(c) and (d). Recruitment to posts/services in the Office of the Union Public Service Commission is being made in accordance with the orders governing reservation of vacancies for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Adequate steps have also been taken to fill the reserved vacancies by the appointment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Wherever necessary, such posts are advertised in the press if adequate response is not received from the Employment Exchanges.

Orders Re. Seniority Benefits to re-Employed Ex-Servicement

5950. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders extending the scope of the seniority benefits to ex-servicemen absorbed in all the Departments; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Apparently the Question seeks information as to whether ex-servicemen who were/are absorbed in all Departments of Government of India were/are given the benefits of their past service in Armed Forces for purposes of seniority in posts in which they were/are re-employed. Broadly, the position is that, prior to 22th December 1959, except in Departments/Offices where a different rule of seniority was adopted with the prior concurrence of Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms), seniority of Central Government employees was determined on the basis of length of service in the grade or in an equivalent grade, "service in an equivalent grade" being defined as service on a rate of pay exceeding the minimum of the time scale of the pay attached to the post in which seniority was to be determined. Accordingly, ex-servicemen appointed prior to 22nd

December 1959 in Departments/Offices where the above-mentioned principles were applicable, could count such service in the Armed Forces for the purpose of seniority.

With effect from 22nd December 1959, fresh seniority principles were promulgated, replacing the principle of length of service etc. mentioned above. After the promulgation of these revised principles, ex-service-men on their appointment to Departments/Offices in which the revised principles are applicable, are not entitled to count their service in the Armed Forces for the purpose of seniority.

बई दिल्ली में दुकानों से प्राचीन मूर्तियां बरामद होना

5951. श्री चन्डूलाल चन्द्राकर :

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने नई दिल्ली के एक होटल में पुरानी वस्तुएं बेचने वाली एक दुकान पर छापा मार कर 12 प्राचीन मूर्तियां बरामद की हैं ;

(ख) उक्त मूर्तियां कहां-कहां से चुराई गई थीं और क्या सभी तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा चुका है ;

(ग) क्या इन मूर्तियां चुराने वालों का सम्बन्ध किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह से है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अभी तक मालूम नहीं है ।

(ग) अभी तक मालूम नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) मामले की जांच हो रही है और अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ।

Complaints against Hindustan Pilkingtons

5952. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the firm Hindustan Pilkingtons in the optical trade manufacturing fair quantities of white or coloured eye glasses which are allegedly only window glass sheets ultimately surfaced, finished and palmed off to the public as sunglasses etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के मालखान छेदियापूर्वा गांव में
एक हरिजन की हत्या**

5953. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 2 जनवरी, 1973 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि प्रतापगढ़ से लगभग 30 किलोमीटर दूर मालखान छेदियापूर्वा गांव में राजदुलार नामक एक हरिजन की कुछ तथाकथित सवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने रात को गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख): सरकार ने 2 जनवरी, 1973 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित सम्बद्ध समाचार देखा है। राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

**Post Office Facility at Kusimi Village
Distt. Siddhi, M.P.**

5954. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the village of Kusumi District Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh which is the headquarter of the Tribal Block still does not have the basic facility of a Post Office; and

(b) if so, by when a Post Office will be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The village is having the postal facilities of collection and delivery of mails. However, there is no Post Office in the village at present.

(b) it is anticipated that a Post Office if opened in the village will run into a loss beyond the limits prescribed by the P&T Department. The Post Office can, however, be opened if the amount of loss for the first year amounting to Rs. 115.85 is paid by the interested party.

Disparity in Sanctioning Telephone Connections

5955. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many cases people who had applied for telephones more than 8 years ago have not got the telephones, but people who have applied a few months back got their connections; and

(b) whether in many cases the connections are given in the name of persons who are covered under priority category without their knowledge, and the telephones are in use by others?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The position of allotment of telephones in O.Y.T., special and General categories differ from Exchange to Exchange. Whereas in easy Exchanges, people can get telephones on demand even in General category, it is a fact that in certain difficult Exchanges, people have not been able to get telephones for more than 8 years in General category.

(b) No.

Cement Plant in Surplus Zones of the South and West

5956. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Economic Times of 21st November, 1972, stating that there are differences between the Industrial Development and the Finance Ministries over the setting up of cement plants in the surplus zones of the South and West; and

(b) whether Government have studied this report and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of India have seen the report appearing in the Economic Times dated 21st November, 1972 stating *inter alia* that there are differences between the Ministry of Industrial Development and Finance Ministry over the sanctioning of new cement plant in the Southern and Western zones of the country. However, it is denied that there are any difference between the Ministries of Industrial Development and Finance regarding the need for setting up of cement plants in the Southern and Western zones of the country. After taking into account all aspects of the matter, appropriate decision would be taken by the Government of India.

Number of Cases of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in States and Union Territories

5957. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State and

Union Territory since first January, 1971 upto first February, 1973; and

(b) whether intervention by the Central Government is contemplated as suggested in the recent Conference of Chief Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Central Government deplore the occurrence of such incidents. They have requested all the State Governments to impress upon the authorities concerned to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against the Harijans. It has been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned.

Use of Religious Places for Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistani Elements in U.P.

5958. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is within the knowledge of Government that mosques and religious places in the State of U.P. are being used for anti-Indian propaganda by the Pakistani elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): There is no evidence that Mosques and religious places in the State of Uttar Pradesh are being used for anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistani elements.

Defence materials produced in National Instrument Factory, Calcutta

5959. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some defence materials are produced in the National Instrument Factory at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry can expand a specific department in the National Instrument specially for Defence materials; and

(c) what are the basic products of the National Instrument required for the Ministry of Defence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A separate product division exists in National Instruments Limited, Calcutta for production and supply of Infra-red Night Vision Equipment for Defence.

(c) Infra-red Night Vision Equipment and Optic Theodolite.

Central Press Accreditation to President of Delhi Press Reporters Association

5960. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Malik, President of Delhi Press Reporters Association and leading organizer of National Union of Journalists (I) has been given central press accreditation; and

(b) whether the present Principal Information Officer and immediate past Public Relations Manager of Indian Airlines was unaware of a court judgment finding this journalist responsible for cheating IAC and another journalist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) On the request of

the Resident Editor of the Times of India, Shri K. M. Malik, Chief Reporter of the newspaper was given Central Press Accreditation in replacement of the earlier Chief Reporter Shri B. K. Joshi. Shri Malik was granted the accreditation by the Central Press Accreditation Committee taking into account that both the Newspaper and the correspondent himself were duly qualified under the rules.

(b) The Principal Information Officer was aware of the court case, but that case, however, had no bearing on the correspondent's accreditation.

Life expectancy in India

5961. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the United Nations Demographic Year Book which was published recently the male life expectancy in India is 44.89 years, still 11.27 less than that of men born in Sweden which has the highest longevity rate;

(b) whether according to the Year-Book, men in India can expect to live longer than women whereas life expectancy of women is generally higher than that of men throughout the world; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The U.N. Demographic Year Book 1971 (which is the latest available) gives the expectation of life at birth for males in India to be 41.89 years. This relates to the decade 1951—60. For the same decade, the expectation of life at birth for Sweden is found to be 70.86 years resulting in a difference of 28.97 years between the two figures.

(b) and (c). In India as also in some other developing countries as Sri Lanka, Pakistan, etc., the expectation of life at birth of females is lower than that of males, due to comparatively adverse mortality conditions for women.

Jhuggi Jhonpuri clearance campaign in Delhi

5962. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation have launched a Jhuggi-Jhonpuri clearance campaign in the name of cleanliness and beautification of the city;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister and the Home Minister had recently paid a visit to those areas to see the plight of the homeless people who have fallen victims to the said campaign; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the areas affected by the said campaign and the arrangement made for settling those homeless people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that no Jhuggi Jhonpuri were removed under any campaign in the name of cleanliness and beautification. Encroachments from Municipal land were removed on various occasions under the Municipal Corporation Act.

(b) The Prime Minister accompanied by the Home Minister paid a visit to the Kingsway Camp and Timarpur area where some demolitions had taken place because of unauthorised constructions which were creating road blocks.

(c) The Corporation have informed that the encroachments, under the Municipal Corporation Act, were removed from the following sites:

- (1) Mundewalan Road near Motia Khan (Hoshiar Singh Marg).

(2) Desh Bandhu Gupta Road.

(3) Teliwara.

(4) New Delhi Railway Station.

(5) Kingsway Camp.

As there were temporary encroachments at Desh Bandhu Gupta Road and Teliwara, no rehabilitation of any squatter was undertaken. The squatters removed from Mundewalan Road near Motia Khan (Hoshiar Singh Marg), New Delhi Railway Station and Kingsway Camp have been settled according to the Corporation.

Committee on Burn and Company Limited, Howrah

5963. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Burn and Company Limited, Howrah has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the finding of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Schedule for replacing fuel elements in Atomic Power Plants

5964. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schedule has been drawn for replacing fuel elements in Atomic Power Plants; if so, the scheduled periodicity thereof;

(b) whether the prescribed schedule was adhered to in each of the Atomic Plants for changing the fuel elements;

(c) the particulars of such schedules and the actual date or dates when the fuel elements were replaced; and

(d) whether at present fuel elements have been replaced in all the Atomic Plants; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. This has been done for Tarapur which is at present the only operating Station. The reactors at Tarapur operate on an approximately annual fuel cycle. The more exact schedules are, however, determined about 6 to 8 months in advance of the fuelling outage.

(b) The pre-determined schedules are adhered to as far as possible, however, during 1971-72 deviations had to be made to suit the requirements of the grids.

(c) Unit I of TAPS was shut down for its first refuelling on August 17, 1971 as scheduled. It has again been shut down for its second refuelling in January 1973 as per a schedule revised to suit the grid requirements. The refuelling and maintenance works are in progress.

Unit II of TAPS was scheduled for its first refueling around November 1971, but this was postponed till March 23, 1972 to accommodate urgent power requirements of the Maharashtra and Gujarat grids and to enable completion of shutdown jobs in progress on Unit I. The refuelling of Unit II and other works were completed on December 21, 1972. This unit is presently in operation at full load.

(d) The Tarapur reactors have been designed to require replacement of 20 per cent of fuel bundles at each refuelling outage. This has been done during the outages to date.

Alleged monopolising of Radio and T.V. programmes

5965. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints regarding monopolising of Radio and T.V. programmes by twenty-two families only;

(b) whether the wives, daughters, sons and other relatives of Ministers, and Politicians get preferences in selections made for various programmes of A.I.R. and T.V.; and

(c) whether the genuine talents regarding real artistes are neglected during allotment of programmes not through negligence of the authorities concerned but through the lacunae in the rules and if so, what the Ministry proposes to do to overcome this weakness of the rules and conventions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir, but remarks to this effect had appeared in a local English newspaper in its weekly column on radio programmes.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मिजोरम को उपद्रवग्रस्त घोषित किया जाना

5966. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री बरके जार्ज :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे मिजोरम क्षेत्र को 6 मास के लिए उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सशस्त्र मिजो विद्रोहियों की गतिविधियों और विस्फोटों के कारण भारी क्षति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) असम उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत प्रशासक द्वारा दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1973 को जारी की गई एक अधिसूचना द्वारा मिजोरम संघ शासित क्षेत्र को और 6 महीने की अवधि के लिए "उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र" घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) जबकि सशस्त्र मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा सरकारी धन की चोरी के कारण कुछ क्षति हुई है, परन्तु ऐसे विद्रोहियों की तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियों द्वारा हुई क्षति नगण्य बताई गई है।

(ग) ऐसे भूमिगत विद्रोहियों की गतिविधि में वृद्धि को रोकने के उद्देश्य से मिजोरम प्रशासन ने सुरक्षा के कड़े उपाय किए हैं।

Tenure of Secretary, U.P.S.C.

5967. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present incumbent of the post of Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, has been holding this post for the past 9 years;

(b) whether usually the period fixed for holding the post of Secretary, U.P.S.C. is three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping the present incumbent in the post of Secretary, U.P.S.C. for as many as 9 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) and (b). Under Regulation 3 of the U.P.S.C. (Staff) Regulations, 1958 made by the President under clause (b) of article 318 of the Constitution, the Secretary of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission and shall hold office for such period as may be fixed at the time of his appointment. No fixed tenure has been prescribed for the post of Secretary to the Commission. The present Secretary of the Commission was appointed with effect from 22-2-1965 and his tenure was fixed for five years with effect from that date, in the first instance. The term was extended for a further period of three years with effect from 22-2-1970. Pending the selection and appointment of a successor, his term has been further extended for a period of three months with effect from 22-2-1973.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलाबस्ती में कराही ग्राम के हरिजनों के मकानों को लूटा जाना

5968. श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बस्ती में कराही ग्राम के हरिजनों के घरों को वहां के जमींदार तथा अन्य लोगों ने हाल ही में लूट लिया है ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस ने उक्त घटना की रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने से इन्कार कर दिया तथा हरिजनों को गाली दी तथा उन्हें धमका कर पुलिस स्टेशन से भगा दिया; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले की रिपोर्ट जिलाधीश तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक को भी की गई थी; और यदि हां, तो उन्होंने पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा जमींदारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कर्मिक विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) ।

(क) और (ख) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 7 फरवरी, 1973 को जिला बस्ती, थाना कोतवाली, ग्राम कराही के कुछ हरिजनों ने पुलिस में शिकायत की थी कि गांव के कुछ अहीरों ने उनकी एक झोपड़ी में आग लगा दी और उनकी औरतों और बच्चों को भी पीटा था । भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147 / 323 / 436 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला तुरन्त दर्ज किया गया था । विरोधी पक्ष द्वारा भी उसी घटना के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत करने पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147 / 323 / 325 / 336 / 436 के अन्तर्गत प्रतिकारात्मक मामला दर्ज किया गया था । पुलिस ने एक हरिजन तथा दो विरोधी पक्षकारों को गिरफ्तार किया था । 22 फरवरी, 1973 को दोनों मामलों में आरोप पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गये जो निर्णयाधीन हैं । दोनों पक्षों के

19 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107/ 117 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस ने कार्यवाही भी आरम्भ की थी । वह भूमि खण्ड जिसके लिए दोनों पक्षकारों के बीच विवाद हुआ था उसे दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 145 के अधीन जप्त किया गया था ।

(ग) हरिजनों द्वारा की गई एक शिकायत दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 1973 को पुलिस अधीक्षक बस्ती के कार्यालय में प्राप्त हुई थी । इसमें आरोप था कि जब हरिजन आवेदक थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखाने गये तो इसके विपरीत उनके विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और उनको जेल में बन्द किया गया था । दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1973 को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को की गई एक अन्य शिकायत में यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि कोतवाली पुलिस ने हरिजनों की रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने से मना कर दिया था और दूसरी ओर सूचना देने वाले को गिरफ्तार कर लिया था । इस शिकायत को भी पुलिस अधीक्षक को भेज दिया गया था । पुलिस अधीक्षक द्वारा रिपोर्ट दी गई है कि कोतवाली पुलिस द्वारा प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज न करने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत सिद्ध नहीं हुई थी । दोनों पक्षों द्वारा की गई शिकायत दर्ज करने तथा जांच करने में पुलिस ने तुरन्त कार्यवाही की थी । कोतवाली पुलिस का कोई भी पुलिस कर्मचारी गलती पर नहीं पाया गया । अतः पुलिस के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Statement of Assam Minister of Supply on Assam riots

5969. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Ministers were involved in the recent Assam riots as alleged by the Assam Minister of Supply in Lumding on 16th February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Assam. *

Murder of Samyukta, Socialist Party Leader in Bihar

5970. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANVAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Samyukta Socialist party Leaders were pulled out of a bus and killed by a gang of miscreants in Bihar on 26th February, 1973;

(b) whether a judicial inquiry has been set up in the matter; and

(c) whether the Centre had placed its investigating machinery at the disposal of the State Government to enquire into the sordid event?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

राज्यों से साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के बारे में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बातचीत

5971. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्री ने 23 फरवरी, 1973 को विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को शान्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार यथोचित सहायता देगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 401 दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1973 को लोक सभा में दिए गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे मामलों में राज्य सरकारों के साथ सदैव निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से निपटने के लिए केन्द्रीय बलों को तैनात करने समेत सभी सम्भव सहायता भी उपलब्ध करा रही है।

Escape to Nepal by Bihari Muslims who Crossed into Indian Borders from Bangladesh

5972. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihari Muslims who crossed into Indian borders from Bangladesh have gone over to Nepal;

(b) Government's information in this regard; and

(c) whether Indian police have connived in their crossing borders and going over to Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government understand that some non-Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh are in Nepal. The possibility of these persons having crossed over to Nepal from Indian territory cannot be ruled out.

(c) No, Sir.

Plan for Rebel Nagas to Restart Trouble in Nagaland with the Assistance from Foreign Powers

5973. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naga rebels desire to reconcile their relation with the Nagaland Government or renew their hostile activities;

(b) whether any attempt has been made by the rebels to contact Government of India; and

(c) whether any foreign power, is otherwise, helping them to restart trouble in Nagaland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Naga rebels have given no indication of their intentions either way.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is known that some of the misguided Nagas have been maintaining contacts with some foreign countries to obtain training facilities, supplies, arms and ammunition and finances for the Naga rebels.

Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Panel to consider Reports of the Preparatory Committees and Groups

5974. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Joint Panel met in Delhi on 8th February, 1973 to consider reports of various preparatory Committees and groups on specific proposals for greater co-operation between the two countries;

(b) if so, who represented India and USSR in this panel; and

(c) the decisions arrived at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which was set up in accordance with an Agreement signed by India and USSR in Moscow on September 9, 1972, held its first Session in New Delhi from February 9 to February 17, 1973. The two delegations were assisted by their respective experts who began their talks on January 30, 1973.

(b) The composition of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission giving the names of the members of the two sides is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Commission approved the results of the work of the Group of Experts of the two sides. At the

end of the discussions between the two sides, an agreed Protocol was drawn up. This protocol envisages continued cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in fields such as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the development of production, cooperation the production and pro-

cessing of oil and natural gas as well as setting up of additional oil refining capacity, different areas in the field of electronics, science and technology, increase of exports of non-traditional items from India to USSR and the construction of the Calcutta underground railway.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Indian Side

1. Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister for Planning—*Chairman*.
2. Shri B. D. Pande, Cabinet Secretary.
3. Shri M. G. Kaul, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.
4. Shri B. B. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.
5. Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Secretary, Department of Economics.
6. Prof. S. Dhanwan, Secretary, Department of Space.
7. Dr. R. Ramanna, Member, National Committee on Science & Technology.
8. Shri B. K. Sanyal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

Soviet Side

1. Mr. S. A. Skachkov—*Chairman* Chairman, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.
2. Mr. L. N. Efremov, Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee for Science & Technology; Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Side of the Commission.
3. Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.
4. Mr. V. A. Sergeev, Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.
5. Mr. V. B. Spandarian, Member of the USSR State Planning Committee; Chief of Foreign Trade Department.

Self-employment for Educated Unemployed

5975. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme for self employment among the educated unemployed in the country, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) whether any specific schemes in this regard have also been prepared and circulated to the Universities and other educational institutions and also to the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4718/73.]

U.P. Government Scheme for Additional Job opportunities for Educated Unemployed

5976. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted to the Central Government a scheme costing Rs. 30.5 crores for creating additional job opportunities for 86,500 educated unemployed in the financial year 1973-74;

(b) if so, whether in the context of the backwardness of so vast a State the Central Government are prepared to give their assent to the scheme and provide finance to launch this scheme; and

(c) the main outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government has advised to recast and revise the schemes and the matter is under consideration.

50 per cent increase in population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5977. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands has increased by over 50 per cent during the last decade; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The population of Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands has increased by 81.17 per cent during the de-1961-71.

(b) This may be largely due to immigration of people from other States of India.

Impounding of Passport of Shri Kalyan Basu

5978. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the passport of one Shri Kalyan Basu has been impounded; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. An inquiry by the Directorate of Enforcement into the alleged violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 by Shri Kalyan Kumar Basu is in progress. Shri Basu while being interrogated by the Directorate of Enforcement left his passport with the Directorate for purposes of investigation. Subsequently, as per the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the passport has been retained by the Directorate of Enforcement for the purpose of the case.

Allocation of funds for Development of Backward Districts in Gujarat during 1973-74

5979. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the development of backward districts of Gujarat State for the year 1973-74, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Central assistance to the State Government is allocated in the form of block loans and block grants and not earmarked for any specific programmes/schemes or areas. Government of Gujarat have provided an amount of Rs. 3.26 crores in the Annual Plan 1973-74 for the development of Special and

Backward Areas under special schemes over and above the allocations accruing to these areas under normal plan programmes.

Financial Assistance to Haryana for Development of Backward Areas

5980. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Haryana have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the development of backward areas of that State;

(b) if so, whether the demands of that State have since been examined and met by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the areas and projects for which this assistance will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

The Government of Haryana has identified its Southern desert belt comprising the districts of Mahendragarh, Hissar and parts of Gurgaon and Rohtak as backward. From time to time, the State Government has requested the Planning Commission for provision of financial assistance for the development of these areas and as a result, Government of India has already provided assistance to the State in the following manner:

(i) Both Hissar and Mahendragarh districts had been declared as industrially backward and, therefore, eligible

for the sanction of concessional finance from financial institutions.

(ii) Mahendragarh district has been declared entitled to 10 per cent subsidy on account of capital investment against industrial investment.

(iii) Rs. 3.5 crores were sanctioned for the year 1972-73 outside the Plan for the following projects, which would benefit the districts of Mahendragarh and Hissar:

(a) Indira Ghandi Canal:	1.5 crores
(b) B. N. Chakravarty Canal:	1.5 crores
(c) Lining of Hansi Canal:	0.5 crores
TOTAL	3.5 crores

In addition, specific assistance provided to Haryana Government for the following programme may also help in this regard:—

Emergency Agricultural Production Programme: Rs. 428 lakhs.

Funds earmarked for development of Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

5981. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the development of small scale industries in Gujarat State, District-wise for the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): The Planning Commission has approved a total outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs for the year 1973-74 for the development of Village and Small Industries in Gujarat State. It has, however, not been allotted district-wise.

एक्स-रे फिल्मों का आयात

5982. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में एक्स-रे फिल्मों की
कितनी आवश्यकता

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से
कितनी एक्स-रे फिल्मों का आयात किया
गया है और यह आयात किन-किन देशों से
किया गया है; और

(ग) इनका देश में ही उत्पादन करने
के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की
जा रही है जिससे हमारे देश को इन के लिए
विदेशों पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :**

(क) देश में एक्स-रे फिल्मों की
विद्यमान आवश्यकता लगभग 150
लाख वर्ग मीटर प्रतिवर्ष है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 से 1972-73
(अगस्त, 1972 तक) में विदेशों से
आयात की गई एक्स-रे फिल्मों और
प्लेटों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

देश	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (अगस्त 72 तक)
	वर्ग मीटर	वर्ग मीटर	वर्ग मीटर
बेल्जियम . .	174,000	125,000	140,000
चेकोस्लोवाकिया . .	117,000	73,000	99,000
जर्मनी का लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य . .	428,000	276,000	203,000
जर्मनी का संघीय गण- राज्य . .	89,000	235,000	71,000
इटली . .	358,000	—	—
जापान . .	40,000	211,000	37,000
ग्रेट ब्रिटेन . .	739,000	122,000	346,000
अमरीका . .	86,000	32,000	7,000
हंगरी . .	71,000	91,000	—
अन्य . .	18,000	19,000	नगण्य
योग	21,20,000	1184,000	908,000

(ग) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उटकमंड ही देश में एक एक्स-रे फिल्म बनाने वाला एकक है। इसकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 10 लाख वर्ग मीटर प्रतिवर्ष फिल्में बनाने की है। वे आयातित जम्बो रोल्स को भी एक्स-रे फिल्मों में परिवर्तित कर देते हैं। वर्ष 1972-73 में उनका उत्पादन 713,000 वर्ग मीटर हो जाने का अनुमान है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी का विचार पोलिएस्टर आधार पर प्रतिवर्ष 50 लाख वर्ग मीटर चिकित्सा-एक्स-रे फिल्में बनाने का है। जिससे आशा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1980 तक देश की मांग पूरी हो सकेगी।

Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir for Industrial Development

5983. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir State has sought substantial aid for its industrial development plans; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Central assistance to States is given through block loan/grants, on an annual plan basis. The State Government's annual plan 1973-74 envisages Rs. 215 lakhs for industrial development. The total Central assistance approved for Jammu & Kashmir for 1973-74 for various development schemes is Rs. 34.21 crores.

बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) में आदिवासियों के लिए कल्याण योजनाओं की राशि का उपयोग न किया जाना

5984. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिले में आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए चार करोड़ रुपये की योजनाएं मंजूर की गई थी परन्तु इस राशि का अभी तक एक प्रतिशत भी खर्च नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और जब प्राप्त हो जायगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Effect of Andhra agitation on economy of the State

5986. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separatist agitation in Andhra Pradesh has seriously affected the economy of State; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss to the States economy due to the agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). While it is a fact that the economy of Andhra Pradesh has been affected by the agitations in different parts of the State, no precise estimate of the loss has yet been made.

Publicity to 25th Anniversary of India's Independence by Films Division.

5989. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence was not given due publicity by the Films Division of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Films Division have given due publicity to 25th Anniversary of India's Independence through Indian News Reviews and documentary films. A list of films is attached. [Placed in Library. See No.. LT-4719/73.]

Demolition of stalls outside New Delhi Railway Station

5990. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration demolished stalls outside New Delhi Railway Station in the month of January, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether the stall holders were prewarned or notices issued to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation, with the assistance of the Delhi Administration, removed un-authorised encroachments from the pedestrian pavements outside the New Delhi Railway Station in January, 1973. The persons encroaching the pavements were given due notice to shift their goods to the alternative site adjoining the area and were also provided transport.

Beating of a Harijan by caste Hindus in village Khurna, District Monghyr, Bihar

5992. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 23rd January, 1973 a Harijan was beaten by Caste Hindus in village Khurna, Thana Jhajha, District Monghyr, Bihar; and

(b) the action taken by Government against those responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान में काम करने वाले बिजली कर्मचारियों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक भुगतान .

5993. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बी० आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में काम करने वाले बिजली कर्मचारियों को भी अनुग्रहपूर्वक भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको अनुग्रहपूर्वक भुगतान कब किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). जी हां श्रीमान्। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के विद्युत् विभाग के उन कर्मचारियों को अनुग्रहात भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया है जिनकी ड्यूटी दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदान उपक्रम में उनके समान पद वाले कर्मचारियों के अनुरूप हैं।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने कर्मचारियों की पात्रता निश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि उस समय तक उन्हें भुगतान किया जा सके जबकि दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय उपक्रम सामान्यतया भुगतान करता है।

N.C.S.T.'s report on utility of windmill for generating electricity

5996. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert group set up by National Committee on Science & Technology has submitted any report regarding the utility of windmills for generating electricity;

(b) if the windmills can also be used for pumping water for irrigation and drinking; and

(c) whether the report has been considered by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The NCST has set up an expert Group to assess the potentials in utilising windmills for generating electricity as well as for pumping water for irrigation and drinking purposes. The expert Group has not yet submitted its report.

Commutation of death sentence of Amrit Bhushan Gupta

5997. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mercy petition for commutation of the death punishment of Amrit Bhushan Gupta of Delhi, an engineer and literateur, is yet to be considered by the president as reported in the Hindi daily 'Hindustan' dated the 6th March, 1973;

(b) whether he is under treatment in Mental Hospital at Ranchi; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) a portion of the Hospital for Mental Diseases Ranchi has been declared as a 'special prison' under the Prisons Act, 1894, and he is kept there pending treatment.

(c) the mercy petition of condemned prisoner Amrit Bhushan Gupta will be considered on its merits with due regard to general policy.

Telephone sub-Division in Palghat town

5998. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Kerala Circle of P&T for the establishment of an additional Telephone sub-Division in Palghat town;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Orders for the formation of a new Phones Sub Division, with headquarters at Palghat, have been issued.

Cases against officers of Coir Board

5999. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. registered a case as per crime No. 1/73 against officers of the Coir Board;

(b) if so, who are those officers and what are the charges framed against them; and

(c) whether any of the said officers are placed under suspension; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case for investigation under preliminary enquiry No. 1/73 against the Secretary of the Coir Board on 12th January, 1973. The allegations against him are that he had shown undue favour to the publicity firm M/s. Walter Thompson, Bombay now M/s. Hindustan Thompson, in their appointment as advertising consultants to the Coir Board, with consequent pecuniary loss to the Board.

(c) No, Sir, the preliminary enquiry is still in progress.

Outlay for Uttar Pradesh during fifth Plan

6000. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total outlay in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Uttar Pra-

desh was too inadequate to meet the basic needs of the people;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to keep this aspect in view while determining the outlay for Uttar Pradesh during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). It is true that the outlay of Rs. 965 crores fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan of Uttar Pradesh is not commensurate with the problems of the backwardness of the State. However, the decision in this matter had to be taken in the context of the formula for Central Assistance evolved unanimously by the Chief Ministers and the resources for the Fourth Plan mobilised by the State.

As stated in the Approach to the Fifth Plan, special consideration will now be given in the Fifth Plan to the ward States including Uttar Pradesh.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक कारखानों की स्थापना

6001. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में किन स्थानों को चुना गया है; और

(घ) यदि अभी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है तो यह कब तक बना ली जायेगी और उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए स्थानों का चयन किन आधारों पर किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (घ). इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग साधारणतः कोई फैक्ट्री स्वयं स्थापित नहीं करता वरन् सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों तथा राज्य उपक्रमों को इलैक्ट्रानिक्स में नई यूनिटें स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस कार्य में, साथ ही साथ संगठित क्षेत्र तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स महीनों के लिए आवश्यक प्रयोज्यता हेतु, विभाग, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ऐसे यूनिटों की स्थापना के लिए विशेष सावधानी बरत रहा है। पिछड़ेपन का निर्णय करते समय, विभाग किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के विकास स्तर को ध्यान में रखता है और राज्य में नये यूनिटों को तथा क्षेत्रों को जहां ऐसा उद्योग अभी तक पूर्णरूप से विकसित नहीं हुआ है अपना समर्थन प्रदान करता है। विभाग का यह भी मत है कि किसी भी औद्योगिक उपक्रम की प्रयोज्यता को सफल बनाने के लिए ढाँचे से बाहर की सुविधाओं को न्यूनतम स्तर देने की आवश्यकता है।

Imbalance in the Developmental activities among various regions of Uttar Pradesh

6002. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is imbalance in respect of developmental activities amongst the various regions including hill districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to correct the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There are imbalances between the various regions of Uttar Pradesh which are due to many interacting factors such as the nature of topography, relative inaccessibility, lack of infra-structural facilities, poor development of institutional structure as also inadequate attention and the limitations of resources endowment.

The following steps have been taken to correct the regional imbalances between the hills and other areas of U.P.

(a) In the matter of distribution of Plan outlay between the backward regions, the State Government has taken note of their backwardness.

(b) For the hill areas, special pattern of Central assistance was laid down for the Fourth Plan under which the grant component was fixed at 50 per cent as compared to 30 per cent for the rest of the State.

(c) Plan expenditure for the hill districts has been earmarked for ensuring that there is no diversion of Plan outlays to other areas.

(d) The State Government has set up the Parvatiya Vikas Nigam which is responsible for mobilising the institutional finance and undertaking the commercial projects in the hill region.

(e) A multipurpose project has been in operation in Almora since 1969. One of the main objective of the project is to take up high yielding and other important varieties programme in selected areas. This project has also

been imparting training to farmers about improved agricultural practices.

(f) (The Planning Commission has set up a Committee of Direction for the development of hill areas under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission. As a result of the deliberations of this Committee, steps have been taken to obtain more reliable data relating to prevailing land use operations, crop rotations and productivity in agriculture as well as horticulture. A number of Study/Working Groups have already been set up at the instance of the Committee of Direction. The reports of these Groups are in the process of finalisation.

(g) For the other backward regions, the State Government has set up two Corporations namely, the Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam and Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam. These will also be responsible for mobilizing institutional finance and undertaking the commercial projects in these regions.

(h) 36 Districts have been identified as "industrially backward" and are eligible for concessional finance from the financing institutions. Out of these, 6 districts are located in the hill region of U.P. In so far as 10 per cent capital subsidy for industrial ventures is concerned, Almora District in the U.P. Hills in addition to Basti, Ballia, Faizabad, Jhansi and Rai Bareille have been selected.

(i) In the drawing up of proposals for the minimum need programme to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the State Government has taken note of the levels of development reached in the sectors related to minimum needs, and it is expected that in the matter of items of social consumption, the disparities between various regions of the State will be narrowed down by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. In this connection, the need of the Hill Areas are being separately identified.

Booking of persons for 'Charcha Ka Vishya Hai'

6003. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) since when the programme 'Charcha Ka Vishya Hai' from Delhi Station is being broadcast; and

(b) what criteria have been fixed for booking persons for the said programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) From 15th January, 1972.

(b) The primary considerations which guide All India Radio in booking a person for a programme are:—

1. Standing in his particular field of activity/specialisation.
2. his suitability from the point of view of requirements of the broadcasting medium such as his capacity to communicate intelligently with listeners, the suitability of voice, delivery etc.
3. availability of the person.

Staff on Commercial Broadcasting Service, Chandigarh and Jullundur

6004. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the designations of the persons working on the Staff of Commercial Broadcasting Service, Chandigarh and Jullundur; and

(b) the reasons for not sending them to their respective stations uptil now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(b) The following members of staff are operating from commercial Broadcasting Service, Delhi:—

(1) Programme Executive	
(2) Production Assistant (Senior Grade)	3
(3) General Assistant	2

It has not been possible to transfer this staff to Chandigarh/Jullundur for administrative reasons (mainly accommodation and technical staff)

Statement

I. Sanctioned Strength of Chandigarh (CBS) Regular Posts

1. Assistant Station Engineer	.	.	.	.	.	1
2. Addl. Station Director	.	.	.	.	.	1
3. Senior Correspondent	.	.	.	.	.	1
4. News Editor	.	.	.	.	.	1
5. Correspondent	.	.	.	.	.	1
6. Asstt. News Editor	.	.	.	.	.	1
7. Programme Executive	.	.	.	.	.	3*
8. Senior Engineering Assistant	.	.	.	.	.	4
9. Senior Mechanic	.	.	.	.	.	1
10. Mechanic	.	.	.	.	.	2
11. Transmission Executive	.	.	.	.	.	4
12. Librarian	.	.	.	.	.	1
13. Field Reporter	.	.	.	.	.	1
14. Accountant	.	.	.	.	.	1
15. Storekeeper	.	.	.	.	.	1
16. Clerk Grade I	.	.	.	.	.	2
17. Stenographer	.	.	.	.	.	3
18. Clerk Grade II	.	.	.	.	.	4
19. Motor Driver	.	.	.	.	.	2
20. Peon	.	.	.	.	.	4
21. Farash	.	.	.	.	.	1
22. Chowkidar	.	.	.	.	.	1
23. Sweeper	.	.	.	.	.	1
24. Mali	.	.	.	.	.	1

*One of these is located in Delhi (CBS)

Staff Artists Posts

25. Announcer (Int. Grade)	.	.	.	.	.	0
26. General Assistant/Copyist	.	.	.	.	.	2

**II. Sanctioned Strength of Jullundur (CBS)
Regular Posts**

1. Transmission Executive 2

Staff Artists Posts

2. Announcer (Int. Grade) 9
3. General Assistant/Copyist 2

III. Staff sanctioned at CBS Delhi for CBS Chandigarh/Jullundur

Staff Artists Posts

1. Production Assistant (Senior Grade) 3
2. General Asslistant 2

Communal clash at Bombay

6005. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a communal
clash during celebrations of their vic-
tories in Bombay Corporation Elec-
tions by two communal parties on 11th
March, 1973;

(b) whether this clash resulted in
police firing and deaths;

(c) whether there was any plan to
engineer communal clashes by some
communal forces; and

(d) what were the actual causes and
forces behind this clash and Govern-
ment's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS
MIRDHA: (a) to (d). According to
the information received from the Gov-
ernment of Maharashtra, the suppor-
ters of the Muslim League, the Jana
Sangh and the Shiv Sena had taken
out victory processions in some parts
of Bombay on 11th March, 1973 to fel-
icitate their respective candidates who
were successful in the civic elections
in Bombay. On the way, the proces-
sionists shouted provocative slogans

against one another which led to vio-
lence. In order to bring the situation
under control, police resorted to firing
resulting in the death of two persons.
Cases have been registered in respect
of specific offences.

**Visit of the Home Secretary to Uttar
Pradesh State to enquire into harass-
ment of Harijans**

6006. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Secretary
recently visited the State of Uttar
Pradesh and discussed with the senior
officials, the growing incidents of
harassment to Harijans;

(b) if so, his findings thereof; and

(c) whether he will be sent to
more States in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSO-
NNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-
DHA: (a) to (c). The Home Secre-
tary visited Lucknow on the 27th
February, 1973 and had discussions

with senior officers of the Government of Uttar Pradesh in regard to several problems of national integration, including problems of backward classes, linguistic minorities, promotion of Urdu and communal tension. The Union Home Secretary reiterated the policy of the Government that the administration should be solicitous of the welfare of weaker sections of the society. Whenever any unfortunate incident takes place in which members of weaker sections are the victims, the importance of a firm attitude and action on the part of the authorities concerned against those committing the atrocities was stressed by him. He also impressed on the officials that the discretion available to them within the legal and constitutional framework should be fully exercised to ensure that the minorities and weaker sections have a fair deal and do not suffer under any handicap on account of their weaker position in society.

The State Government are alive to the need for vigilance in safeguarding the interests of members of Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of society and for taking action, according to law in cases of harassment of Harijans and other weaker sections.

Whenever the Union Home Secretary visits any State, similar discussions are usually held.

Rules Governing Opening of Branch Post Offices

6007. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules of the Post and Telegraph Department do not allow the opening of Branch post offices, when the parent offices to which they

are to be attached are not permanent (Whether departmental or extra departmental); and

(b) whether there are any such branch offices, at present which are attached to E.D.S.Os/S.Os., which are not permanent, though self-supporting?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) New Post Offices are normally not allowed to be opened in the delivery jurisdiction of experimental post offices when such a measure is likely to jeopardise the chance for making the latter office permanent during the course of the normal experimental period. It may however, be mentioned that the Branch post office after its opening is attached to its accounts office, which may not necessarily be its parent office.

(b) Yes.

Salary Bill for P. & T. Employees for 1971 and 1972

6008. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of salary bill paid to the employees of the P.&T. Department at circle level, in all the Circles of the Country for the calendar years 1971 and 1972, as also of the P.&T. Directorate and the P.&T. Board; and

(b) the overtime allowance paid for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Salary Bills:

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1971		1972	
P & T Board	All Circles and Units in the Country (except P & T Board)	P & T Board	All Circles and Units in the Country (except P & T Board)
1,15.0	1,24,07.0	1,18.0	1,38,91.0
(b) Overtime Allowances			
1.5	9,74.5	1.4	11,28.6

Interception of a Motor Car by B.S.F. at Dinahata Sub-Division, Distt. Cooch Behar

6009. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that about 6 weeks before a motor car was intercepted by the B.S.F. near at the border of Bangladesh at Dinahata sub-division District Cooch Behar (West Bengal) while proceeding to Bangladesh;

(b) whether his Ministry is also aware that group of smugglers and alleged saboteurs including some foreign nationals were the occupants in the said car; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government both against the personnel and other alleged offenders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the information available, a car was intercepted by the Border Security Force on the 24th January, 1973 when it was going towards

Gitaldah in Dinahata Sub-Division, District Cooch Behar (West Bengal). The occupants of the car along with the car were handed over to the civil police for necessary action. Further facts about the case are being ascertained from the Government of West Bengal.

Association of a Former B.S.F. Commandant with Cooch Behar Refugee Service

6010. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permission is necessary for a Government servant or Border Security Force personnel to get employment in any private agency particularly attached with a foreign organisation, after retirement;

(b) whether Government are aware that one B.S.F. commandant posted at Cooch Behar for some years had illegal liaison with the Cooch Behar Refugee Service, district Cooch Behar, West Bengal, a foreign national organisation and after his retirement has accepted job under the said Cooch Behar Refugee Service; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) In the case of Central Government Class I employees, prior permission is necessary.

(b) and (c). The facts are being ascertained. The question of taking any steps in the matter will depend upon the facts revealed.

बिहार के फिल्म निर्माताओं द्वारा मैथिली, भोजपुरी आदि बोलियों में फिल्मों का तैयार किया जाना

6011. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के किन्हीं फिल्म निर्माताओं ने मैथिली और भोजपुरी में फिल्में तैयार की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार उन्हें कोई सहायता प्रदान करती है अथवा प्रदान की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1971 में दो फिल्में, एक मैथिली में तथा दूसरी भोजपुरी में प्रकाशित की गई थी। इन फिल्मों के निर्माता बिहार के हैं या नहीं, यह पता नहीं है। निर्माता हैं श्री एस० एच० मुंजे (मैथिली में 'कन्यादान' के निर्माता) तथा श्री लाल (भोजपुरी में 'डेर चालक जिनकरा' के निर्माता)।

(ग) और (घ). फिल्म वित्त निगम को भोजपुरी एवं मैथिली समेत सभी भाषाओं में फिल्में बनाने के लिए प्राथमिकता प्राप्त होती है। इन प्राथमिकताओं की छानबीन करने के बाद, निगम द्वारा ऋण सर्वथा गुण दोष के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं न कि इस आधार पर कि फिल्में किस भाषा में बनाई जाती है।

Building for Song and Drama Division in Delhi

6012. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places at which the offices etc. of the Song and Drama Division are scattered in Delhi and their exact locations; and

(b) the time by which Government propose to provide it with its own building for rehearsals, and other activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The offices of Song and Drama Division are located at the following four places in Delhi.

- (1) 15/16, Subhash Marg, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
- (2) Maharashtra Rangayan, Nutan Marathi Higher Secondary School, Phar Ganj, New Delhi.
- (3) Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Building, Deen Dayal Upad-haya Marg, New Delhi.
- (4) Rabindra Rangshala, Upper Ridge Road, New Delhi.

(b) While item (4) above is a Government Building and (1) is Government-allotted accommodation, the others are places hired directly by the Song and Drama Division. Various proposals are under examination to provide the Division with adequate space for its needs.

Plays Produced in Song and Drama Division

6013. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of plays produced in the Song and Drama Division during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The number of plays produced in the Song and Drama Division during the period 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1973 is 174.

Rural Industries Project in Jaipur (Rajasthan)

6014. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the view of the economic backwardness and uneducated unemployment in backward districts of Rajasthan, especially in Jaipur District, Government have any scheme to allot rural industrial projects for that district in the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHAMAN ANSARI): (a) No proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for location of Rural Industries project in Jaipur District in the Fifth Five Year Plan period has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Disruption of Telecommunication Lines between Delhi and Calcutta

6016. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecommunication lines between Delhi and Calcutta were disrupted recently if so, the causes of disruption;

(b) the estimated loss suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to avoid such disruptions in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. M. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes. Interruptions were caused due to cable faults as a result of land slides and damage to the cable by road construction parties. In one case miscreants forced open a repeater building and damaged the communications equipment.

(b) The failures on this route averaged 45 hours per month from January, 73 to March, 73. The Revenue and other losses however cannot be estimated accurately, as many calls may have been delayed only and not cancelled.

(c) Close Co-ordination between the P&T and the road construction authorities is maintained at all levels to avoid such break-downs. The break-downs due to land slides are unavoidable. To protect against unauthorised entry into the unattended repeaters. Remote Door alarms are being provided which would indicate at the main station, forced entry into unattended stations.

शिमला जिले के टिक्कर स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

6017. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला जिले के टिक्कर स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

खोलने सम्बन्धी मांग पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक्सचेंज कब तक खोले जाने की प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह प्रोजेक्ट वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभकर नहीं है । मामले का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है । एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का फैसला हो जाने के बाद उसके चालू करने में करीब 1½ वर्ष लगने की संभावना है ।

**Ad-Hoc Appointments by Government
Deplored by U.P.S.C.**

6018. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 9th March, 1973 wherein it is stated that U.P.S.C. has deplored *ad-hoc* appointments in Government.

(b) whether lack of adequate care in the assessment of man power requirements and failure on the part of the controlling authority to convey information to the Commission in time regarding their requirements to the Commission tended to weaken the administrative machinery; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid *ad-hoc* appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In paragraph 41 of their Twenty-second Annual Report for the period from April 1, 1971, to March 31, 1972, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House, the Union Public Service Commission have stated *inter alia* as follows:

"The somewhat persistent tendency to make *ad-hoc* appointments and to allow them to continue without adequate justification, the lack of adequate care in the assessment of man power requirements, and the failure on the part of controlling authorities of certain Services to convey timely intimation regarding their requirements to the Commission, are features that tend to weaken the administrative machinery and vitiate the processes of personnel recruitment."

The observation of the Union Public Service Commission about which there can be no two opinions are being brought to the notice of the various Ministries/Departments. Cases of irregular appointments made without consultation with the Commission are also brought to the notice of the various Ministries/Departments concerned from time to time, so that they may investigate the circumstances in which such appointments were made, fix responsibility therefor and take remedial steps wherever necessary.

आंध्र और तेलंगाना के नेताओं के साथ
प्रधान मंत्री की बातचीत

6019. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1973 के पहले और दूसरे सप्ताह में प्रधान मंत्री श्री आंध्र और तेलंगाना के संसद सदस्यों और

इस क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न प्रमुख नेताओं से बातचीत हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बातचीत का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

यह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री आन्ध्र प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्यों और अन्य नेताओं से मिलती रही हैं। ये बैठकें मुल्की नियम विवाद के कारण पैदा हुई जटिल समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर क्रिचर विनिमय के रूप में हुई हैं।

Strength of male and female employees in T.V. Centre, New Delhi

6020. SHRI LALJI BHAI: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for most of the jobs in Television Centre, New Delhi, women candidates are preferred to male candidates; and

(b) if so, the number of male and female employees working in various capacities in Television Centre, New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Persons are selected in accordance of the requirement of jobs.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4720/73.]

Sale of Paper Products at High Rates

6021. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some paper manufacturing units in the country are selling their products at higher rates than the prescribed rates; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) While ex-mill prices have largely remained stable, there have been certain complaints about higher prices being charged by retailers/dealers mostly because of temporary and local shortages.

(b) At present there is no proposal to impose controls on the commodity. But if situation warrants, the Government will consider the question of introducing suitable corrective measures.

Seizure of Arms and Ammunitions from West Bengal

6022. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force has recently unearthed large number of arms and ammunitions from West Bengal through a series of raids in the border areas;

(b) if so, the arms and ammunitions unearthed; and

(c) the sources of these arms and ammunitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir; the Border Security Forces recovered certain arms and ammunition as a result of raids conducted by them in the border areas of West Bengal.

(b) (i) *Arms*

303 Rifle	3 nos.
12 bore gun	4 „
Pipe gun	2 „
Bayonet	6 „

(ii) *Ammunition/Explosives*

Small Arms amn.	2886 rds.
12 bore gun amn.	427 rds.
No. 36 Hand Grenades	95 Nos.
Mines	4 Nos.
2" Mor. HE Bomb	8 Nos.
3" Mor. HE Bomb	10 Nos.
Gun Cotton Slab	2 Nos.
Plastic Explosive	4 Pkts.
Detenators	7 Nos.

(c) The requisite information has been called for from the State Government which is being awaited.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में काल अपरेटर

6023. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में काल अपरेटरों को तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के समकक्ष समझा जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुछ काल अपरेटरों को तृतीय श्रेणी में और उनमें से कुछ को

चतुर्थ श्रेणी में अस्थायी आधार पर रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). डाक-तार विभाग में काल अपरेटर नाम को कोई काडर नहीं है। इसलिए इस काडर को तृतीय श्रेणी या चतुर्थ श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कृष्ण नगर, दिल्ली 51, के निवासियों में पुलिस चौकी के इन्चार्ज के विरुद्ध रोष

6024. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृष्ण नगर, दिल्ली-51 के पुलिस चौकी के इन्चार्ज के विरुद्ध वहां के लोगों ने 8 मार्च, 1973 को अपना रोष प्रकट किया क्योंकि इस पुलिस चौकी के इन्चार्ज ने एक नव नवयुवक को झूठे मामले में फंसा दिया था ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की जांच 11 मार्च, 1973 को पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस जांच के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। किन्तु दिल्ली पुलिस के महा निरीक्षक को दो नवयुवकों की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में कृष्ण नगर के कुछ निवासियों से गैर-कानूनी गिरफ्तारी की एक शिकायत मिली थी।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) दो नवयुवकों के विरुद्ध मामले की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है तथा गैर-कानूनी गिरफ्तारी की शिकायत के बारे में पूछताछ की जा रही है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चलाये गये मामले

6025. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत डेढ़ वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना, अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने मामले चलाये गये;

(ख) ये मामले किन-किन व्यक्तियों अथवा संस्थाओं से सम्बन्धित थे; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने मामले सरकार (प्रशासन) द्वारा किन-किन परिस्थितियों में वापिस लिये गये ?

गृह नज्दालय में उपरंत्रो (श्री एक० एच० मंहसिन) : (क) से (ग) . दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 28 फरवरी, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाली 18 महीने की अवधि में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत कुल 64 व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द करने के आदेश दिये गये थे। इन सभी व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया गया है और उस तारीख को वास्तव में कोई भी व्यक्ति नजरबन्द नहीं था। नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों के नामों और संस्थाओं के बारे में, जिनसे इन मामलों का सम्बन्ध था, व्यूरे एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं और सदन के पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

कोटा, राजस्थान में डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली को लागू करना

6026. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू योजना में कोटा, राजस्थान में डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली को लागू करने का विचार

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां,। कोटा में एक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। हालांकि यह प्रस्ताव चालू योजना में शामिल है; लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में इस एक्सचेंज के वर्ष 1974-75 में ही चालू होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज के लिए इमारत का निर्माण हो रहा है। इसके लिए उपस्कर की सप्लाई भी हो रही है। आशा है कि यह एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1975 में चालू हो जाएगा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) और (ख) में दिए गए उत्तरों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जयपुर के रेल डाक सेवा के कार्यालय के ऊपर विश्राम गृह, मनोरंजन गृह और निरीक्षण गृह का निर्माण

6027. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर के रेल डाक सेवा के कार्यालय के ऊपर विश्राम गृह, मनोरंजन गृह और निरीक्षण गृह का निर्माण करने के लिए बहुत समय पहले कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इनका निर्माण कार्य पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जयपुर में रेल डाक सेवा की जो नई इमारत बनी है, उसमें रेल विभाग हमें विश्राम गृह, मनोरंजन गृह और निरीक्षण गृह की सुविधाएं देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । तथापि रेल विभाग पार्सल कार्यालय की एक अपनी इमारत में जगह देने के लिए सहमत है । वह पार्सल कार्यालय के लिए एक दूसरी इमारत तैयार कर रहा है । जब रेल विभाग का पार्सल कार्यालय दूसरी इमारत में चला जाएगा, तो रेल विभाग से यह जगह हमारे विभाग को मिल जाएगी । वर्ष 1973 के दौरान जब रेल विभाग के पार्सल कार्यालय की इमारत डाक-तार विभाग को सौंप दी जाएगी तो वहां उपर्युक्त सभी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ।

कोटा के इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन यूनिट का विस्तार

6028. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा में चल रहे इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन यूनिट का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या है

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रवण कुमार मुकजी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोटा एकक में वर्तमान बनाई जाने वाली 4 करोड़ वस्तुओं की निर्धारित क्षमता को विपणन की आवश्यकता के आधार पर बढ़ाकर 9 करोड़ करने के लक्ष्य के अलावा बैलों और मेलबेन जैसी कुछ नई वस्तुएं, एकीकृत प्रभावित (यूनीफाइड सिस्टम) अपदूषण नियंत्रक यंत्र और नियंत्रक बनाने का कम्पनी ने 440 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित परिव्यय से विचार किया है ।

जो औजार इन दिनों कोटा एकक में बनते हैं उनमें बैलो और मेम्ब्रेन का अनिवार्यतः प्रयोग होता है । अधिकाधिक स्वालम्बन की दिशा में अग्रसर होने के लिए इन प्रमुख पुर्जों को बनाना अत्यावश्यक है । इन वस्तुओं को सोवियत जानकारी की सहायता से बनाया जायेगा ।

एकीकृत प्रणाली (यूनीफाइड सिस्टम) की आयोजना का उद्देश्य जटिल प्रौद्योगिकी से लाभान्वित हो कर प्रौद्योगिकी को शीघ्रता पूर्वक अद्यतन बनाना है । इससे कम्पनी 1975 के बाद भारत में प्रोसेसस कंट्रोल इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन की आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर लेगी तथा साथ ही विशेष कर रसायन और उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में निर्यात बाजार की आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर लेगी । जैसे-जैसे देश में औद्योगीकरण प्रगति करता है अपदूषण नियंत्रण का महत्व बढ़ता जायेगा । यह महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है कम्पनी का विचार

है कि यथा आवश्यक गवेषणा और विकास के प्रयासों, सहयोगों के माध्यम से पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस वस्तु का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया जाए।

सवाई माधोपुर के रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय के लिए छोटी इमारत

6029. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय, सवाई माधोपुर की इमारत बहुत छोटी होने के कारण वहां पर काम सुविधा से नहीं हो सकता है ;

(ख) क्या बहुत से डाक के थैले कार्यालय के बाहर पड़े रहते हैं और इनके चुराये जाने का डर बना रहता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इस कार्यालय में मौजूदा जगह सिर्फ 16 वर्ग मीटर कम है और इससे कार्यालय के सुचारु रूप से काम करने में कोई अधिक असुविधा नहीं होती

(ख) जो पार्सल इस स्थान से होकर गुजरने वाले आर० एम० एस० मेल वैन में रखे नहीं जा सकते हैं और खुले रह जाते हैं उन्हें कभी-कभी बरामदे में रख दिया जाता है। ऐसे मौके बहुत कम होते हैं। कार्यालय के अहाते की रखवाली और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विभागीय चौकीदार की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(ग) रेल प्राधिकारियों से कहा गया है कि बरामदे में लकड़ी को एक जाली लगाने की व्यवस्था करें।

Improving Police-people ties

6030. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by Government to make the police-people ties better in the country; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Police is a State subject. However, the Government of India have also taken a number of measures to improve the police-public ties in the country.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the Government of India to improve the Police-public relations in the country:—

(1) The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi is conducting special orientation courses on 'Police-Community Relations' for officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police. In these courses, Parliamentarians experts and senior Police officers are invited to deliver lectures to the participants and to participate in the discussions. The Institute have so far completed four courses of one week's duration. 82 Superintendents of Police have participated in these courses. It is hoped that these courses would considerably help participants in improving Police-community relations at the District level.

(2) Crime Prevention Weeks are organised by the Central Bureau of Investigation in various States every alternate year. In these Weeks, Police Departments organise exhibitions. Citizens are encouraged to visit

police stations in order to have some idea of the working of the Police. Special efforts are made to inform the public about not only the achievements but also handicaps and limitations of the Police. Co-operation of the citizens is also sought in the prevention and detection of the crime.

(3) A Bureau of Police Research and Development has been set up in 1970 to study various Police problems and suggest remedial measures. The Bureau has made special studies on issues like 'Reluctance of Public to aid the Police in the Detection of Crime', 'Crime Reporting at Police stations', 'Press and the Police' etc. A study on the 'Police-public relations with particular reference to students and the labour' is also proposed to be undertaken by the Bureau.

Based on these studies, States are requested to initiate various measures for creating an atmosphere where healthy relations between Police and public can develop further.

(4) In some States Public Relations Officers have been appointed for creating a better rapport between Police and the public.

Recently the Government of India have requested the State Governments/Union Territories to appoint Public Relations Officers in the Offices of the Inspectors General of Police, where they do not exist at present.

(5) In 1971 a Committee on Police Training was appointed by the Government of India. One of the terms of reference of the Committee was to suggest measures to bring about 'improvement in the relations between the Police force and the public based on mutual trust, confidence and co-operation'. The Committee have since submitted their report and various recommendations made by the Committee on Police-Public relationship are being examined by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Electricity, Water and Conservancy Services of N.D.M.C.

6031. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electricity, Water and Conservancy services of N.D.M.C. have recently been declared as essential services; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi (Lt. Governor, Delhi) declared the employment of persons in connection with distribution of electricity, water and conservancy services of the New Delhi Municipal Committee as coming under the purview of the provisions of sub-Rule (1) of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, as in his opinion the maintenance of these services was essential to the life of the Community. The main reason for declaring these services as essential was that there was a general strike of New Delhi Municipal Committee workers from 8th March, 1973, and there was a likelihood of the disruption of these services.

Assistance to West Bengal for Preparing District Plans for Identifying Problems of Backward Regions

6032. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to West Bengal for preparing District Plans for identifying problems of backward regions;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has offered assistance to West Bengal for preparing district plans for identifying the problems of backward regions in the State; if so, the assistance so far offered for the purpose; and

in by the Scheduled Caste. These posts have been filled in on *ad-hoc* basis from departmental candidates according to seniority and qualifications. The only Scheduled Caste candidate who fulfilled the qualifications according to seniority, was appointed to the post.

(iii) There are five posts of Ayurvedic Vaid in the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Only three posts were filled in during the last three years, out of which one post was reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Only one candidate, belonging to the Scheduled Caste, applied for the post and as he did not fulfill the prescribed qualifications, his candidature was not considered.

Bonus to Employees of Coir Board

6038. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4567 on 15th December, 1972 regarding meeting of Coir Board regarding payment of Bonus and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision of grant financial sanction to Coir Board for giving Bonus to its employees;

(b) whether the employees of the Coffee Board are given bonus; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving bonus to the employees of the Coir Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The question of giving bonus to the employees of the Coir Board is still under the consideration of the Government. Eligible employees of the Coffee Board are given bonus.

Facilities for Small Units

6039. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Standard' (Calcutta) dated the 6th March, 1973 under the heading "Small units continue to cry for facilities"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The availability of raw materials and other facilities to small scale industrialist units has been continuously on the increase. Steps are, however, being taken to improve the position further.

Activities of C.I.A.

6040. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to eliminate the C.I.A. activities throughout the country; and

(b) whether cultural organizations receiving money from C.I.A. are likely to be closed down and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government maintain a continuous watch over such activities. The disclosure, however, of information which Gov-

ernment have in its possession or the details of what is done to counter the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including the CIA, will not serve any public interest.

(b) Attention is invited to answer furnished by the Minister of External Affairs to unstarred question No. 558 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding control over foreign cultural centres in India. The House is also aware of the reasons why the office of the Asia Foundation in India was wound up in 1968 under the orders of the Government of India. Government have no definite information of any Indian cultural organisation receiving funds from CIA.

Generation of Electricity in Atomic Power Plants

6041. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity and actual generation of electricity in each of the atomic plants in India;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the existing plants or to set up new plants, if so, their proposed locations and capacity;

(c) in what other ways atomic energy is proposed to be put to civil uses; and

(d) whether India has to depend upon any foreign country for a complete know how of the generation, conversion and use of atomic energy; and if so, upon which countries and to what extent?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Presently only one atomic power station at Tarapur with 420 MWe capacity is in operation. The yearly figures for generation of

electricity in this station are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Units of Electricity generated</i>
1969 (Since April 1, 69—the date Station commenced generation).	785.867 million
1970	2177.533 million
1971	1789.990 million
1972	870.411 million
1973 (upto February 73)	322.632 million

(b) Two more power stations in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are under construction. Further proposals are under formulation.

(c) The different peaceful uses of atomic energy are described in the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1971-72; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. These activities are proposed to be continued.

(d) No, Sir.

Use of Bangla Desh Relief Postal Stamps after 1.4-1973

6043. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangla Desh Relief Postal Stamps can be used after 1st April, 1973 for postal purposes; and

(b) if not, whether their value will be returned to those who possess these stamps?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No.

(b) Yes. Unspoilt 5 paise RRT stamps for use on postal articles and inland letter cards and aerogrammes

embossed with RRT stamps can be exchanged at any post office for ordinary postage stamps or cash upto 30th September, 1973.

Recovery of dues from Dalmia Cement group by Cement Corporation of India

6044. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has to recover some money from the Dalmia Cement group towards freight;

(b) if so, the amount thereof as on 28th February, 1973 and how this amount was allowed to accumulate; and

(c) the steps taken to recover this amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). M/s. Dalmia Dadri Cement Co. has not so far paid an amount of about Rs. 136.28 lakhs as on 28th February, 1973 due from them to the Cement Regulation Account for the reason that the Appeal challenging the validity of the Cement Control Order, 1967 under which the above amount becomes due, is yet to be finally decided by the Delhi High Court.

(c) The various alternatives for realisation of the dues are being explored.

Transfer of Registration with one Telephone Exchange to another without Loss of Seniority

6045. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person who gets his name registered with a particular telephone exchange can get it changed, in case, the person change his

address, later on, to some other telephone exchange which serves the new area;

(b) whether the seniority of the registered person is not disturbed and he is accommodated in the new exchange from the date of his original registration; and

(c) whether there have been cases where such seniority has not been restored when the registered persons got the registration changed from Jor Bagh to Connaught Place exchange (New Delhi) in 1972 and if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to restore the seniority?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes provided both the exchanges from part of the same telephone system and provided the name and constitution of the registered party is not altered.

(b) Yes. The seniority now is not disturbed.

(c) No.

Construction of Quarters for P. & T. Staff in Palghat Town, Kerala

6046. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to construct quarters for Posts and Telegraphs staff in Palghat Town, Kerala; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction for construction of 33 staff quarters has been issued and tenders have been already invited. The work is likely to be completed during 1974-75.

**Telephone Exchange at Calicut,
Kerala**

6047. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish another Telephone Exchange at Calicut, Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be under operation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes. It is proposed to set up a second exchange unit in the existing telephone exchange building on an additional floor under construction.

(b) To begin with, 900 lines are proposed to be installed in the new unit to be expanded by another 600 lines subsequently. The first 900 lines are likely to be commissioned by March, 1974.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b).

**Expansion in meteorological Research
Facilities in Thumba Space Research
Centre**

6048. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the meteorological research facilities in the Thumba Space Research Centre, if so, the outlines thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to use aircraft and ships in mid ocean for understanding the complex factors that affect our weather; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal and steps taken thereon?

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THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Abrogation of Article 370 demanded
by Political Parties in J. & K. State**

6049. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some political parties in Jammu and Kashmir State have demanded the abrogation of Article 370;

(b) whether the President of All India Jammu and Kashmir Awami Action Committee has also demanded the same; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring, in part (b), to the President of the All J. & K. New Awami Action Committee.

(c) No proposal to abrogate article 370 of the Constitution is at present under the consideration of Government.

**Delay in disposal of applications for
Industrial Licences**

6050. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGA DEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for eliminating unnecessary

delays in the disposal of applications for Industrial licences;

(b) whether the delays continue to take place at all stages of the Industrial Licensing process including the stage of approval of foreign collaboration and of import of capital goods;

(c) whether his Ministry had issued in the past instructions to various authorities prescribing the procedure and the time limits for initial processing of licensing applications; and

(d) whether it has been found by experts that this procedure has not proved effective enough and if so, what steps are being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Government have been constantly keeping under review the procedures relating to the disposal of applications for industrial licences and other clearances. In order to reduce the time that is being taken in such clearances, time limits have also been prescribed for the various stages of processing an application. The delays that occur are the resultant of many factors which are now currently under study in a systematic fashion. The rationale of each stage in the decision making process is being reviewed.

Satellite for T.V. service for Eastern region

6051. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government want to have a satellite for eastern region to provide television service to the people of the area; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when it would start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) For providing Television service, it is not necessary to have separate satellites for different regions of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Article published in the Bulletin by the International Atomic Energy Agency

6052. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in "Bulletin of the International Atomic Energy Agency" which reads "India will have a total installed capacity of 43 million kilowatts of nuclear power by the end of the century"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to the manufacturing capability of the Industry, the capacity of the electrical grid and transport facilities, it is hoped to achieve this target.

Report of the Enquiry Committee on Andhra Pradesh Liquor Tragedy

6053. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to probe the Andhra Pradesh Liquor Tragedy;

(b) if so, the members of the Enquiry Committee; and

(c) whether they have submitted the report to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A One-man Enquiry Commission headed by Shri A. Krishnaswamy, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Andhra Pradesh, has been appointed under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the Liquor Tragedy incident at Suryapet town in Andhra Pradesh, on 23rd February, 1973.

(c) No, Sir. The Commission has been given two months time for submission of its Report.

Activities of National Front of Indian Trade Union.

6054. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations regarding the suspicious activities of an organisation called "National Front of Indian Trade Unions" with its headquarters at Calcutta;

(b) whether there are any reports that the said organisation is being liberally financed from foreign sources; and

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the affairs of the N.F.I.T.U.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen a representation regarding the activities of the National Front of Indian Trade Unions, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Alleged misuse of S.T.D. Calls by P. & T. Officers

6055. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions on the lines of those issued by the Ministry of Finance *vide* their O.M. N.O.F. 14 (17)-E(Coord)/71. dated the 5th October, 1972 regarding economy in expenditure on telephones provision of STD barring facility for office and residential telephones have been issued by his Ministry also for the guidance of the Officers of the Telegraph and Telephone Departments;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what other measures he proposes to take to prevent in the misuse of private STD calls being made from the telephones of the Officers of the Post and Telegraph Department especially when these calls are not paid for and only book adjustment in respect thereof is made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Comprehensive instructions regarding S.T.D. barring of service telephone connections office as well as residential had been issued by the P&T Directorate in February, 1972 on the basis of Finance Ministry's earlier O.M. No. F.14(17)-E(Coord)/71, dated 14th October, 1971.

(b) Relevant extracts of this office letter No. 4-13/71-PHA, dated 22nd February, 1972 are given in the attached statement.

(c) In case of residential connections, the P&T Department has adopted even more strict measures than those outlined by Finance Ministry by compulsory barring of all residential service connections provided for non-gazetted officers.

Statement

It has been decided to STD bar most of the P&T service connections as a measure of economy at all exchanges where facility for STD barring exists or becomes available. In such exchanges STD facility should be barred from all office connections for officers below the rank of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs/Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and equivalent. The office connections would also include those provided in Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Post Offices, etc.

In regard to residential connections, the STD service may be barred from connections provided for officers below the gazetted ranks and on request from officers of gazetted ranks.

Exceptions to the general policy indicated in para 2 above may be made in very special cases by the Heads of Offices (not below the rank of Directors) after recording the reasons why it is considered essential to allow STD facility in the particular cases in public interest. A list of cases in which exceptions are made should be forwarded to the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs (PHA Section) together with the reasons recorded in each case. In respect of STD barred connections, access to the trunk service will be available as usual, i.e. via the manual trunk exchange.

**Cement factory at Cooch Behar;
West Bengal**

6056. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a scheme from the Government of West Bengal to issue a licence for a cement factory at Cooch Behar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme proposed investment and employment potential and the time by which the Scheme will be cleared by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in clearing the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). An application has been received for a licence from the Government Meghalaya for the setting up of a cement factory at Garo Hills/Cooch Behar as a joint venture with the Government of West Bengal. A sum of Rs. 17 crores is to be spent on the scheme. About 900 persons are likely to get employment in various capacities. The application is being examined in consultation with the various authorities.

**Cigarette factory at Cooch Behar,
West Bengal**

6057. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has received a request from the Government of West Bengal for the issue of a licence for a cigarette factory to be started at Cooch Behar, (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme, proposed investment and employment potential and how soon the same will be cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Recently a proposal was received from the Government of West Bengal for approval in principle to the setting up of a new industrial undertaking in Cooch Behar District for the manufacture of cigarettes by a company with foreign investment. The State Government have been informed that in view of the foreign investment involved, the dominance of foreign companies in this industry and the priority to be

assigned to this industry, the proposal could not be viewed with sympathy. They have however been informed that any other proposal sponsored by the State Government in an acceptable form could be considered.

Civil Force to cope with various Internal Threats to the Country

6058. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to set up a strong civil force to cope with various internal threats to the country's security; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

पांचवीं योजना का मसौदा

6059. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना का अन्तिम मसौदा इस बीच तैयार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक ।

International News Agency

6060. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that news about India and other Asian countries tend to be one-sided or slanted in favour of the West because the global news agencies incorporated in the Western countries dominate in Asia;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts towards promoting an International News Agency in collaboration with other Asian countries; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government consider it desirable to strive for greater flow of information between developing countries in Asia through bilateral arrangements between Indian news agencies and the news agencies in the countries concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilization of mass media in curbing violence

6061. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mass media can be successfully utilised in curbing violence by opening and maintaining channels of effective communications between the people and the policy-makers;

(b) whether the prime national objective was communicating the democratic way of life; and

(c) whether the mass media of communication miserably failed in conveying to the vast masses a correct appraisal of the important issues and the stakes involved and in securing their understanding and sympathy for a democratic and peaceful way of life?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Media of mass communication comprise one of the important instruments in this endeavour.

(b) Communicating the democratic way of life is one of the major objectives of the media.

(c) No, Sir.

'Thinking Frying Pan' invented in Denmark

6062. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one of the World's richest inventors, Karl Kroyer of Denmark, has invented a "thinking Frying pan", which will cook anything without use of hands;

(b) if so, whether Government consider it advisable to make use of this invention; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to obtain the information and to develop it indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary information is being collected. The question of developing the invention indigenously does not arise at this stage.

Benefits given to Gazetted Officers of Telecommunication Winge

6063. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fringe benefits have been given to Gazetted Officers of Telecommunication wings; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Gazetted Officers of Telecommunication wings are enjoying the same fringe benefits like House Rent allowance, reimbursement of tuition fee, medical facilities etc. which are being enjoyed by other gazetted officers of the Central Government sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

Recovery of dues from Telephone subscribers

6064. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be recovered from the subscribers of telephones in all the States in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to recover the dues from the subscribers; and

(c) the reasons for not recovering the dues from the subscribers so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As on 1-1-1973, the total amount of Rs. 680.78 lakhs was to be recovered from the subscribers of the telephones in all the States in the country. Detail according to P&T Circle/Districts is appended. Statewise figures are not separately available.

(b) The telephones of the defaulting subscribers (barring the telephones of exempted categories) are disconnected. Efforts to recover the arrears are made by correspondence and personal contacts. In the case of private subscribers whose connections have been closed, legal action is resorted to wherever necessary.

(c) The P&T Department provides telephone service to subscribers on a credit basis, the credit allowed to a subscriber in the shape of unrepaid local calls and trunk calls being virtually unlimited. Therefore, in a Department where the system of post billing is in vogue some arrears are inevitable.

Statement

Telephone Revenue Outstandings

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Name of Circle/Districts	Amount outstanding as on 1-1-73 for bills issued upto 30-9-72
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1	2
Andhra Circle . . .	4.62
Assam Circle . . .	79.97
Bihar Circle. . . .	33.69
Madhya Pradesh Circle.	47.67
Maharashtra Circle . .	12.36
Gujarat Circle . . .	7.47
J & K Circle . . .	32.23
Kerala Circle . . .	3.32
Tamilnadu Circle. . .	2.57
Mysore Circle . . .	2.08
Orissa Circle . . .	13.08
Punjab Circle . . .	12.85
Rajasthan Circle . . .	8.34
Uttar Pradesh Circle . .	48.67
West Bengal Circle . .	58.90

Calcutta District . . .	47.30
Delhi District . . .	106.84
Bombay District . . .	107.18
Madras District . . .	4.73
Hyderabad District . .	2.20
Bangalore District . .	2.66
Ahmedabad District . .	4.05
Poona District . . .	2.60
Kanpur District . . .	11.25
Nagpur District . . .	6.48
Patna District . . .	9.84
Jaipur District . . .	7.83
	680.78

Setting up of a Centre of Bhabha Atomic Energy Institution in U.P.

6065. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a centre of the Bhabha Atomic Energy Institution in Barielly District of Uttar Pradesh; if so, the proposed location of the centre;

(b) the time by which it will commence functioning; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Language in Port Blair Schools

6066. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Port Blair the second language is Tamil according to the census of 1971;

(b) whether Tamil is taught up to 5th Standard only in the island;

(c) whether the Tamil Education Protection Committee in Port Blair has requested the Government to include Tamil along with the Bengali, Hindi, Urdu and English languages there; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The census figures relating to language data for Port Blair have not yet been finalised.

(b) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands education is already being imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue at the primary stage. Facilities are also available for the study of the mother-tongue, including Tamil, as a third language during the secondary stage.

(c) A demand has been made that the medium of instruction during the secondary stage should also be in Tamil.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

News Paper report captioned "I.S.R.O.-Nasa Joint experiment or U.S. espionage system over Indian Space"

6067. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in *Blitz* dated 10th March, 1973 under the caption "I.S.R.O.-Nasa Joint experiment or U.S. espionage system over Indian Space"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statements contained therein are not factually correct.

Checking of movements of privately owned vessels and motor-boats by Harbour Master of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6068. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harbour Master of Andaman and Nicobar Islands maintain record of all privately owned vessels and motor-boats and their movements to avoid enemy agents causing harm to national interests in these far off Ports of the country; and

(b) if so, whereabouts of motor-boat named 'Ranee' purchased by Andaman Timber Industries from her former owner, a planter, named Subhan Ali of Port Blair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Andamans Administration has set afoot enquiries regarding the vessel 'Ranee'.

Inter-State boundary disputes

6069. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some boundary disputes still pending amongst the States in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which these are likely to be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The three inter-State boundary disputes which exist at present, relate to (i) Assam-Nagaland boundary; (ii) Boundary between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and (iii) Boundaries between Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala. Government have appointed an Adviser to ascertain the facts relating to Assam-Nagaland boundary and the need for any adjustments and also to bring about an agreed solution. His recommendations are awaited. In regard to the other two disputes, the possible areas of agreement between the Chief Ministers concerned are being explored with a view to securing a mutually agreed solution. It is obviously difficult to set any time-limit for resolving such disputes.

Number of cases of the arrest of persons under M.I.S.A. reported to Central Government by the States

6070. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments send reports regarding the arrest of persons under MISA;

(b) if so, the number of cases State-wise during the last one year; and

(c) whether the Home Ministry makes any review of the cases of arrest and in case of any misuse what is the suggestion of the Ministry to the State Government concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. State Governments send such reports to the Central Government regarding orders of detention that have been made or approved by them, as required by Section 3(4) of the MIS Act, 1971.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No instances of misuse of the powers available under the MIS Act, 1971, have come to notice in the reviews in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Instructions have been issued to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations to ensure that all authorities competent to exercise powers under the MIS Act, 1971 are fully conversant with the requirements of the Constitution and the Act and that these requirements are strictly adhered to while making use of these powers. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been requested that while confirming detention orders issued by District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, they should satisfy themselves that the requirements of the law and the Constitution have been fully met.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/U.T. Administration	Number of persons detained in 1972
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73
2.	Assam	104
3.	Bihar	8
4.	Gujarat	36
5.	Haryana	2

1	2	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	70 (Up to 1-11-72)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7
8.	Kerala	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	55
10.	Maharashtra	37
11.	Mysore	3
12.	Orissa	1
13.	Punjab	98
14.	Rajasthan	7
15.	Tripura	36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	28
17.	West Bengal	3137
18.	Delhi	20 (Including 4 Nagas, detained by the Central Govern- ment.)
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
20.	Mizoram	1

No such detentions were made in the remaining States/U.T. Administrations during the above period.

Control on manufacture of Flash Light Cases

6072. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8179 dated the 31st May, 1972 regarding production beyond licensed capacity by M/s. Union Carbide and state:

(a) whether any control exist in relation to the manufacture of flash light cases;

(b) whether Government directed the manufacturer of brass sheets not to supply brass sheets to Flash Light manufacturers;

(c) whether Government fixed a quota of 465 tonnes for Union Carbide vide letter dated the 17th July, 1970;

(d) whether the Union Carbide has drawn 600 and 677 tonnes of brass sheets during the year 1970 and 1971 respectively; and

(e) if so, the action Government have taken against Union Carbide?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) An informal arrangement exists whereby the two leading manufacturers of flashlight cases in the organised sector cannot produce brass flash light cases beyond a certain limit.

(b) Yes, Sir. But these instructions were issued in 1969 and withdrawn in 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A quota of 465 tonnes was fixed with reference to the capacity for brass flashlight cases. Brass is used also in the manufacture of switches and locks, whether torches are manufactured in plastic, aluminium or steel—for which the quantity of brass needed differs from torch to torch. Considering these additional requirements, the consumption of brass during 1970 and 1971 does not lead to any presumption that the party has produced brass torches in excess of the level of production allowed to it.

Skachkov Report on Soviet aided projects in India

6073. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Skachkov Report from the Soviet Union regarding the Soviet Union-aided projects in India;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made in the report and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Question does not arise.

High Power Transmitter at A.I.R. Visakhapatnam

6074. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Power transmitter will be installed at Visakhapatnam A.I.R. Station; and

(b) if so, by which time the Transmitter will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1975-76.

Day-time broadcast over Cuddappah Station of A.I.R.

6075. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Cuddappah Station broadcast programmes during day time also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): No, Sir. But it is likely to do so before the end of 1973.

Inclusion of Research Officers/Asst. Directors working on ad hoc posts in the Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service

6076. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Officers/Asst. Directors working on ad-hoc posts since 1966 but not included in the I.E.S./I.S.S.;

(b) whether the officers are getting their regular pay by issuing temporary sanctions; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to include these officers having put in 5 years, in the regular I.E.S. (Indian Economic Service) I.S.S. (Indian Statistical Service) by changing their recruitment rules, if necessary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The number of officers working on an *ad-hoc* basis in Grade IV posts of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service from or before 31-12-1966 and who have not been included in either Service is 39 and 34 respectively.

(b) In all cases, approval of U.P.S.C. to the continued officiation of the officers is sought at periodic intervals and sanctions are issued on receipt of such approval. In some cases, however, interruptions have occurred in the officers drawing their salaries regularly, when they fell due. When such interruptions occur, Department of Personnel make special efforts to get the payment of salaries restored.

(c) No, Sir.

Application for Industrial Licences from Monopoly Houses

6077. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new applications for licences of new Industrial Plants or schemes or projects have been submitted before the Ministry from 14th March, 1972 to 13th March, 1973.

(b) how many of them have been granted and which are those schemes and who are the entrepreneurs; and

(c) how many licences are yet pending for consideration and how many of them are within the monopoly houses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (b). Statistics are being maintained calendar year-wise only. During the year, 1972, 1973 applications were received for the establishment of new undertakings. Against these applications, 97 letters of intent

and 9 licences have been issued. Details of licences and letters of intent issued are published regularly in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', the weekly 'Indian Trade Journal', and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are supplied regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) Against 1673 applications, referred to above, 1297 applications were under consideration as on 1st January 1973 and 11 of these are from the larger industrial houses as defined in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

Wider Application of Radio-Isotopes

6078. **SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government for wider application of Radio-Isotopes?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Details of the various programmes being undertaken in this regard are set out in annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1971-72, which was circulated to the Hon'ble Members and copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Annual Plan for Himachal Pradesh for 1973-74

6079. **SHRI PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have submitted their annual plan for the year 1973-74 to the Central Government;

(b) whether the Central Government have accepted it, and if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The State Government submitted plan proposals for Rs. 30.38 crores for the year 1973-74 against which a plan of Rs. 30.38 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission.

The sectoral outlays for the plan for Rs. 30.58 crores are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Agricultural and Allied Programmes including Cooperation, Community Development and Panchayats	9 35
2. Irrigation & Power	4 75
3. Industry & Minerals	1 64
4. Transport & Communications	7 69
5. Social Services	6 89
6. Miscellaneous	0 26
	30 58

(c) Does not arise.

“आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता” शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन

6080. श्री मूलचन्द डागा . क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता” शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक के प्रकाशन का कार्य पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रारम्भ किया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं, और उस पर 1971 तथा 1972 में, अलग-अलग, क्या व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) उसमें किन-किन महान विभूतियों की जीवनियां प्रकाशित की गई हैं और

इस पुस्तक की कितनी प्रतियां अब तक बिक चुकी हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) अप्रैल, 1957 में, ‘वर्तमान भारत के निर्माता’ माला के अन्तर्गत उन सुप्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की जीवनियां प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय किया गया था, जो राष्ट्रीय पुनर्जागरण तथा स्वाधीनता की प्राप्ति के लिए उदासी री हैं। 1971 तथा 1972 के दौरान इस योजना पर हुआ खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

1971	1972
रुपय	रुपय
78,195	12,930

(ख) “वर्तमान भारत के निर्माता” माला के अन्तर्गत अब तक जिन सुप्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की जीवनियां प्रकाशित की गई हैं उनके नाम तथा उनकी बिकी प्रतियों की संख्या ।

व्यक्ति का नाम	बिकी प्रतियों की संख्या
1. एनीबेसेन्ट	316
2. आशुतोष मुखर्जी	1133
3. बदरुद्दीन तयाब जी	743
4. भूला भाई देमाई	2018
5. सी० शंकरन नायर	2358
6. सी० एफ० एण्ड्रयूज	563
7. दादा भाई नौरोजी	10,270
8. देश बन्धु चित्तरंजन दास	10,672

1	2	3
9.	देशीय जितेन्द्र मोहन सेनगुप्त	2,068
10.	दीवान रंगाकरसू	1,561
11.	टोंडो केशव कर्वे	783
12.	गांधी जी हिज लाइफ थोट	5,851
13.	गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले	5,176
14.	जी सुब्रमण्यम् अय्यर	1,742
15.	ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर	4,189
16.	जमशेद जी टाटा	1,095
17.	कस्तूरी रंगा अय्यंगर	3,331
18.	लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक	6,940
19.	मोती लाल नेहरू	4,358
20.	एम० विश्वेस्वरैया	158
21.	महादेव गोविंद रानाडे	837
22.	फिरोज शाह गेहता	1,176
23.	पी० एस० शिव स्वामी अय्यर	1,043
24.	राजेन्द्र प्रसाद	1,736
25.	रमेश चन्द्र दत्ता	1,848
26.	रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर	406
27.	सर सैयद अहमद खां	2,600
28.	सुरेन्द्र नाथ बनर्जी	2,147
29.	सच्चिदानंद सिन्हा	1,113
30.	एस० श्रीनिवास अय्यंगर	1,454
31.	बी० एस० श्रीनिवास शास्त्री	1,854
32.	मदन मोहन मालवीय	491
33.	ठक्कर बापा	1,263

**“पीत पत्रकारिता” (येलो जनसिज्म)
के विरुद्ध विधान**

6081. श्री मूलचन्द डागा
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दैनिक
‘हिन्दुस्तान’ दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 1972
में छपे सम्पादकीय नोट ‘पीत पत्रकारिता’
(येलो जर्नलिज्म) की ओर दिलाया
गया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस
पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और का

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पीत
पत्रकारिता को रोकने के लिए कोई सख्त
कदम उठाने और उसके लिए आवश्यक
विधान बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो
यह विधान कब तक बनाया जायेगा और
यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और
(ख). सरकार ने सम्पादकीय को नोट
कर लिया है। यह ‘पीत पत्रकारिता’
को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं देती।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापनों के लिए
समाचारपत्रों तथा नियतकालिक पत्रों का
चयन करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा
जाता है कि प्रकाशन पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी
नैतिकता के स्वीकृत सिद्धान्तों तथा मापदण्डों
का अनुसरण करता है या नहीं। ऐसे
समाचारपत्रों तथा नियतकालिक पत्रों को
विज्ञापन नहीं दिए जाते जो शालीनत
तथा नैतिकता के स्वीकृत सिद्धान्तों के
विरुद्ध आचरण करते हैं। तथापि, कोई
विशेष कानून बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं
है, क्योंकि चरित्र विषयक आरोपों तथा
भयादोहन के विरुद्ध कानूनी उपाय पहले
ही हैं।

समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए सरकार बचनबद्ध है। समाचारपत्रों के स्वामित्व को औद्योगिक घरानों से अलग करने की सरकारी नीति समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता को बढ़ाने तथा ऐसे ग्रुप हितों के दबाव को दूर करके इसको वास्तविक अर्थ देने की है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए संगठन और परियोजनाएं

6082. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता से सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं तथा अन्य गति-विधियों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान 1970, 1971 और 1972 में किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष-वार कितना ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम पर कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
(क) और (ख) . जी हां, श्रीमान् । गृह मंत्रालय के बजट में 1970-71 वर्ष में 4,90,000 रुपये, 1971-72 वर्ष में 3,75,000 रुपये और 1972-73 वर्ष में 3,00,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

(ग) प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम पर स्वीकृत की गई धनराशि का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 4721/73]

Location of Postal Research and Development Centre

6083. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the proposed Postal Research and Development Centre and the regional workshops would be located;

(b) whether the Research Centre would be set up with foreign assistance; and

(c) if so, the nature of assistance expected to be received and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Postal Research and Development Centre is proposed to be established as a Research Organisation but the location of the same has not been finalised as yet. The Regional Workshops which would be four in number are being tentatively proposed to be established for the four regions at Hyderabad, Rourkela, Nasik and Ghaziabad depending upon other facilities being available at these places. However, final locations will be decided when the projects are finally approved.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Backward areas of Gujarat during Fifth Plan

6084. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any scheme from Gujarat Government for the development of backward areas in the State during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient feature of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Planning Commission have not so far received from the Government of Gujarat any scheme relating to the development of backward areas in the State during the Fifth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Films produced during 1970-71

6085. SHRI ARVID M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of films produced in India during 1970 and 1971 year-wise and language-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The language-wise numbers of films produced in 1970 and 1971 (both long and short films) are as follows:—

S. No.	Language	No. of films during 1970		No. of films during 1971	
		35 mm	16 mm	35 mm	16 mm
1	Hindi.	421	5	459	5
2	Hindustani	15	..	25	..
3	Bhojpuri	..	..	1	..
4	Urdu	6	1	7	..
5	Punjabi	7	..	7	2
6	Marathi	68	2	69	2
7	Gujarati	41	1	46	..
8	Sindhi	..	..	1	..
9	Konkani	2	..	1	..
10	English	475	18	457	22
11	Hindi sub-titled in French	1	..	..	..
12	Maithli	..	..	1	..
13	Chhatishgarhi	..	..	1	..
14	Tamil	176	..	172	2
15	Telugu	114	..	151	..
16	Kannada	59	..	53	1
17	Malayalam	56	..	71	1
18	Thai	..	..	2	..
19	Bengali	92	5	86	..
20	Oriya	3	3	7	..
21	Persian	..	..	..	..
22	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..
23	Nepali	2	..	..	..
24	Arabic	..	..	1	..
25	Silent or with Music only	22	5	30	1
26	Assamese	10	..	12	..
27	Tulu	..	..	2	..

Cement factories Functioning in India

6086. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of cement factories functioning in India, State-wise, and their annual production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4722/73.]

Films produced in 1972

6087. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films produced in India during 1972;

(b) the number of films which were passed by the Censor Board; and

(c) the number of films rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 1746.

(b) 1736.

(c) 10 films were refused certificates as these were against public order, decency or morality or were replete with scenes of violence.

रोजगार के अवसर बनाने के कार्यक्रम के बारे में संसद सदस्यों के विचार

6089. श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अगले वर्ष रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार किए गए कार्य-

146 L.S.—8.

क्रम पर संसद सदस्यों की राय ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य के लिए रोजगार और धनराशि का कोटा नियत करने का है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). सभी नीति सम्बन्धी मामलों पर माननीय संसद सदस्यों से हमेशा सलाह ली जाती है। कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करते समय सदस्यों द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर व्यक्त विचारों को हमेशा ध्यान में रखा जाता है। रोजगार सम्बन्धी स्कीमों पर सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों तथा मन्त्रालयों से विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है और नीतियों के अनुसार ही इन्हें तैयार किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Representation from Employees of Nizam of Hyderabad's Private Estate

6090. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received on behalf of the employees of the Nizam of Hyderabad's Private Estate, alleging that their pensions are being transferred by the management from the "Khazana of Estate" to a Charitable Trust, thus avoiding the right of "Husne Khidmath";

(b) if so, whether this will make the pensioners dependent on charity and deprive them of their rights; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to protect the pensioners' rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Government have received a copy of the representation addressed to the former Nizam of Hyderabad by the Nizam's Private Estate Dismissed Employees and Pensioners Association against the management of the estate in transferring the "Khazana of Estate" to the "Charitable Trust". As the employment is private, Government cannot interfere in the matter.

Installation of status of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair

6091. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Ministry decided during the last Lok Sabha to instal a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair and take other suitable measures to commemorate his visit to Andaman Islands, as the Head of the Free India Government in 1943, including his visit to Andaman Cellular Jail, which he described as Bastille of India;

(b) whether certain amount of fund was also allocated for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the main points of the Government proposal and the steps taken thereafter to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government had taken a decision to put up a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair. A sum of Rs. 2,479 lakhs was provided for this purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, were requested to finalise a suitable design for the statue. It was also decided to pay Rs. 5,000/- each to the three artists for preparing scale model of the statue in plaster of Paris.

Visit of a Team of M.Ps to Andaman Cellular Jail

6092. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of members of Parliament was sent to the Andaman Islands to visit the Andaman Cellular Jail particularly to suggest ways and means to preserve the Cellular Jail there as a memorial for the revolutionaries and martyrs who were deported there by the British Government;

(b) if so, the outlines of the broad suggestions made by the team;

(c) whether Government have examined and approved the suggestions made by the M.Ps team; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement those suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

A visit by a team of twelve Members of Parliament to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the period from 20th to 28th October, 1969, was arranged with a view to giving a group of interested Members of Parliament an opportunity to see the Cellular Jail at Port Blair. No specific request was made to the team to make any suggestions for the preservation of the Cellular Jail or on any other matter. One of the Members sent a 'draft' note containing his suggestions for the preservation of the Cellular Jail and for commemorating the association of these Islands with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and also touching upon the problems of the displaced persons settled in these Islands. At the Members suggestion, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs circulated the

'draft' note to the other members of the team for making any additional suggestions or alterations, as the case may be. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs have informed that, so far, only four members have communicated their reactions. No reply has been received from the other Members.

It may, however, be mentioned that it has already been decided to preserve the Central Tower and the existing three wings of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair as a national monument.

A decision has also been taken to put up a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair.

Industrial Production in West Bengal

6093. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production showed promising growth during 1971-72 and the state of growth was maintained during the first part of 1972-73 in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the rate of growth during the period;

(c) the effect on industrial production due to shortage and irregular supplies of raw material and power crisis; and

(d) the reasons for promising growth of industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement showing industrial production in West Bengal for certain major industries during 1970, 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4728/73.]

(b) The precise overall growth rate cannot be worked out because the weighing diagram for these industries specifically for West Bengal is not separately available.

(c) Production in a number of industries has been hampered owing to shortage of steel but this has been only one of several reasons, many units being affected by other difficulties such as shortage of working capital and/or difficult labour relations. No information is available in regard to the effect on production of the recent power cuts.

(d) One factor behind the revival of a favourable industrial climate and of industrial production has been the sixteen-point programme adopted by the West Bengal Government, buttressed by the positive assistance given by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. A number of units have been revived by take-over of closed engineering units by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

बिहार में डी० जी० टी०डी० की शाखाएँ खोलने का प्रस्ताव

6094. श्री विरंजीव झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार जैसे इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले मुख्य राज्य में डी० जी० टी० डी० के कोई कार्यालय नहीं हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनके कार्यालय उक्त राज्य में कब तक खोले जाएँगे ?

विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :
(क) बिहार राज्य सरकार किसी भी रूप

राज्य में तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय का कोई कार्यालय नहीं है।

(ख) चूंकि तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के कार्य प्रमुख रूप से सलाह देने और विकास से सम्बन्धित हैं जिसमें संपूर्ण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं अतः क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है।

दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कमी

6095. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 'हिन्दुस्तान' (हिन्दी) दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1973 में प्रकाशित दिल्ली के कार्यकारी पार्षद श्री ओ० पी० बहल के उम वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि सीमेंट की दिल्ली में जितनी मांग है उससे आधा भी गत माह नहीं आया;

(ख) क्या इससे जनजीवन बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सीमेंट की अपेक्षित मात्रा में सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय से उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) निम्नलिखित कारणों से सीमेंट की उत्पादन में गिरावट आ जाने

के कारण इन दिनों सीमेंट की कमी हो रही है :—

(क) 17 अगस्त, 1972 से 29 अगस्त, 1972 तक श्रमिकों की ग्राम हड़ताल।

(ख) हरियाणा, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों द्वारा की गई बिजली की कटौती।

(ग) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में मशीनों के खराब हो जाने तथा अशान्त स्थिति जिसके कारण यातायात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

इस कारणों के फलस्वरूप सीमेंट के उत्पादन में हुई अनुमानित कमी करीब 4 लाख मी० टन प्रतिमास है। जहां तक दिल्ली क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है 1965 से लेकर दिल्ली को भेजी जाने वाली सीमेंट की मात्रा में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है किन्तु मांग में अधिक तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है। दिल्ली की सम्भरण स्थिति पर उपरि-लिखित कारणों का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। जब कभी भी कमी की सूचना मिलती है, रेल विभाग के परामर्श से रेल द्वारा शीघ्रता से सीमेंट पहुंचाने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किए जाते हैं। दिल्ली की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए 13 मार्च, 1973 को 10,000 मी० टन अतिरिक्त सीमेंट भेजा गया था जो अब पहुंच गया है। समान वितरण का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन 12 जुलाई, 1972 को एक आदेश भी जारी किया है जिसके द्वारा वह सीमेंट के प्रत्येक स्टैकिस्ट की स्वास्तविक बिक्री पर नियन्त्रण रखता है।

Scheme for development of Industries in Himachal Pradesh

6096. SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Government have submitted any scheme for development of small industries and medium industries in the State during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the nature of incentives proposed to be offered thereunder; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The annual plan proposals of Himachal Pradesh containing schemes for development of small, large and medium industries for 1973-74 were discussed in the Planning Commission. The schemes in the small scale sector include assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and grant of loans by other State Financing Institutions such as the State's Small Industries Development Corporation, Industrial Cooperatives and Industrial Estates etc. The schemes under large and medium industries include modernisation and expansion of Nahan Foundry, taking up of new projects by the Himachal Pradesh, Mining and Industrial Development Corporation, establishment of a Cement factory, Granulated Fertilizer

factory, projects for spindle units, a Woollen factory and a Brewery etc.

The incentives for promotion of small scale industries include liberalised credit under State Aid to Industries Act, loans at concessional rates of interest by the term lending institutions. Similar incentives are not given to large scale or medium units. In addition 10 per cent Central subsidy on capital investment by industrial units in selected backward districts of the State.

Following outlays in respect of large and medium industries and village and Small Industries have been approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1973-74:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Large and Medium Industries	Village and Small Industries
95	61

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Himachal Pradesh

6097. SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for setting up some factories in the Public Sector in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Cement Corporation of India have a proposal to set up a cement plant at Paonta (Himachal Pradesh) with a capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes per annum

at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,178 lakhs. Preliminary action, in this connection will be taken during the year 1973-74. Actual production would, however, commence after four to five years.

प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सामने
जन संघ के लोगों द्वारा धरना

6098. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जनसंघ, दिल्ली
के लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री के दिल्ली
स्थित निवास स्थान के समक्ष जनवरी,
1973 में धरना दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या
कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ०
एच० मोहलिन) : (क) से (ग). 14
जनवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली प्रदेश जनसंघ
के कुछ कार्यकर्ताओं ने प्रधान मंत्री के निवास
स्थान पर "धरना" दिया था। धरना
मूल्यों में वृद्धि और उचित दर की दुकानों
में कुछ अनिवार्य वस्तुएं उपलब्ध न होने के
विरुद्ध था। जनसंघ कार्यकर्ताओं ने इस
विषय पर एक ज्ञापन भी दिया था। ज्ञापन
की एक प्रति आन्तरिक व्यापार विभाग (अब
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधीन) को भेज दी गई

**Inquiries against Dr. Mahtab and Shri
Biju Patnaik**

6099. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had
so far appointed three inquiry com-
missions i.e. Sarju Prasad Commis-
sion, Madholkar Commission and the
Khanna Commission, to inquire into
certain charges against Dr. Mahtab
and Shri Biju Patnaik;

(b) if so, whether no action has so
far been taken by the Orissa Govern-
ment on the findings of those Commis-
sions; and

(c) whether the Union Government
are now considering to take urgent
steps to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS
MIRDHA): (a) The Khanna Commis-
sion of Inquiry was appointed by the
Government of Orissa in 1967 to en-
quire into allegations against Shri
Biju Patnaik and others. No Commis-
sion of Inquiry under the Commissions
of Inquiry Act, 1952 was appointed
under Shri J. R. Madholkar, who was
only requested by the State Govern-
ment to conduct a preliminary veri-
fication into allegations contained in a
Memorandum submitted to the Presi-
dent. On the basis of Shri Madhol-
kar's recommendations the Sarjoo
Prasad Commission was appointed by
the Government of Orissa in 1971 to
inquire into certain charges against
Dr. H. K. Mahtab.

(b) and (c). On the State Govern-
ment's request, the C.B.I. are taking
up investigation of such of the *prima
facie* charges against Dr. H. K. Mahtab
as have been established in the Sarjoo
Prasad Commission's report and which
indicate Commission of a cognizable
offence.

12 hrs.

**RE: REPORTED STATEMENT OF
ATTORNEY-GENERAL BEFORE
SUPREME COURT ABOUT AMEND-
ING MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY ACT**

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You have already discussed it. There were many motions on that day—adjournment motion, privilege motion, calling attention, and motion under Rule 377. On that day, this was raised also as a privilege motion, and you based that on the newspaper report which was exactly the same as the lawyer says. On that basis I allowed it. The Minister put the other version. I gave you the choice, whatever statement was there in the paper, that was already before you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I shall call one by one and allow them one or two minutes each.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the two counsels have given a written statement, addressed to your good self, saying that the Attorney-General did say, "If your Lordships strike down section 17A of the MISA, 5,000 detenus will have to be released forthwith in West Bengal alone and it will create serious difficulties for the Government" and so on. This letter is dated yesterday. "The Government will have the law amended in ten days' time in the light of the arguments that were presented." This makes all the difference, because Mr. Gokhale, while speaking on the adjournment motion, had categorically denied that the Attorney-General had made a submission before the Supreme Court taking it for granted that the Government will amend this Act to suit the conditions, and therefore, he has misled the House, and therefore, it is a fit case and it should be sent to the Privileges Committee, so that Mr. Gokhale, the Attorney-General, and the two advocates belonging to the opposite party, could be heard together and the House

should be given the correct information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The statement made by the Law Minister during his reply on Monday has now been shown up in a different light in view of the statements made by the two advocates and which they have incorporated, I believe, in a letter addressed to you also.

The version of the newspaper reporter present in the court might be discounted; that is the way we function and I know the newspaper reporter has no chance pitted against the word of such an August personality as the Law Minister. But here are two responsible practising senior advocates of the Supreme Court who were appearing for the detenus in this case and after having read the statement made by the Law Minister in the House they have said: we take full responsibility for stating that the newspaper report was not distorted and what Mr. Niren De actually said was: we will have the law amended in ten days' time. They have stated that they have addressed a letter to you. The note placed by the hon. Minister before the House the other day says:

"In the circumstances the Attorney-General, on the instructions given to him at the Conference—(namely, the conference he had with the Law Minister)—and in view of the grave consequences that might arise if the Supreme Court gave a judgment immediately overruling Gopalan's case, requested for some time, namely, about a week or ten days, and assured the court that the Government would consider the matter in the meantime, including the amendment of the Internal Security Act, if considered necessary."

It is now quite clear that they are now trying to wriggle out of what was stated there, after having committed that indiscretion. Those responsible advocates say: they had stated that

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

within ten days the Act would be amended and if necessary Parliament would pass it.

Our view is that it is a serious matter, because it affects the liberty of so many citizens. How to get at the truth? You have said: they have given one version and this is another version, how can I decide? Somebody has to decide and truth cannot be the casualty. If the advocates are wrong and are telling an untruth they must be prepared to take the consequences; if the Minister is telling an untruth and misleading the House he must take the consequences. The truth must be got at, and it can only be done if this matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges and they are permitted to go into the matter in depth to make detailed enquiries, take evidence and find out and then come before us with their report. Truth should not be stifled in this way. Those advocates are not irresponsible people.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Your motion was on the basis of the newspaper report. Now you are referring to the advocates.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am basing it on the newspaper report and also on the contention of the two advocates.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The other day we had a discussion on the adjournment motion on the failure of the Government. Now this one is a privilege motion for misleading the House. During that discussion itself it was put clearly by me: "The Minister had laid on the Table a note given by Shri Niren De; there is a counter-statement by Prof. Mukherjee. Of course Prof. Mukherjee had not said exactly what had been told to him. But if he is going to rely on that or go by that, I am afraid we should have not only what was told to Prof. Mukherjee but also the version of other persons involved in this

because there have been the opposite counsels also, Mr. R. K. Garg and Mr. Gooptu. These two persons should be called. If they cannot come before the bar of this House, the entire matter should go to the privileges committee and the privileges committee should go through all the evidence and give an account of what has happened."

Therefore, Sir, whenever something inconvenient appears in the press—in this case it is significant, not one press but all the papers have published a uniform version—they say we won't accept. Previously also, in Pipelines Inquiry case, they said that what had appeared in the press was not reliable. In this case, we have got every reason to believe that what has appeared in the press is also corroborated by the Counsels who were present there, as also in the note given by Shri Niren De. He omitted what the judges said conveniently in the statement that has been presented to the House.

Therefore, the House may not able to go through all the evidences. I feel that this is a fit case to go to the Committee of Privileges.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : (शाजापुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन सारा मामला यह था कि Whether anybody can take the Parliament for granted और सदन के सामने माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उसके विरोध में दो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिवक्ताओं ने जब खंडन करके आपको भी लिखा है तो बात साफ है कि मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने सही जानकारी नहीं रखी। इसलिये यह साफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न बनता है इसको स्वीकार करने में आपको कौन सी आपत्ति है? इसको आप विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दीजिये।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Opposition, if the opposition thinks that it would not be brow-beaten, they must equally realise that our party could not be brow-beaten either. Let us consider the matter on a rational plane. Sir, on your decision depends an extremely important precedent of the Parliament. The question involved is this: Do we accept the word of the Attorney General and a written report submitted by him and given to the Law Minister and read out by him with all the responsibility, or do we listen to the statement made by two lawyers who were interested in expeditious delivery of the judgment, as is reported? I do not want to go deep into the matter. But the two lawyers are known to be politicians. Your decision is on a delicate issue. There is a written report of the Attorney General on which the Law Minister, a highly responsible official of the Government of India makes a statement. He has described certain facts of the proceedings in the Supreme Court that referred to here. He is a Member of this House. As against his, if the words of the lawyers are to be taken, hereafter, imagine what will happen in this country? Any person will make a statement, contradicting a statement made in the House. Sometimes the opposition may make such a statement. And they may contradict what is said by the Government or what is said by the Member of this House or what is said by the Minister. And if we start a discussion and a debate on such controversy and refer it to the Privileges Committee, every time that would be the most pernicious, most deleterious and most disastrous precedent that will ever be laid down by this Parliament. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that Indian jurisprudence has yet separated or segregated one category of people whose word counts for more than another category of citizen. If it happens, then we shall have to take a second look at Indian Democracy and

the Indian Parliament. But, as the Constitution stands and as Parliament stands, I find it highly objectionable for an Hon. Member to come and say that just because somebody happens to be so-and-so, a paid employee of the Government of India, and because he happens to be a Member of the House, which incidentally he is as a Law Minister, his word should weigh or count for more than the word of a respected citizen of a country who pays his tax just as equally as others.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This issue must be discussed a little more clearly than is sought to be done by the hon. members on the other side or, if I may be permitted to do so, as has been presented to the House by the Chair. The question with which we are grappling is whether the adjournment motion that we discussed two days before does away with the need for bringing a privilege motion or knocks down the basis for a privilege motion to be brought at this stage. The point which the Chair has made to the House is that since the adjournment motion was discussed, the discussion of a privilege motion was precluded. In my respectful submission, this would not be a correct position to take. At that time we did not press for the privilege motion because the rules regarding adjournment motions clearly state that if the adjournment motion is taken up, the privilege motion cannot be taken up simultaneously. During the course of the discussion, hon. members did make remarks to the effect that issues of contempt and privilege were indeed involved. However, it was only because of the rule with regard to the adjournment motions that we did not take up the matter. There was some justification for the House or for the Chair to think that since the note of the Attorney General which was placed on the Table of the House, the basis for the privilege motion did not arise nor was the basis for the privilege motion strong enough. The news-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

paper reports were sought to be rebutted by the note of the Attorney General. One could give the Attorney General the benefit of doubt and some amount of credence could be given to what he said in his note. Probably one would be in some difficulty in judging at that stage whether to place more reliance on the Attorney General's note or on the newspaper reports. Now that a new fact has been discovered and other parties concerned have come forward saying that the assurance in question was indeed given to the court, the matter becomes completely different from what it was at the stage of discussion on the adjournment motion.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आपने इस विषय पर कोई डिस्कशन एलाउ किया है ? अगर डिस्कशन एलाउ नहीं किया है तो सारी बात आपके सामने हैं, सब लोग बोल रहे हैं, इस मामले को आगे न बढ़ाया जाय । मैंने 317 के अन्तर्गत आप को लिखा था और आपने शायद एलाउ भी किया है, इसलिये आप दूसरे विषय को लीजिये ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : ये सही बात कह रहे हैं, यह प्रोसीजर का सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to have patience and listen?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have now got three versions of the alleged assurance of the Attorney-General to the Supreme Court: 1. The newspaper report; 2. The note of the Attorney-General; 3. The views of the two advocates who had appeared before the Supreme Court. I ask the Chair, what is the way of ascertaining the truth in this matter and whether the truth need be ascertained or not. Since the issue relates to the contempt of the House, and the assurance un-

dermines the dignity of the House, it is extremely necessary that the truth in this matter be ascertained. Had the issue been of a smaller nature, we could have ignored it. But since the assurance was given before the Supreme Court which means that the Attorney General wanted to bring the House into ridicule, we have every right to demand that the truth in this matter be ascertained. That can be done only by referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges which can hear evidence and contact all the parties concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur): I fully agree with the hon Member Shri Salve, that whatever ruling you give on this matter, is going to be the precedent for the future, and a very important precedent. You yourself in your initial remarks said that the subject-matter was already debated and discussed during the adjournment motion. I wish to point out that after the debate and rejection of the adjournment motion, new factors have come up. As was rightly pointed out, two counsels for the detenus have come forward with a statement and they say that they have forwarded a copy to the hon. Speaker so that he may consider it from the point of view of parliamentary democracy. Sir, I would request you to take up this matter as the Speaker of this House. As one hon. Member has rightly said, it is the word of the Attorney-General against that of two members of the bar. I would point out that a very dangerous precedent could be set up if you give premium to the statement that is made by the Attorney-General as against that of the advocates appearing as defence counsel, who have come out with this statement in the name of liberty and freedom. The hon. Minister in his statement has dubbed them as politicians. The Minister who made this statement is a politician and the Members of this House are politicians. To dub these advocates as politically-motivated people and to attribute motives to their statement is very wrong.

Sir, they have made an appeal to you through this statement. Therefore, it is a right issue for privilege and the privilege motion should be admitted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, the two advocates have very categorically stated that Shri Niren De:

"...did tell the court on March 30, that the Government will have the law amended in ten days' time in the light of the arguments."

They further say:

"He (Mr. De) was categorical that the law would be amended. It was clear to all of us present in the Court that the law would be amended within ten days in the light of the arguments."

So, here is a fit case to be referred to the privileges Committee. Do not take the onus on yourself, because the Privileges Committee is meant for that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): In the motion given notice of now, no new factors have been brought in. What the advocates have said has already appeared in the press. There was a full-dress debate on this issue by way of an adjournment motion. In the same session there cannot be another motion on the same subject. Even though it is given notice of as a privilege motion, the facts are the same—two versions of a case one by the Attorney-General and another by two advocates. It cannot be taken up, under rule 338.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): According to the press report, Mr. Gooptu and Mr. Garg have addressed a letter to you. Not only that, they have also issued a statement to the press, contradicting the statement made by the Minister of Law and also by the Attorney-General, Shri Niren De. It is reported that Mr. Garg and Mr. Gooptu have addressed a letter, jointly, to you; first, I want to know whether it is a fact.

Secondly, they have categorically contradicted the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister of Law in an amended form. It has appeared in the Press. They have said it very categorically. What they have said, I do not want to repeat; many Members of Parliament have already quoted it. I want to know from you whether it is possible to verify what he said in the Supreme Court. It must be on record, Sir. It is not a hearsay; it is not a Press report. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, I want to draw your attention to the point that these two lawyers have contradicted the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister of Law on the floor of the House in an amended form. I want to know whether the statement made by the hon. Minister of Law is correct or whether the contradiction that has been issued by the two lawyers is correct. That can be verified from the record of the Supreme Court. I want to know from you, Sir, as a letter has also been addressed to you by these two lawyers, whether you are going to verify from the record of the Supreme Court if what Mr. Niren De said, as has been reported by the Law Minister here, is correct or not.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): On a point of order. I would like to have your precise ruling whether we are going to take notice of the statement made outside parliament or whether we are going to take notice of the statement made by the Minister of Law on the floor of the House.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Some members have suggested that parliament should ascertain the truth. I want to know from you when from Parliament has assumed to itself the duty of ascertaining the truth. This function, so far as I know, belongs to a court of law. Parliament never assumes to itself this function.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): The question now being raised was raised last time when the Adjournment Motion was being discussed.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

There are certain practices and procedures which are followed in this House. One of them is this. I am reading Rule 338:

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Now, Sir, what is the issue involved? The issue involved now is the statement of Mr. Niren De in the Supreme Court. This has already been discussed. I humbly submit that you may not permit them to raise this issue again because this will be violation of the practice and procedure of this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My point of order is this(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pandey, please do not get up every time....(Interruptions). I have to give the ruling, not they.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What Mr. Pandey is saying amounts to this, that only these hon. Members of Parliament sitting inside this Chamber can be relied upon and every citizen outside the Parliament has got no value.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Pafan): A very dangerous statement (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down and listen....

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. You have observed that because the matter was discussed in the form of an adjournment motion and there had been a threadbare discussion when both the parties expressed their views, you consider that it is also included in that and that no more discussion is necessary and that this cannot be referred to the Privileges Committee.

May I remind you that in this House when certain statements were made by some hon. Members and the Minister challenged it, then a privilege motion against that particular Member for making a wrong allegation against the Minister was moved in this House. I can quote that instance.

In this particular case, after the publication of the press reports and after seeing the observations made by these two Counsels, Shri R. K. Garg and Shri Googtu and they have written to you a letter also wherein they have quoted the exact words which were uttered in the court or at least the observations of Mr. Justice Hegde must have been noted. (Interruptions).

Sir, now, if there is no privilege against the Law Minister, then there can be a privilege motion against Shri Garg and his friend, Shri Googtu, for distorting the proceedings of the House. Suppose I move a privilege motion against them for distorting the proceedings of the House, will you allow in that case Mr. Garg to come here and explain the whole case himself?

Mr. Garg is as responsible and as honourable as any of the hon. Members of this House, including the Ministers. When Members of this House say something about outsiders, they are protected because they enjoy immunity. What about those outsiders who say something about this House? They are hauled up. (Interruptions).

Sir, here, it is a fit case for being sent to the Privileges Committee and I hope you will kindly give your ruling on the basis of the glorious tradition of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will kindly.....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You can consider and give your decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the afternoon, if you like.

MR. SPEAKER: For what reasons?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For sending it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Why in the afternoon? You will not then hesitate to say I am pressurised and all that. I do not want that....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In the case of privilege, the Chair must give a very comprehensive and detailed ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will bring you the sequence of the events. You brought motions you brought motions—for adjournment, privilege motions and calling-attention motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did you find time to read them all? Why are you mixing them up?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't talk irresponsibly. Kindly sit down....(Interruptions). If you do not want it, I will proceed to the next item.....(Interruptions). You gave four types of Motions the other day, and you based your Motions on the newspaper report. On those Motions I said: There are four of them. What type of Motion would you like to be discussed? Then you said, Adjournment Motion. Then a point of order was raised and I read out the rule on the Adjournment Motion. It was also pointed out by Mr. Mahajan. Then there was the contention which I accepted, because it is provided in the Rules themselves, that Adjournment Motion shall not raise a question of privilege. When I put this to the House, you said, no, no, we will not take it as that, we want Adjournment Motion. So that matter was discussed. For three hours you had been

discussing it. And, the House gave a decision on it.

Today I received the letter from two honourable lawyers. References were made to that letter. Now, I may tell you, I belong to the same profession, I have been practising, I have been teaching. I have all respects for lawyers on this side or that side. The lawyers base that motion on the newspaper report and the Minister contended and said this thing and that thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is this thing and that thing, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: They did not accept your version; they had their own version. You had your own version. Kindly sit down. So long as it pleases you, you listen with patience. Whenever you find it is not so pleasing to you, you immediately start interrupting. Kindly don't do it.

After quoting the Attorney General, this is what the lawyers have stated—this is on top of page 2. They stated:

"The newspaper reports referred to in this note are correct and statements attributed to the Attorney-General in the newspaper set out the position absolutely correctly."

Now, that Motion which I allowed, was based on the newspaper report. It is again on the same newspaper report that the lawyers are now basing their claim, which report, they say, is correct. There is no question of saying that the lawyers are right or wrong or that the Attorney General is right or wrong. The basis of the whole discussion was the same newspaper report, which these lawyers are quoting now. On that basis the discussion was allowed. The subject-matter was discussed for three hours.

[Mr. Speaker]

The House gave its finding, its decision. An identical matter cannot be discussed now in the House once again. It is an identical matter and therefore, there is no question of raising the same matter in any other form, in any other motion. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 277 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 278 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 279 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.

- (v) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 280 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4707/73.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.,
JADUGUDA

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, on behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4708/73.]

12.46 hrs.

RE. REPORTED STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BEFORE SUPREME COURT ABOUT AMENDING MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ACT—contd.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to kindly sit down. I have already given my ruling. I am passing on to the next item. Two Ministers already laid their papers.

MODY: Sir, as far as the subject of the ad-

directly
er the
majority correctly disposed of. But in
the course of the adjournment motion
statements were made here, which are
incorrect. Those statements become a
matter of dispute. This has nothing to
do with the subject matter at all. It
has to do with the Minister whether
he spoke all untruth or not.

12.47 hrs.

RE MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES
RAISED BY MEMBERS

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) :
मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान
डालमियानगर में चल रही पन्द्रह हजार मजदूरों
की हड़ताल की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।
यह हड़ताल 27 तारीख से चल रही है ।
यह उनकी रोजी रोटी का सवाल है ।
उनके परिवारों का सवाल है । मैं
प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हस्तक्षेप
करें और मजदूरों की हड़ताल तुड़वायें और
उनकी तथा उनके बाल बच्चों की जान
बचायें । साथ ही वह एक वक्तव्य भी इसके
सम्बन्ध में सदन में दें ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah): Sir, I wish to raise the
following serious matter and request
the concerned Minister to make a
statement thereon.

On the 2nd April, 1973, 15,000 wor-
kers of the Bhilai steel plant were
teargassed and lathi-charged by the
police when they were demonstrating,
demanding equal treatment of non-
operational and operational staff of
the steel plant in the matter of bonus
and incentive in production.

The workers were going to submit a
memorandum to the Minister of Steel
and Mines, Shri. Kumeramangalam,
who was in Bhilai on that day. The
demonstration was entirely peaceful.

According to the telegram which I
have received from Bhilai, a large
number of workers were injured in
the indiscriminate lathi charge. The
workers have every right to demand
redressal of their grievances from the
concerned Minister peacefully. The re-
pression let loose on the workers by
the police will not be conducive to
the functioning of the steel plant. So,
I wish to raise this matter at this
zero hour today in this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir,
I have also written to you on this
matter. I want also to draw your
attention to the fact that there were
15,000 workers in Bhilai who have not
only been lathi-charged but brutally
teargassed also. They wanted to pre-
sent a memorandum to the concerned
Minister, the hon. Minister of Steel
and Mines. The matter is very serious
for other reasons also. The Chief
Minister of Madhya Pradesh was also
concerned with it. It was a very legi-
timate demand of the workers, the
non-operational workers who want to
have the same privilege and benefit as
the operational workers there in re-
gard to bonus and other concessions
for the workers. They had a legiti-
mate right to appear before the hon.
Minister, and there is nothing in the
report that appeared in the press to
show that these 15,000 workers who
met the hon. Minister to place their
memorandum before him indulged in
any untoward incident, or that they
were going to give any trouble. On
the refusal of the hon. Minister to
accept their memorandum, and the
Chief Minister also was there and
when they were raising some slogans,
and when there was only a peaceful
demonstration, and when they were
only waiting on the hon. Minister and
the Chief Minister, in a mood of ap-
prehension the police started lathi-
charge and tear-gassing,

This is a matter which concerns this
House, and I would also like to make
a request of the hon. Minister of Steel
and Mines, comrade Kumeramanga-
lam the former comrade Kumeramanga-
lam—

AN HON. MEMBER: Ex-comrade.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes ex-comrade Kumaramangalam, to make a statement on this matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Yesterday we gave a calling attention notice. It was decided that it would come today. What about the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is in the hospital. The Minister suddenly had to be removed to the hospital. I am very sorry about it. Will you make some statement now or later on?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : इस बारे में फैक्ट्स कलेक्ट किये जा रहे हैं। हम बाद में स्टेटमेंट देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: He is saying that the information will be given before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I seek your permission. I wrote to you about the jute workers of Kanpur.

MR. SPEAKER: It was already raised in this House.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई—आगरा नेशनल हाईवे पर चम्बल नदी के पुल का एक पायर फंसा जाने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया था। आज खबर आई है कि उसके तीन पायर और चार स्तंभ गिर गये हैं। एक चौकीदार भी नदी में गिर गया, जिसकी आर्मी ने बचाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें और बतायें कि यह घटना क्यों हुई और इसमें किसकी लापरवाही थी।

नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राध बहादुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें लापरवाही का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता। मैंने 1 मार्च को निवेदन किया था कि इस पुल के 17वें पीयर की बुनियाद दो फीट घंसा जाने की वजह से पुल का 200 फीट डैक नीचे झुक गया और आवागमन को खतरा पैदा हो गया। हमने पुल पर यातायात बन्द कर दिया और दूसरी वाक्स्था की कि जिससे आवागमन जारी रहा। हमें 3 अप्रैल को सुबह यह रिपोर्ट मिली कि उससे पिछली रात को क्रेकड पोर्शन के दो इवटमेंट्स के बीच में चार आर्चें थे, वे गिर गये। यह हादसा रात के बक्न दुप्रा और इत्तिफाक से उस बक्न वहां कोई नहीं था। उसमें चौकीदार को भी चोट नहीं आयी। चौकीदार ज़ौरह सब सुरक्षित हैं।

इस बीच में हमने यातायात जारी कर दिया है। एक फेरो चल रही है। हम पानटून इकट्ठे कर रहे हैं। खयाल है कि 20 अप्रैल तक यातायात पूरी तरह चलू हो जायेगा। इसके साथ ही मरम्मत का भी इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। इसकी छानबीन करने के लिये हमने जो इंजिनियर्स भेजे, उन्होंने बताया कि नीचे चट्टान में क्रेक नज़र आया। इसके अलावा उन बेल्ट का स्टैमिंग भी कैंकड था, जिस पर पायर बने होते हैं। चट्टान के नीचे घंसा जानों की वजह से ऐसा हो सकता है। कुछे पीयर चट्टान पर बने थे और कुछे उभरे नहीं थे कि चट्टान भी नीचे घंसा सकती है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I raised the question about the strike in the J and K jute mill and only because of this they have started sacking the trade union workers.

MR. SPEAKER: It was raised in this House already; you cannot raise it a second time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister did not make a statement that day. When I raised this question last time, you said that you would ask the Minister to make a statement. The strike has been there for the last 66 days in Kanpur and many persons are being sacked. In view of this you should request the hon. Minister to make a statement. Or, let this mill be taken over by the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Hundreds of workers will benefit if you kindly ask the Minister to make the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the discussion on the next item.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1973-74—contd.

13 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The time allotted for these demands was five hours; and three hours and ten minutes are available. I hope the Parties will stick to their timelimit.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): In the past few hours we have discussed the demands for grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. This Ministry has been recently created and that very fact clearly establishes the importance that the Government attaches to this sector. The policy in respect of the general development of heavy industries has already been announced and the growth of capacity has been remarkable, both in the public sector and the private sector.

There have been, in few cases, non-utilisation of capacity and carried forward losses. The new Ministry is

charged with a great responsibility of recovering past losses as well as making good the established capacity and to this extent, the Parliament may wish Godspeed. We should not even mind approving the grants which have been requested in the fullest measure. The new capacity which is required to be created is also of a substantial nature because, our country was known more to be related to handicraft and cottage industries during the pre-Christian era and post-Christian era. In fact, according to Parkinson, for nearly a thousand years between 250 B.C. and 850 A.D. India was the largest exporter in the world and all the gold of the world flowed to India in return for the goods supplied by India. This was the Indian artisan's capability.

But, with the industrial revolution, because of slavery—the bondage we lagged behind considerably in this particular field. And now we have to make good this past period by our accelerated progress for which the Ministry is applying its efforts. The goods which are covered by this industry are of a very wide nature. Their importance is so great for they are related to important sectors or vital sectors like fertilisers, refineries, heavy chemical plants, steel plants, metallurgical industries, smelters for non-ferrous metals, rolling mills, power plants railway locomotives, cement plants, sugar plants, paper and pulp plants, equipments for material handling synthetics and textile machinery and a very wide variety of things are involved. The know-how for all these things is yet to be fully established in this country. I am glad that the Ministry has secured advanced know-how, for example, for boilers, that of combustion Engineering of U.S.A. and for machine tools from American Tools and so on, many collaborations have been obtained. These would naturally result in a certain amount of upgrading of the products which are already being manufactured within the country.

[Shri D. D. Desai]

The industry has substituted imports which have resulted in self-reliance. That cannot be denied. The figures are reflected in the present year's imports. In spite of our increased industrial tempo, the overall imports on account of machinery had gone down. Had it not been for the food and other imports, our present year's surplus would have been considerably more. This increased export or the increased surplus is partly offset by the power shortage that the country suffers from. I would request the Ministry—not to be critical but constructive criticism—to help relax the imports of large turbo generating sets. HEIL and BHEL have already got ample orders in hands. They had also got the benefits of banning imports, even before the first Turbo generating set was not even installed. After ten years, we have hardly and commissioned 0.54 million K.W. out of 18 million K.W. of today's installed capacity. We will have hardly 20 million K.W. of installed capacity at the end of the Fourth Plan period which is less than the targetted capacity by about 4 million K.W. We must blame ourselves partly for having not established 24 million K.W. in spite of all these units operating in the heavy electrical sector.

Now, the private sector electrical industry, is set for an annual growth rate of 3 million K.W. The private sector electrical industry is fully geared to deliver power transmission, distribution and power utilisation equipments, for 3 million K.W. annual growth rate. Unfortunately, our turbo generating sets production is very considerably less. Therefore the Ministry should help in overcoming this gap. The target for the Fourth Plan, according to Heavy Industry Ministry is 35 million K.W. or a little more. But yesterday the figure given by the Minister of Irrigation and Power was 52 million K.W. at the end of 1981. This difference is obviously substantial. In any case, the Heavy Industry ministry will not be able to

make deliveries on time of the turbo sets to make up even 35 million K.W. So, to bridge the gap, the ministry may itself make certain import arrangements promptly for making power available. The ratio is, that one rupee invested in the power sector generates yearly Rs. 20 in GNP and in addition, stresses and strains due to shortages, unemployment, and so on. Could be avoided. We should look at it from an overall angle and not a sectional angle of a particular department or ministry.

The present day world market is Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 a ton of sophisticated fabricated steel items. Within this country we are able to manufacture between Rs. 5,000 to 7,000 a ton. With our largest known iron ore reserves and our indigenous machinery fabrication facilities and capacity to deliver machinery for international markets, our country can very well take advantage of this situation and increase the exports.

In each unit the kind of difficulty the ministry has suffered, there are two common points before us—labour and power. Labour Ministry is under the Government of India and power also is in the public sector. So, it is possible to mend these things. In any case every country has these problems and these are required to be solved. Personnel policy, power and other inputs should be taken good care of before embarking upon investments and industrial operations as is done in other countries.

It is stated that certain incentives have been given for developing backward areas. The other day I had mentioned that in a country like Ireland hardly 20 miles from Dublin, people consider the area to be backward and 35 to 40 per cent is given straightway as grant. £4,000 are given as grant to industry for every employee that gets new employment. 75000 persons are unemployed and the Government of Ireland is going all out to see that everyone gets employment. £4,000 are equal to Rs. 80,000

almost. We do not need so much money in this country to do it. But the importance is emphasised by this figure that employment is considered so vital in advanced countries and the incentives offered are substantially more.

There has been often talk about failure in the public sector. Yesterday the Minister for Industrial Development said in this respect that certain units have come out of the red and are making profits because they have changed the top managers. That itself indicates that the initiative of an individual does play a substantial part. In that case, why should we have objection to the initiative of the individual in other matters? In this aspect we have seen a substantial contradiction because we think that a body which has not a definition is in a good position to undertake a function which an individual is discredited to discharge. As far as the industrial policy is concerned, whether it be the Government or the industry or the social sphere, the initiative of the individual plays a substantial part. The Minister of Industrial Development himself praised the work of certain individuals. At the same time, he is thinking of organising the industry in a manner where the individual is totally lost. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the initiative of the individual is utilized to the maximum benefit of the country.

In the field of transport, automobiles, shipping and a few other fields we have to do a lot. A lot of criticism has been levelled against Indian motorcars. Yet, nothing has been done to improve. Then, we are still making small boats of 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 tonnes while a small country like Japan is making ships or tankers of one million tonnes. With such a long coastline, with excellent facilities for dredging for deep sea harbours, why should we annually import such huge quantity of shipping tonnage, when it is very easy to buy the plates, fabricate them and give employment within our own country? Therefore,

I would request the hon. Minister to locate at least three, four or half a dozen ship-yards for manufacturing ships for the international market. Because, shipping is one area where labour-intensive work is involved. That is one of the reasons why Japan has been able to outstrip the United States, U.K. and Western Europe, which have been very much advanced in designs and other things. I would repeat that greater importance and stress should be given to shipping for which India was known from time immemorial. In fact, during the Spanish Armada Nelson's fleet contained several ships manufactured on the Gujarat coast. It is a historic fact that lead could be re-established.

MR. SPEAKER: So, Gujarat contributed to the might of the British.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, I would close my speech by thanking you for giving me the time for supporting the Demands of the Ministry. Most of us have wished the new Minister well in his task, which is of a very difficult nature.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset. I congratulate the new Minister on his having taken over this portfolio. He is a dynamic person and will be able to deal with the various aspects of heavy industries in a clever and tactful manner. This is a newly created Ministry. Most of the units here have been drawn from the Ministry of Industrial Development and Ministry of Steel and Mines. It is just 57 days' old and this baby has to bear the hunt of all kinds of mismanagement of public sector undertakings like the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Heavy Electricals, Bharat Electricals Ltd., Mines and Allied Machinery Corporation, HMT, etc., etc. Sir, I am sure that the new Minister will be able to bring up this child by way of feeding the raw materials and settling labour disputes. I would like to refer to certain misplaced aspirations and hopes of the Ministry.

[Shri V. Mayavan]

It is stated on page 4 of the Report:

"As at the end of October, 1972, the total value of orders in hand with varying deliveries during next five years is about Rs. 222 crores."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when these orders have been placed with Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and their scheduled dates of delivery. It is not a question of making profits or losses, but it is a question of sound business management. How many times have the Heavy Electricals requested for the postponement of the scheduled delivery dates.

Coming to the Heavy Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchi, is it not a fact that, on account of the delay in the supply of generating machinery, the Aton Power Project at Kalpakkam is getting delayed by three or four years?

Regarding Heavy Electricals Equipment Plant at Hardwar, it is stated in the Annual Report on page 8:

"There is likely to be a shortfall in production due to delayed delivery of imported components and unreliable quality of indigenous castings. The matter is being taken up with the suppliers to improve the quality and delivery of indigenous castings."

I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister the value of the purchase of unreliable indigenous castings. If there has been a contract, what action has been taken against the suppliers for giving unreliable castings?

As regards HMT, it had been the most rewarding public sector unit. But during the year 1972-73, it was afflicted by frequent labour let-downs. I am quoting from page 11 of the Report:

"Unfortunately the Company has been beset with recurring labour

troubles. As a result, the industrial relations, particularly during the second and third quarters of the current financial year, in HMT I and II and Watch Factory at Bangalore deteriorated."

I would request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to what kind of steps have been taken to resolve the labour disputes in HMT. I understand that the labour of HMT have got some genuine grievances. Government is professing to have given the prime of place for labour welfare. But I wonder how the HMT management had allowed eruption of labour unrest in 1972-73. This eruption cannot take place overnight. It must have been simmering for long. I request the hon. Minister to bestow his attention to settle this labour unrest as regards HMT. It gets the world market; so we may be able to earn a lot of foreign exchange if that labour unrest is settled.

Most of our heavy industrial units are the mercy babies of foreign collaborators. I can quote many instances how the production of various heavy industrial units suffered. The Heavy Electricals, Hardwar suffered in production on account of the delayed delivery of imported components. The Machine Tools Corporation of India also suffers in production on account of delay in respect of imported components and raw materials. Scooters (India) which has been recently set up in Lucknow is yet to get a lot of plant and equipment from Italy.

Here, I would like to refer to the report of the year 1972 of the Ministry of Industrial Development in which it has been categorically stated that the country is in a position to supply to developing foreign countries the required number of cranes and wagons. How hollow this claim of one wing of the Government of India is, can be well judged from the half-hearted encouragement being given to

Jessops and Co. and Braithwaite & Co. of the way to favour the non-skilled employees of the unit, who are related to political big-wigs. He was also narrating how a lady official of the Corporation, who also happens to be the wife of a Member of Parliament—I hope that the Member of Parliament belongs to the ruling side—was given undue promotion by four places and this matter will have to be looked into by the hon. Minister because if such things crop up in the public sector undertakings, definitely the undertaking will run on loss. /

It has been stated in the report that these units have been suffering from shortage of essential raw materials since 1968, particularly, steel. I do not know what it means to say that “some progress has been made in improving production.” How are they going to fulfil their export commitments under these circumstances?

The Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi—many earlier speakers have already dealt with that subject—born in 1958 continues to be afflicted by the virus of inefficiency and mismanagement. As on 31-3-72, the cumulative loss was estimated at Rs. 89.19 crores which has this year gone upto Rs. 100 crores which is 50 per cent of the amount of expenditure incurred on this undertaking. I can foresee the Minister's explanation of long gestation period needed by the projects of such a magnitude and complexity. I was surprised to read in the Report that the Heavy Machine Tools plant suffers in production on account of the non-availability of skilled workers. What an irony is it, Sir?

13.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

We have been talking that we are going to provide employment to the unemployed engineers, diploma-holders and so on. There is a widespread unemployment among the lakhs of technically qualified diploma and degree-holding youth of the country. But, here is a unit suffering for want of skilled workers. The completion of the Bokaro Steel Plant is getting delayed and delayed on account of the inability of the Heavy Engineering Corporation to meet its commitments of supplies. That does not matter. But as the first speaker from the CPI has made a mention of it and Prof. Madhu Dandavate also mentioned it, the management of Heavy Engineering Corporation does not hesitate to go out

As regards the automobile industry, there was a huge hue and cry outside and also inside in the House about this industry. The quality of the passenger car is deteriorating day by day and it is going from bad to worse. The judge of the Supreme Court has observed like this in regard to the passenger cars that are manufactured in this country. I quote his very words. He said:

“Excepting the born every part makes noise.”

So, I request the hon. Minister to bestow his attention in regard to improvement in our automobile industry and see that this industry is nationalised.

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारी उद्योगों का केवल हमारे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि जहाँ भी किसी देश या राष्ट्र का योजनाओं के माध्यम से विकास किया जाता है उसमें एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। हमारे देश में भी भारी उद्योगों का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है देश के संतुलित विकास के लिए और देश के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आप केन्द्रीय सरकार से भारी उद्योगों के

[डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया]

की व्यवस्था करते हैं या उनका वितरण करते हैं प्रदेशों को तब आपकी जो नीति है कि जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं या प्रदेशों के अन्दर जो पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं उनको आप भारी उद्योग वितरण करने में या आबांटित करने में विशेष तौर से ध्यान में रखें। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में उत्तर प्रदेश सरीखा प्रदेश जिसकी सबसे अधिक आमदनी है वह पिछड़ गया है प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी में आपकी चार योजनाओं के बाद यदि आप उसके लिए विवेचना करें, पहली योजना से लेकर अबतक तो जितने भारी उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी के लिहाज से पीछे पड़ गया है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि समन्वित विकास के लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को भी उतने भारी उद्योग दें जिससे कि वह भी प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी में और प्रदेशों के साथ आ सके।

इसके साथ साथ मंत्री जी को यह भी ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रदेशों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं तो बटवारा करते समय इस बात को भी देखा जाय कि वे कौन से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, कौन से ऐसे भू-भाग हैं प्रदेशों के अन्तर्गत जोकि बहुत पीछे हैं जिनकी तरफ विशेष तौर से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बुन्देलखण्ड का हिस्सा है, पहाड़ी जिले हैं या पूर्वी जिले हैं जहां आज

भी भारी कमी है बड़े उद्योगों की और अभी तक बहुत कम भारी उद्योग वहां पर लगे हैं। बुन्देलखण्ड की स्थिति तो यह है कि आजादी के 25 वर्षों के बाद भी कोई उद्योग वहां पर स्थापित नहीं किया गया है जबकि वहां पर भूमि मौजूद है, वहां पर बिजली मौजूद है, पानी की लाइन भी वहां पर है, रेलवे लाइन भी वहां पर है। फिर भी स्वतन्त्रता के 25 वर्षों के बाद जनप्रतिनिधियों की मांग के बावजूद कोई भारी उद्योग वहां नहीं पहुंचा है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप ऐसे क्षेत्रों का ध्यान रखें जबकि आपकी यह नीति है और आप यह चाहते हैं कि जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं उनका विकास हो। अतः आपको अपने स्तर पर भी भारी उद्योग लगाने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखण्ड का जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है उसको ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है। जहां तक खनिज पदार्थ का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो झांसी डिवीजन है, बुन्देलखण्ड का जो क्षेत्र है वहां पर आपको अधिक से अधिक खनिज पदार्थ मिल सकते हैं। जो सर्वे हुआ है उससे भी पता चला है कि वहां पर बहुत खनिज पदार्थ हैं।

इसके साथ साथ भारी उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए बिजली की बड़ी आवश्यकता है इसलिए बिजली का विकास युद्धस्तर पर होना चाहिए। आप सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री को यह मलाह दें कि एटामिक पावर के जितने केन्द्र अभी बन रहे हैं या बनने वाले हैं उनको शीघ्र पूरा किया जाये। साथ साथ कोयले से जितनी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है उसका भी प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। पानी की बिजली भी बड़े बड़े पावर

हाउसेज बनाकर पैदा की जानी चाहिए ।
जहां पर कि नदियों में 12 महीने पानी रहता है ।

इसके साथ साथ में कहना चाहता हूं कि भारी उद्योगों में पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो मजदूर हैं उनको प्रशासन में और मुनाफे में हिस्सेदार बनाया जाए । यदि आप नीति विषयक कामों में उनको हिस्सेदार बनाएंगे, मुनाफे में उनको हिस्सेदार बनाएंगे तो जो शिकायत रहती है तमाम देश को या लोक सभा को रहती है कि सरकार जो उद्योग लगाती है उन में मुनाफा नहीं होता है, बरसों तक वे घाटे में चलते रहते हैं, वह शिकायत दूर हो सकेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the demands of the Ministry of Heavy Industries, I would like to comment on its report of 1972-73. But before I do so, I must congratulate the Prime Minister for creating this Ministry of Heavy Industries and for giving this heavy charge to a very dynamic, intelligent, quick decision maker and a practical man, Mr. Pai, to manage the whole affair.

This is a challenge to him and the country looks at him with great hopes. I have read his biography. I have seen him working because he is managing some medical institutions also. He will put his business minded approach into the industrial development of the country. I am sure he will fulfil the high hopes which the Prime Minister and the country expect from him.

We all rightly boast of the achievements of Instrumentation (India) Ltd. Only yesterday Mr. C. Subramaniam said that we must be proud of the

happy relations between the management and the labour there and the way they are working—firstly with one shift, then two shifts and now with three shifts. They have not only achieved the rated capacity but have also been able to supply the orders in time which had been placed either by the government or by the private parties. Not only that this Instrumentation (India) Ltd. has raised the image of this country by getting an export order from Malaysia. Hence, we expect Mr. Pai to take up very seriously and create more examples next year to be quoted, so that we can say that we are proud of these undertakings, say, the Heavy Electricals or the HMT or any other project which is under his charge, whether it is Triveni Structurals or any other. Take, for instance the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur, The Triveni Structurals, Allahabad, the Tungabhadra Steel Plant, Ltd., the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels, the Engineering Products, Ltd., the Auto Industries including tractors, the earth-moving equipment and others. These were under different Ministries and now they have been brought under his control, and hence whatever has happened and has been done,—perhaps he is taking the good side of it and the bad side of it on his shoulders—is there for him to see. I have mentioned these undertakings purposely because on these lies the progress of the nation.

We judge the industries by two methods; by seeing whether the installed capacity is covered up by the industry or not, and whether we are having more staff than normal, because overstaffing is causing us concern. Secondly, we have to see whether a particular industry is making profits and adding to the general exchequer of the country. I am very sorry to state that this has not happened in any of the industries which have come



[Dr. Kailas]

under his control today. Almost all of them are losing. Hence the challenge is a still bigger. I know that Mr. Pai, as head of the team, will be able to work intelligently, and take the co-operation of his officers. But I want him to see that right from the Minister level to the lowest worker, he takes everybody into confidence so that the production comes to its targeted figure. The methods which the public industries used to follow were that whenever they could not reach the target fixed, they reduced it for the next year, or lowered it. I think he would not allow this and that he would see why the target was fixed so unrealistic and why, after taking into consideration the availability of raw materials and taking into consideration the release of foreign exchange, still, they could not achieve the target and the next year, the officers meet or perhaps they successfully convince the Minister why they have lowered the target or tried to explain that we could achieve only this much as realistic. This should not happen. I hope with the experience gained over so many years, they would base their targets on practical experience gained and see that this sort of lowering is not allowed any more under the charge of the efficient Minister and the efficient Deputy Minister. I am sorry I did not mention the Deputy Minister earlier. I have personally known the working of Prof. Siddhaswar Prasad. He has also worked very nicely and he was doing very well in his previous portfolio under industrial Development.

I would like to give some examples of failures of some industries only. The atomic Energy Commission had placed an order with the Bhopal Heavy Electricals. The ONGC had placed an order with the Ranchi plant for rigs.

Both the public undertakings, whether it be Bhopal or Ranchi, gave certain dates of delivery. The delivery dates went off: even after the due time,

passed they have not given delivery as yet. After two years also, they would not give delivery and in the third year even they could not give the date. They are putting into difficulty the Atomic Energy Commission, the ONGC and others. This is the history of almost all public sector undertakings who bank heavily on the promises or assurance given by sister public undertakings. I am afraid that these public undertakings perhaps take orders from private businessmen and complete their jobs earlier than our jobs and give delivery in time.

It has come to my notice that the HMT branch at Ajmer had placed an order for certain parts with Patel and Company at Bombay; they took the order and they said that November 70 would be the delivery date. But no delivery came. When I went there with the Public Undertakings Committee, I came to know that they were exporting those parts instead of supplying H.M.T., Ajmer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You are a doctor; can you not give us the reason why the delivery did not take place.

DR. KAILAS: I know; but perhaps you know better because you are in labour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not at pains.

DR. KAILAS: I was saying that Patel Company was exporting those parts and not delivering them to HMT Ajmer on schedule. When I went to Bombay with one of the officers and spoke to the Chairman of the Patel Company, they were kind enough to promise delivery within three months and they tried to explain, as businessmen usually do, that they were fulfilling commitments made earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

DR. KAILAS: It is unfortunate that the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

have let down many public undertakings by not delivering machinery contracted for as per the contracted date. It is unfortunate that due to their failures in keeping the delivery schedule they have let down the process of self sufficiency in power generation and oil exploration. I request the Minister to see that delivery schedule of industries under him fulfill their obligation in time. It has been stated in the report of this Ministry that steps have been taken to re-endorse licenses for higher capacities on the basis of capacity installed and that the dependance on single source supply of raw material would be relieved in the foreseeable future.

I would like to know from the Minister as to when was the order placed for one 1600 KVAR series Reactor for Badarpur Thermal Power Project as I am given to understand that Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. have taken much more time beyond date of delivery and yet there are no signs of getting into shape Badarpur Thermal Power Project.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will be myriads of such cases. Why not pass them on the Minister?

DR. KAILAS: I congratulate the Govt. for the decision of treating cash losses upto 31st March, 1972 as interest free loan for a period of three years and for accepting a moratorium on the repayment of loans for meeting the accumulated cash losses for a period of three years.

This decision will give more support to the management and the workers. I am sure that from next year onwards, their balance sheet will show profits in absolute terms. The Heavy Electric Equipment Plant, Hardwar for the manufacture of thermal sets, hydro-sets, electric machines and associated control gear has done a good job for State Electricity Boards of different States but the delayed de-

livery of imported components and unreliable quality of indigenous castings have been putting this undertaking on sound footing.

It is said that the decision for location of a Foundry Forge Plant is being delayed for last five years. A decision was taken and it was settled. It was again shifted. Again the decision is not being taken. They are going to instal the foundry forging plant taking the public sector undertakings as a whole. You cannot have a forging plant in the South and work in the North—about 1,500 miles or 2,000 miles away. Otherwise the position becomes worse and we will be helpless. Hence I am saying that this should not be repeated again. I am sure that Shri Pai will take the decision immediately. The Public Undertakings Committee was unanimous on this that the forging plant should be located at Hardwar. I visited this plant twice and I was convinced that the H.M.T. which has done a good job must have a Foundry Forge Plant of its own. Small, medium and large industries get from H.M.T. the machines from them. It has come to our personal knowledge that the machines and/or Universal lathes have been manufactured for large and larger houses and they do not lift the machines or lathes. The reason mentioned by all of them is that they could not get loans from I.D.B. or N.I.D.C. and hence they cannot pay and take the delivery. May I ask whether Mahendra and Mahendra, Tatas and Birlas have stated facts of getting the loans correct? Why should they not get the loans? How machines worth about 5 to 6 crores is lying ready for delivery in H.M.T. workshop? Why there are not being lifted? I cannot understand as to why this is happening. Shri Pai has got to talk to the financial institutions like I.D.B., N.C.D.C. and others to give the loan as much as possible. H.M.T. machines are ready for delivery. They should be lifted. I hope the Minister will kindly look into this.

[Dr. Kailas]

I think Triveni Structural have not been able to work well. The steel building structures, hydraulic gates, pen stocks, storage tanks, etc. have not been undertaken in a big way. They constructed a three hundred meter T.V. tower in Bombay. I think they took about months more than the scheduled completion. I believe in Srinagar too Triveni constructed it. Probably it could not withstand the weather. It fell down and the T.V. Station had to be closed down as a result of this. If this happened, we must enquire into the matter as to why the Triveni Structural was not selected by the I & D Ministry and why was the private party given this contract. If Triveni has done it, then also we must enquire as to why this was done in sub-standard way. I understand Triveni is shifting to a new site and it needs expansion at an estimated cost of 104 lakhs.

When will the shifting process be completed and can the present building be utilised as a workers' colony or recreation centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please cooperate? If you are a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee, you could have put these things to that Committee.

DR. KAILAS: Who reads that. That is my misfortune.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they cannot read, what can the Minister do in a few minutes?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the convention is that the Members of the Public Undertakings should not speak. And we must follow that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I understand from his speech.

DR. KAILAS: With these words I support the demands of this Ministry.

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातों की ओर मंत्री
महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता

हूँ। उन दोनों बातों को ले कर बिहार के लोगों में काफी चिन्ता है और तकलीफ भी है क्योंकि वे दो कारखाने वहाँ बन्द पड़े हैं। एक कारखाने का नाम आर्थर बटलर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी मुजफ्फरपुर और दूसरे का नाम है ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी मौकामा। दोनों में रेल के डिब्बे बनते थे और यह सर्वविदित है कि हमारे देश में रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है। उन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि ये दोनों कम्पनियाँ महीनों से बन्द पड़ी हैं जिस की वजह से उत्पादन तो बन्द ही है, हजारों मजदूरों के सामने बेकारी की समस्या उपस्थित है। यों आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी को बिहार की सरकार ने सरकारी अधिकार में लेने के लिए भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना भी की है और जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह सरकार के सामने विचाराधीन भी है। लेकिन सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब कर रही है जिस की वजह से वहाँ के मजदूरों की स्थिति दयनीय होती जा रही है और साथ साथ उत्पादन भी बन्द है। वहाँ उस कारखाने को बन्द करने में तो भी गड़बड़ी इस के मैनेजिंग एजेंट ने की है उन की पूरी जांच सरकार को करवानी चाहिए और अगर उन का दोष उस में पाया जाय तो उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी की जानी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो जब जिस की मर्जी होगी कारखाने को बन्द कर देगा, उत्पादन ठप कर देगा और मजदूर बेकार बना दिए जाएंगे। मजदूरों के सामने भारी समस्या इस तरह से उपस्थित हो जाएगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय यहाँ इस बात की घोषणा करें कि

आर्थर बटलर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी को कब वह अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं और वहां का उत्पादन कार्य कब शुरू कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो ब्रिटानिया कम्पनी है उसे भी लेने के लिए, मुनते हैं कि मामला विचाराधीन है, तो इस के बारे में मामला कहां तक बढ़ा है और सरकार इस ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी को कब से अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है और कब से वहां काम चालू करना चाहती है ताकि वहां जो बेकार मजदूर पड़े हुए हैं उन को काम मिल सके । बिहार में बेकारी की समस्या बड़ी उग्र है । सब से ज्यादा बेकारों की तादाद जहां तक मुझे मालूम है बिहार में है और बड़े बड़े उद्योग पिछले दिनों में वहां एक भी नहीं खुले हैं । उत्तर बिहार में तो कोई भी भारी उद्योग है ही नहीं । केवल चीनी की मिलें जरूर है । लेकिन भारी उद्योग कोई नहीं है । आर्थर बटलर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी उत्तर बिहार में ही है । तो उस को तो सरकार शुरू करे ती और भी कोशिश उस को करनी चाहिये कि उस एरिया में बड़े उद्योग धन्धे खड़े हो सके । मजदूरों का जो बकाया पड़ा हुआ है वह बटलर कम्पनी में हो या ब्रिटानिया कम्पनी में हो, उन की तनख्याएँ पड़ी हुई हैं, ले आफ चल रहा है, उस का पैसा भी उन को नहीं दिया गया है, बोनस जो तमाम मजदूरों को मिला है उस बोनस की राशि भी मालिकों पर बकाया है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कारखानों को अपने हाथ में लेने के साथ-साथ मजदूरों के बकाया की अदायगी कराने को

तरफ भी सरकार ध्यान दे । ये दोनों बातें सैं आप के सामने उठाना चाहता हूं । एक मंत्री जी तो बिहार से ही आते हैं, उन को तो बहुत कुछ मालूम है, तो मेरी इन दोनों बातों पर वह रोशनी डालें ताकि बिहार की जनता को संतोष हो सके कि सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ।

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I am grateful to my hon. colleagues on both sides for the very encouraging words they have spoken about me and the hopes they are entertaining about my ability to take up the challenge that has been entrusted to me of making the losing public sector undertakings work. Sir, I accept that challenge. With their goodwill and co-operation and with the help of my Ministry, I am confident that these units need not continue to suffer as they have suffered in the past. Hon. Members have concentrated their attention to the losing concerns and rightly so. All that they have said about the public sector units has been said by me as a Member of Parliament myself. Therefore, I share all their views and it is my responsibility to see that the deficiencies no longer continue.

While going through the working of these public sector units, I was aware that the emphasis laid on the profit and loss in terms of money did not matter very much to the country. What shocked me was that while we had created the capacity, there were failure to utilize it which was a total loss that the country suffered all these years. We had obviously created this capacity with certain objectives. In fact, we created this capacity because the private sector was not able to do it. We created this in strategic sectors because we intended to lead the country to self-reliance by helping other industries also to come up and we wanted to give up reliance on foreign countries as early as possible.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

All this was already provided. Year after year, plan after plan, the emphasis has been to achieve the capacity. I do not think that we have laid sufficient emphasis on utilising the capacity that we have created. So, the first task of the Ministry is to see why this capacity could not be utilized as fully as we could, because if this capacity is utilized not only the losses would be reduced but we would be able to provide goods for the other public sector undertakings and reduce their costs also. If we do not utilize our capacity, as a result of our faulty costing, we increase the cost of our own products and give it to the captive markets of other public sector units, our children and grand children would be permanently committed to paying higher for the goods that are produced in this country. This is one aspect that we in the public sector will have to take note of.

Secondly, everybody says that the public sector does not work on account of Parliament criticising the people who work in the public sector and they become nervous and do not take any decisions. I have been myself an executive in the public sector. Nobody came in my way of doing anything good. In fact, the very image of that public sector was changed when that unit started functioning. So, I have told all those who are working in the public sector not to bother about these criticisms because I am alone responsible for the failure of any unit and if they succeed, the credit for that will go to them alone. With this assurance, I think they should not have one more alibi for failure that because of the criticisms in Parliament, they could not function properly.

Thirdly, if they have suffered for want of raw materials, I do not think the public sector could have any excuse for it. If the public sector units with the mighty backing of this government could not get the raw material, it must be only on account

of faulty planning in getting them, and I think we should not allow it any more.

Again, I have found in many public sector units that financial control only meant checking some entries, being very particular about travel bills and other small things. They are not very particular to pay their bills in time, or to collect the dues which run into crores of rupees. Their financial control of management is entirely different. It may be good for a government department but not necessarily for a business undertaking, where the management of financial resources make up for either efficiency or losses.

14 hrs.

Well, again take the question of labour relations. Strangely enough in this country we have two sets of public sector institutions—one which we took over from the private sector; the other we ourselves have created in this country for strategic reasons. Now, what is the attitude of those who work in this? The same as in the private sector—the culture continues to be the same. The objectives are forgotten in the public sector and people who work in the public sector, unless they are committed to solve the problems of the country through the instruments of this public sector in which the hopes of the poor people rests so much in this country, nothing could be achieved and that is why I find we require continuous dialogue between the management and the labour. We are required to talk of participation of the labour in management. The same concepts which are good enough in the private sector are being transferred to the public sector. I would like to make it clear, in the public sector there is nothing like the management where the manager is a boss over the employees who are going to be managed. It is an old concept where different people keep different positions and discharge different responsi-

bilities. Now without the co-operation and working of all of them together for a common objective, they will not be able to succeed at all. So, here participation is no longer a concession that we give to the worker. It is an inherent right in him to be a participant in the working processes. The public sector belongs to him as well, as much as to anyone else. Here, I am appealing to all the labour leaders to help me to bring about this re-orientation in this attitude and its results to continue. That attitude—on one part of the public sector representing the so-called management and the other part the so-called labour and endless dialogue how one should behave with the other, which means we are trying to perpetuate feudalist attitude in the country and forgetting that the public sector employee is a very important soldier in fighting the battle of our economic and social transformation in this country; unless change in this attitude is brought about, let us ask them what do they want, what sort of machinery should be constituted to look after their interest. I am not holding labour alone responsible. I am holding responsible those who are in the management and whose attitude and culture is not different from the private sector management where they think that they are managing the concern. To-day the most successful management is one which is concerned with managing the people. I think they are talking of industrial relationship. I for one would consider human relationship much more important than industrial relationship, application of common sense much more important than in scientific management. Ultimately, we will have to get the results, and how exactly we can achieve it.

In the public sector I find so many unions, each one trying to assert itself, fighting with each other and I do not know how we can say, even if law or some Government machinery says that this is a majority union, we are faced with the problem that it is not. Somebody raises a dispute and

it has been suggested to us why do you not get over this problem by resorting to system of ballot? I have had the benefit of discussion with these leaders. I find one thing to evolve—the solution in consultation with them. While it looks, I think, quite a favourable solution to resort to balloting, the other group says what we want to build up is not a political organisation within a public sector, what we want to build up is an organisation of the employees, and, therefore, elections must not be resorted to but only membership should be resorted to. But I do not know how I can solve it. But nevertheless, I am going to give instructions to all the units working under me in the public sector that if any worker gives in writing that he should agree to deduct his membership fee and remit it to any union, we are prepared to undertake that so that once for all we know who is represented by whom. I think that is fair enough. We are prepared to undertake that responsibility. Let all the members decide everything to see that this will expose the labour to the risk of victimisation. The trade union movement has come to study. The right of the labour for bilateral discussion with employer on terms of equality and not on terms of charity has come to stay. If ever we talk of victimisation, we should also give up the talk of going on strike, paralysing production, because today unless we produce, we are not going to remove the poverty in this country. I, therefore, appeal to all labour leaders of this House and outside to cooperate with us in evolving a machinery which will remove all sense of injustice of labourers, which will give them a sense of participation. I am raising this point of participation because—if people are satisfied with only representation on the Board of Directors, I can simply say, 'Allright; I will give you representation on the Board'—I am myself convinced that mere representation on the Board is not going to solve the problem of labour or ourselves. It must be a total participation from the lowest level to the highest level.

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Therefore, how it could be achieved is a problem which all of us concerned with the success of the public sector in this country should be worried about.

I visited a public sector unit the other day. The Union members came to me and said, 'This unit of ours has made a loss of Rs. 5½ crores; we want an inquiry to be made'. It looked irritating to those who are in the management that labour should insist on this kind of thing. But I have thought over the problem. I want to assure the House that any information concerning the working of any unit will be available to all the workers working in that unit and nothing will be withheld, because the worker must know why that unit is making a loss. He is not only a worker but is also a citizen of this country as much as you are and I am. If any public sector unit has made a loss, I would myself have raised the question, how did it make a loss. So, he has also the right to know. The conclusion may be that the loss would not have been there, if he had also cooperated. It would help us a great deal. Therefore, I hereby declare that no information will be withheld, it will be kept every year before them—all the details they want—and I would place the same information before the House. If any public sector makes a loss, I would come to you and tell you what are the reasons for it, who has been responsible for it and what steps we are going to take to make it up.

Now, let me take up the biggest unit, the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi. This year it is going to make a loss of Rs. 14 crores. I think, we are reaching a century of losses so far as this unit is concerned. This is, perhaps, the biggest challenge I have—how to make it work. It was created to be a mother-plant to solve the problem of industrial development not only in this country but in all the developing countries around us, and, therefore, if we have not looked for opportunities to make use of this

—for want of orders and all that—I think, our vision was very limited and very restricted. As against this, our production is worth about Rs. 48 crores this year. We have now targeted and I assure my hon. colleague that we shall not be a party to reduce any of the targets once fixed. I shall charge all the executives responsible to stick to them and I hope one day this House will accuse me of over-production....

DR. KAILAS: No, No.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the public sector is concerned, I would like to be in that enviable position of over-production rather than getting the accusation of under-production because I do not want to make any difference between the public and private sectors. The machinery is the same. The question is one of using it with a proper planning. Why we suffer in the public sector is because we think and we depend that this capacity has been created to serve the needs of several public sector undertakings and the decisions do not come in so quickly and very often, the specifications change from plant to plant with the result that the capacity created for a particular manufacture of a particular capacity is not utilised. Now, take for instance, the blast furnace. Our expertise has developed for manufacturing blast furnaces of 2,000 cubic metre. Somebody says that the steel industry has advanced so much that it is better to have a 2,700 cubic metre blast furnace. All right, we shall have it, we shall have it in the Sixth Plan. But, meanwhile, whatever we can do, with advantage do, we must be able to do that and we must go ahead. Therefore, we now propose to concentrate and standardise the plants that we want to manufacture, whether it be chemical plants, fertilizer plants or cement plants. I do not think that the country can have the luxury, each one having different types of specifications and ourselves trying to manufacture different things. What is needed is production in plenty of these machinery and also in time.

Now, that brings me to your complaint that whatever orders we take we may not implement it in time. I entirely agree with you. This is one of our shortcomings. I think whatever orders we accept we should be able to carry them out. If there are problems, we should try to overcome them. Of course the delays are mostly due to failure of power and other difficulties might be there. Everyone is writing to forgive us for our shortcomings if they are really genuine.

With its programme of production in the Heavy Engineering Corporation next year estimated at Rs. 60 crores, we expect to break-even. It has been pointed out that the capacity in the forge plant and the capacity in the machine tools plant is so heavily under-utilised. We are fully aware of it and we are trying to see that getting orders does not mean that we are going to fulfil them as we have seen it in the past. But I feel now that we will not suffer for want of orders. But it is our duty to fulfil them as quickly as possible.

As against this, the MAMC which has been another losing unit about which some years ago the Committee on Public Undertakings recommended that it may be closed down, I may tell you, has been revived this year where from a loss of Rs. 1 crore, our present turn-over was Rs. 9.38 crores and next year we expect a turn-over of Rs. 13 crores and we are going to break-even.

As against these series of failures, perhaps, I would like to bring to your notice that the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and Bharat Heavy Electricals have done exceedingly well. Yesterday, my colleague had given the examples of successful public undertakings. I am giving you an instance to show that the public sector can also succeed, losing organizations also can make a profit. The Bhopal Heavy Electricals is likely to make a profit

of about Rs. 3 to 3.5 crores this year as against losses all these years. The Bharat Heavy Electricals which had a targeted figure of Rs. 82 crores is going to reach Rs. 85 crores this year and will be making a profit of Rs. 5.75 crores. The Heavy Engineering Corporation which was targeted for a production of Rs. 51.9 crores has actually reached Rs. 54 crores and probably will make a profit of Rs. 3 crores. It only shows that even the targets have been exceeded in some cases. But it does not mean that the capacity has been fully utilised to meet the needs of all power plants. You have pointed out that the Heavy Electricals India and the Bharat Heavy Electricals have not been delivering their plants in time. There have been occasions also where they delivered the plants in time and in advance but again the problem is that Rs. 30 crores and odd is due to them from the various Electricity Boards. I think we will have to manage our affairs in a businesslike manner and collect money that is due to us.

This year we have supplied to the country generators of 1.1 million kilowatts and next year we shall be supplying to the country 2 million kilowatts of generating sets. In the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan, I have drawn up the schedule of delivery for every six months and I hope that we will be able to keep up to those commitments and fulfil the programmes of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, as orders are placed with us for 10 million kilowatts of generating sets. We even look forward to forward planning so far as the Sixth Plan is concerned so that our plants are not idle at any time. We are also exploring the possibilities of trying to see that the requirements of the developing countries around us are also fully utilised. In the past production was undertaken only on the basis of orders. Now I have given instruction that since 60 per cent of our production is for thermal, I have requested the management to see that we go ahead with the manufacture of

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standard sets of 110 and 200 M.W. whether they are ordered or not, because, even if there are no orders for them, we can look forward for marketing outside. As 40 per cent of the capacity is hydro-electric. I have said that we must develop the consultancy agency within the Heavy Electricals. With the cooperation of the State Governments and with the advanced designs, I am sure, we will be able to assess their requirements and produce them.

With regard to forward planning. I am trying to remove the bottlenecks and I shall see that the management is held responsible for performance. Mr. Banerjee said that retired people must not be taken up for important posts. I entirely agree with him. I will also add that there is no question of people within the organisation itself behaving like retired people also. I want to add that those who are in the public sector are also accountable for performance. Everybody has been asking as to what has happened. Certainly, there is accountability for the performance, for the responsibility that you have taken. I do not think anybody should have any sense of security provided except on the basis of that performance alone. I propose to do something in this regard and to bring up certain measures and I sincerely hope that I will have the fullest support of the honourable House.

The essence and the merit of the public sector lies on the question whether they are able to remove the poverty of this country. The investment in the public sector units under my Ministry and in the heavy industry comes to the order of Rs. 3,600 crores. I would like to see that day, very early, when I will be able to get a return of ten per cent on these investments, rather than to come to the House and say that it is inevitable that public sector has to incur losses. We must build up the social infrastructure. The social infra-structure needs scarcely one per cent of the

capital invested and we have had the benefit of interest also. I want to take the House into confidence and say that this is a challenge which we have to face. I request hon. Members not to think that these characteristics apply only to the public sector. In the private sector also there are very many deficiencies. We must not forget that. We find deficiency in regard to management. Various capacities have been created out of borrowing for which our children and grand-children are committed to repay. Not to realise this would be a sin. We are now trying to see that the various capacities under my ministry and various ministries are properly assessed and we take into consideration the requirement of the country not only in the Fifth Plan but in the Sixth Plan as well. The technique used in this country unfortunately had been of not producing for plenty, but of producing for shortages where the sellers' market is perpetuated for all time to come, where profit is the only motive, where production and profitability have been identified to mean the same thing. To me profitability does not mean only productivity. Production very often may not be profitable. It may be high when there is low production also. But what the country requires now is plentiful production of essential requirements of the people so that within a reasonable period of time the people's needs could be satisfied that they can have their essential requirements, rather than only money income being made available to them. Nobody will be satisfied with mere money income alone. They will ask, what that money income is going to do for them.

So far as the private sector is concerned, we are going to take the same attitude. I will now deal with the private sector industries which are of major importance to us.

On the one hand I am concerned with the mother industries which are responsible for manufacturing of other machines for other industries.

We are, therefore, trying to assess our capacity for manufacture of cement plants, paper plants, etc. so that we build up sufficiently early plan targets of production of all these is not impeded. Because this machinery is not available in the country there is a powerful import lobby in this country which is trying to convince us it is better to import rather than building. I would very much like to go into the question of import of capital machinery whether we could have made it here and thus could have used the foreign exchange for different purpose. Some tell me that the Indian machinery is costly while the imported machinery is cheaper so why produce the same in India. All of you are aware that the raw-material cost is higher in our country. We have taxed at every stage of production with the result the cost of raw-material is higher. We want it to be encouraged because we wanted to export elsewhere making loss and those losses are going to be subsidised by this country. Let us encourage our people to use our machinery. Let us improve and perfect. That is the first obligation.

Let me now go into one of the important industries, namely, automobile industry in the country. Everybody is worried about the automobile industry. So far as government is concerned there should be a policy for this industry also. Now, automobile industry represents commercial vehicles, motor cars, scooters and three-wheelers which are the vehicle of the common man. With the limited resources we have, either of money or the physical resources, what should we encourage to be built in this country? The only answer is to build an efficient public transport system. Therefore, if you are producing vehicles your Metropolitan system must be looked after. Its difficulties must be solved first. Therefore, I would like to lay very much emphasis on the production of commercial vehicles which, at present we are producing about 40,000 as against our requirement of 80,000. As a result

thereof the prices of commercial vehicles are very high. There is lot of black-market and premium. It is necessary that we must build up a sufficient transport system both through railways and roadways. If every item attempted to be produced in the Fifth Five Year Plan has to find a market throughout the country and be made available to the people at reasonable prices I expect that this production which is now hardly 40,000 should be raised to 50,000. We are now taking up the matter with the Defence Ministry under whom the Shaktiman unit comes, to encourage this unit to produce commercial vehicles so that the deficit of 30,000 should be made up and the requirements of the country could be taken care of.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about having 'small bus' instead of having 'small car'?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Regarding cars the Hindustan has the capacity of 30,000 cars Premier has got the capacity of 14,000 cars and Standard has the capacity for 3,400 cars. As against this the Hindustan manufactured 30,000 cars; Premier manufactured 14,000 cars and Standard manufactured 1,400. Now they expected to go upto 2,400 by this September. This industry has suffered on account of shortage of power in Madras because the parts are manufactured by other industries in the State itself. There is a proposal to increase the production of Premier Automobile by another 4,000 and ultimately it might go up to 22,000. We are looking into this problem. I would like to tell the House that the government has substantial control through the financial institutions in all these units either as equity share-holders or as lenders and it is necessary that we must see that this capacity is used in the best interests of the country. Therefore, my first concern is to see how best existing capacity could be made use of.

Well, so far as the small....

SHRI VASANT SATHE. (Akola): What about quality?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I will come to that.

We have given letters of intent to six persons, to produce this small car. So far, 5 people have registered. I do not know—except perhaps one or two, most of them might not have taken any steps to go ahead. But, I do hope that this House will agree that it is necessary that the country cannot depend entirely on foreign designs. The fact remains that these three manufacturers, though they started ten or fifteen years earlier, did not apply their mind to research and development, to do something on their own for improving the designs or improving the cars as such. Even at this stage, the proposals that come to us, are only to seek foreign collaboration for the improved model. This only shows that steps necessary to improve the quality or to have even a better model in the interest of the country have not been taken.

So far as the quality is concerned, I am very much concerned about the quality of cars that are manufactured in this country. I have decided to do one thing now. So far, Government was insisting that new cars manufactured in this country or new scooters manufactured in this country, must be sent to the Vehicle Research and Development Organisation at Ahmednagar and should be checked up. This did not apply to the old cars like Hindustan, Premiers, Standard or Escorts. The argument was that this was a foreign design, and therefore, must be necessarily superior. Sir, whatever the design is, I know the very content of the car has undergone a change so much that every year the quality also has undergone a change. Therefore, it would be proper that all vehicles, including proto-types, should be subjected to similar tests. What are the tests?

One is that all cars should conform to the specifications held out by the manufacturers—that it runs so many miles per gallon, that it accommodates

so many persons etc. Secondly, it should be seen whether the car is safe enough for those who travel in it or the people at large. Well, I propose to see that an order is passed making it compulsory on all manufacturers to conform to these tests. Checking only the proto-type is not enough. It would be of no use if only one car is tested. The Government will take powers to see that it has the right to pick up at random from any car in the line and send it to that organisation and see that it is tested. Once this is decided, I hope and I am sure the manufacturers will be concerned with improving the quality of the spare parts. How can I impose control on the quality of spare parts? We have an Inspecting Wing. We are now trying to see that 100 to 140 spare parts are subjected to the ISI standards and specifications. I hope by these steps, we should be able to control the entire car industry and impose these quality control tests. I hope the House will appreciate this.

I would like to point out another thing. So far as private cars in this country are concerned, they are now becoming more or less a status symbol. The price of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 is enough to complete a house by an individual or celebrate three marriages of his daughters or educate his two sons in the college. But, people are very much concerned only about having a car. In the city of Bombay, 25 lakhs of people are transported every day by the suburban railway traffic, 25 lakhs of people are transported by BEST, 80,000 private cars are responsible for transporting 10 lakhs of people and 15,000 taxies are responsible for transporting ten lakhs of people. The problem before the country is this. Do we have to over-crowd our streets by providing cars? Should we provide it for a taxi or should we provide it to a private individual? A car owned by any one of us, is used hardly for 2½ hours out of 24 hours. A car owned as a taxi can be used for 16 hours out of 24 hours. The question is, whether

in a poor country like ours, we can afford non-use of our essential resources. This will have to be taken care of. Strangely enough, so far, out of 47,000 cars that we manufacture in this country, hardly 4,000 used to be given for the purpose of providing taxies throughout the country and in a city like Bombay, hardly 300 to 400 a year. I have decided to change this pattern. I have decided to raise this quota from 3,000—4,000 to 14,750. Thirty-five per cent of the cars manufactured in this country, over a period of two years, are going to provide taxi service throughout the country including cities. Not only that. Out of this, I am specifically providing for 5 per cent, that is 2256 cars to be allotted to matriculates and above, who want to be self-employed and who are prepared to take taxi driving as a career. This would be given to them on a priority basis and this could be financed by our banking system and this will help them to have a career and also availability of cars.

Sir, I have decided also to withdraw the management quota of cars from the management and make five per cent of the cars available to doctors and nurses and other occupations socially desirable in this country and whose occupation requires them to move about. This quota will be made available to this profession. I hope the House will endorse this move.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about banks?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as I am concerned, I shall certainly do my best to use my influence with the banking system to see that the individual owner-drivers are encouraged to build up their work. I would certainly take it up with the Posts and Telegraphs Department and my colleague in charge of the Posts and Telegraphs Department to provide telephone facilities also in cities like Bombay so that the taxies are easily available to people who would like to use them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What about bringing down the cost of the cars? That is the main thing.

SHRI T. A. PAI: About costs, they cannot be brought down. I can only say that the cost can be brought down by a better utilisation of the vehicle. We are responsible for the taxies. On this point, so long as we see that the excise and other taxes on cars remain high, it is impossible for me to think of other things unless the order of manufacture of two lakhs to three lakhs of cars by a single unit. Therefore, why do we have to worry about the cost? It is only those who can afford will pay for it. But I am trying to see that we concentrate on the scooters.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: As you are giving preference to the taxies, why don't you bring down the price, the cost, also?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not want to be very popular by making a false commitment that the prices will be brought down. I would like to make my statement clear that I would like to help the taxi-drivers by giving more cars than ever before it was possible for them to have, without influence.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any proposal to reduce the excise duty on taxies?

SHRI T. A. PAI: This question of taxation on cars is not only a problem before the States as well as the Centre, but I hope some efforts will be taken to see that it is reduced. I am all for looking into the essential problems of the travelling public. (Interruptions).

The problem today is, even the taxi-drivers, to get a car, have to pay a heavy premium, to get a loan even if he be the owner. Cars are owned by a few individuals and the taxi-drivers have to hire them out and

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these people are still living as taxi-drivers. Let me first of all try to solve the problem of making the taxis available to them and let us all work for ideal condition to be brought about where everybody will make it a point to bring down the prices not only of motor-cars but of other essentials of life also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): My question is, whether you will be able to supply the equipment to Bokaro Steel Plant in time or not.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am very happy that people have now become very anxious to see that all our public sector units become....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The heavy industries in general.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am very happy that I can assure everybody, and I assure the House, on behalf of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, that Bokaro's working will not suffer for want of any material being supplied in time by us.

Now, at present, 61,000 scooters are being manufactured in this country. I expect that, with many of the units making a greater effort, by 1973-74 this production will be going up to 97,000. In 1974-75, we should be able to reach at least 1,50,000, and by the end of the fifth Plan we shall be able to reach the figure of about three lakhs in respect of the production of scooters. I hope this will bring about general satisfaction to the common-people who may be able to get a scooter rather than a car.

We have at present the capacity for manufacturing 35,000 tractors. This year on account of power shortage we shall be able to manufacture only 20-25,000 tractors. HMT has taken upon itself the responsibility for the manufacture, ultimately, of 12,000 tractors

in the public sector; around 4,000 will be manufactured this year. Hindustan Tractors private limited company in Baroda has been taken over by the Government under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act; it had a capacity to manufacture 7,000 tractors; it had come down to the manufacture of 500 tractors. I hope this capacity will be fully utilised. The licensed capacity at present is 1,20,000. In order to see that the installed capacity in the country is fully utilised. I should like to see the import of tractors stopped forthwith so that the local manufacturers do not suffer. Yesterday it was said that due to land ceiling the demand is stagnating or slackening. If it is so I do not know why anybody should be tempted to import tractor at all.

I agree that individual big farmers may not be able to go in for tractors. The solution lies in the Agro Industries Corporation starting service centres; the tractors will be owned by them and made available to farmers on hire so that even the poorest farmer could use it.

The drought affected areas are bound to face problems because of the depletion of bullock-power. We are told that in many places bullocks had been permitted to die and even if there are rains now it would be difficult to carry on cultivation as usual. I have directed that power tillers and small tractors should be immediately made available to the Agro Industries Corporation in Gujarat, Bihar, Mysore, and Maharashtra so that they might be made available to the farmers in time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): What about the farmers of others states?

SHRI T. A. PAI: This should be done so that they may be ready to make use of a good season, God willing; and we may take the best advantage of it.

If there is equal enthusiasm in other areas or if there is scarcity reported from elsewhere, I shall certainly help others to get these things.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): We are also a drought affected area in Rajasthan.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am sorry I forgot to mention Rajasthan. If there are any lapses on my part, please bring to my notice so that it may go on record and it will be set right.

I should like to tell my friends in the private sector that very often we go on accusing each other and say how you are more efficient and so on; it is not going to take us very far. Looking into the automobile industries, the world Bank team had recently classified some of these institutions and given summary rating which indicates overall efficiency, financial, technical, managerial, etc.; Bajaj tempo—85.4 per cent, Telco 81.6 per cent, Premier Automobiles—57.8 per cent, Asok Leyland—46.2 per cent. Mahindra 33 per cent and Hindustan Motors 26.4 per cent.

So far as tractors are concerned, the figures are as follows:—

T.A.F.E. 75.6 per cent.

Eicher Tractors 71.5 per cent and so on.

In the private sector, many of the units will have to go a long way before they are able to hold their head and say that their products are as good as any other product. Whichever sector it may be, the first concern should be that we become quality conscious. Ultimately, we have to produce these things which we can manufacture. You can say that there is no demand. What is the demand? The demand is at what price the people can afford to buy. A pair of legs and hands do not make the purchasing power. Ultimately, the country will have to manufacture them within the

country. Most of the people both in the private and in the public sectors do not identify the things required in abundance. Take for example application of science and technology. This has to be improved so as to satisfy the people. Socialism does not mean distribution of money. The people must have the satisfaction in their consumption. In some of the commodities, the prices are so high that they have become only a status symbol in this country. The prices are so high in this country that you cannot bring about an artificial class distinction in this country.

We propose to set up in our ministry what is called a Data Bank to have an assessment of capacity already created. We would like to find out from the people as to the requirements of this country in the Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan period so that the needs of these industries are continuously looked after and production is continuously assured and the bottlenecks that we have are removed as quickly as possible.

As a Minister in charge of Heavy Industry I find one thing that though it is not related to me, I find that there is some kind of aversion to develop ancillary industries in the private sector as well as in public sector. I do not know how the ordinary people in this country could be brought up unless we are in a position to give them encouragement, finances, technical know-how etc., etc. so as to coordinate their activities and allow the ancillary industries too to come up. I admit that within the limitation I will have to see that a considerable effort is made to bring it up. If necessary, I shall pressurise the Commercial Banks also to come into the picture. With a coordinated effort I think this lacuna would be removed.

Another problem is this. I find that because of the sectoral distinction that we have made in regard to small-scale, medium and large industries, in spite of the fact that the

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small scale industry with machinery worth Rs. 7 lakhs, by its efficiency, when it grows into an industry worth 9 lakhs of machinery, it ceases to get all the privileges that a small industry is entitled to get. There is no concession given in the matter of foreign exchange or in the matter of raw materials. As a result other people refuse to allow them to grow. I would like to see that that monopoly is broken.

I think when the small scale industry becomes a medium scale industry, it deserves all support and encouragement because that is necessary in our country not only to build up industries but it is necessary also to build up entrepreneurship in all classes—middle as well as lower middle classes—because this is the only way by which the monopoly can be broken up in this country.

श्री लाल जी साई (उदयपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि एलाटमेंट और रैगुलराइजेशन ये दो तरीके सरकार अपना रखे हैं जमीन के एलाटमेंट के लिए। लेकिन उस के उपर भी फी बीघा 12 सौ 13 सौ रुपये किसानों से प्रीमियम फीस के रूप में वसूल किए जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में ट्रैक्टर का क्या उपयोग हो सकता है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Though this does not concern me, if you could bring it to my notice, I shall take that up with my colleague so that this difficulty is got over.

The H.M.T. is under me. It has got various units. We club the figures of the profits or losses of all units. Still, I am not satisfied. I would like each unit to produce its own profits. I do not want a balance sheet to show them. Each unit has come into existence for a specific purpose. If they run into losses, since in this country our resources is scarce, the management will have to take care to see that the resources are not invested

into a venture without any idea of getting a return on it. The resources could have been alternatively used. Though in principle we have taken a decision that we could have a holding company, I would rather convert my ministry itself into a holding company....

AN HON. MEMBER: Private or public?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Public and belonging to all of you. Therefore, the very management aspects which a holding company is expected to look into will be looked into by the ministry because we have more of technical problems to handle and very little of civilian service. So, we could be eminently organised into a holding company answerable to Parliament for all the deeds and misdeeds of the units working under us. Therefore, instead of going into a new format, we shall see that the existing units are made answerable for total production. We shall see that the Central Manager, the Financial Controller and the Production Manager are jointly held responsible for fulfilling the objectives they have undertaken, after a full and frank discussion with us. All these exercises we are starting.

Mr. Ramavatar Shastri spoke about the wagon industry. As Railway Minister I have said that we have placed orders with the wagon manufacturers in the country. They were complaining that these orders were being placed on an annual basis and the Railway Board itself does not know its own mind. I have sorted out the problem and said that orders should be placed on a three year or five year basis, so that sure orders might be given. But I have now realised that placing orders does not mean getting wagons. We have 14 wagon manufacturing unit in this country of which 6 or 7 are sick. Most of them are closing down. The Railway Convention Committee had advised the railways that they should be careful in increasing their own

capacity in disregard of the capacity of the private sector we had created. In all these units, the public financial institutions have considerable stake. In the past I placed orders. Now I will have to take orders. Already about one or two units about which my hon. friend spoke, orders are being passed under the Industries Regulation Act to take them over. We are also considering the case of two or three units in Calcutta under the Burn & Company and ISW and with Jessops and Braithwaite coming under our ministry, we shall have to constitute a Wagon Authority to see that he after the wagon capacity in each of these units is properly assessed, and standardised and we give them every assistance by way of raw materials and also orders from the Railway Board at economic prices in order that this industry might be sustained. Very often there has been conflict between our export commitments as well as domestic requirements. I think even the export requirements will have to be planned regularly by this Wagon Authority; An early decision will be taken on this subject so that the problems he has raised can be solved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: While talking of ancillary industries, would you also take into consideration the development of backward areas of that the problem of regional imbalance can be tackled?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is a pertinent point. In the case of many ancillary industries like the automobile ancillary industries, their location in backward area does not handicap anybody. We shall certainly take in consideration this aspect.

The problem of adivasis working in HEC, Ranchi was raised. I feel concerned that we have failed to provide housing for the people who have been displaced as a result of the mining of this project and rehoming of them. There are 300 or 400 remaining. I assure the Hon.

the problem will be solved before the end of the year and they will be rehabilitated by provision of work. More than that, I have found that people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes of this country, given the facilities, can show talents which are absolutely as much as the talents found elsewhere, particularly in making use of their hands and working machines. I would certainly take up the responsibility of providing special training for these people so that they might be properly equipped to take up the job in terms of equality with the rest. This is a human problem and I would concede this is of great importance.

Another point that strikes me is the development of managerial talent within the public sector itself. If I am asked this question in how many ways the Heavy Engineering has failed, to me one of the most important fields is in producing its own managers. After 15 years of existence, if you take that all the people you have taken at the time of its starting were brilliant people, how is it that you could not provide opportunities for them to come to the top? So, I propose to have an incentive scheme to encourage people drawing a salary within the units.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

that the frictions which are usually found are avoided.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Are you going to appoint technocrats at the top level?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what he was saying.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Then, will the workers be included in the incentive scheme? In my speech I raised a specific case of corruption to which I want a categorical answer.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is very difficult for me to answer one case of corruption that has been brought up. If the hon. Member brings it to my notice, I shall certainly get it investigated and send him a reply. Whether in public sector or private sector it is high time that we put down corruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Individual cases cannot be discussed in this House.

SHRI T. A. PAI: My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, yesterday referred to the recent appointment of a Managing Director for Braithwaite. I may inform him that I had a chance to have a discussion with this gentleman. He is progressive in his outlook. He was found to be one of the most efficient managers at Avadi where the production during his time was the highest. I am saying this because Shri Banerjee would not make a remark without knowing the facts. I want to bring it to his notice in fairness to the gentleman who has taken up this responsibility. I expect that those people who have now come up to these responsibilities should come up to the expectations of the House in every way.

SHRI MURUGACHY (Amalapuram): I am thinking of the fact that land is being taken for the tractor hall.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Over a number of years we have created a museum of tractors in this country of all sizes. In the drought affected areas the smaller tractors available within the country and the power tillers would be made available in larger numbers. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to ascertain from you whether you were here in the House during the speech of the Minister. Most of the questions come from those members who were not here and they want him to repeat the same thing that he has dealt with in his speech.

There is no cut motion to these demands. I will put the demands to the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 44 and 45 relating to the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Ministry of Heavy Industry."

DEMAND NO. 45—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 43,08,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Heavy Industry'."

14.56 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 25 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Demand Nos. 92 and 93 relating to Department of Culture for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 25—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2, 21,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND No. 26—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,98,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 88,49,000 on

Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 27—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,09,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 92—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,59,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND No. 93—ARCHAEOLOGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE
(Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the directive principle of the Constitution to make primary education free to every child of India (3)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to uplift the educational status of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward sections of the Indian people by giving them opportunity to get education free in every village (4)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of introducing the pension scheme for college teachers of all categories throughout the country, as the colleges are bound with the Central U.G.C. Scheme (5)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of introducing the pension scheme for the non-teaching staff including the bearers of college hostels (sponsored, private or otherwise) all of which are linked with U.G.C. Scheme (6)].

"That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of simplified categorisation of colleges and of teaching staff with uniform pay scale throughout India (7)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pay scale of the college teachers of all categories to make it at par with Government college teachers (8)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the facilities to the college teachers who are newly appointed by calculating service-period rendered in teaching in schools prior to joining the college and to bring these facilities at par with the other teachers of the colleges (9)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the present examination system in colleges and make it attractive for the students instead of repelling them from appearing in examinations (10)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote the programme of education, training and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped (11)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up training centres for women in handicrafts, stitching, tailoring, weaving and knitting through training-cum-production centre in every village of India (12)].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure that the Minister of Education is a full member of the Cabinet (13)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide a large budget for education to meet the urgent needs of several programmes and projects with the aim of all round and rapid development of the human factor in our economy and polity (14)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to formulate a truly national policy with regard to the working of the two Central Universities the Hindu Vishwa Vidyalaya at Varanasi and the Muslim University at Aligarh (15)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to strengthen the annual budget of the University Grants Commission with a view to achieving better and greater results in the sphere of Higher Education in the whole country (16)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement several useful and purposeful recommendations of the Kothari Commission on Education (17)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to persuade the State Governments to put into practice proposals of the UGC in regard to improvement of salary scales and service conditions of college and University teachers all over the country (18)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to help U.G.C. start and strengthen autonomous colleges in the important educational centres spread throughout the nation (19)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to face effectively and immediately the challenge of student unrest in the various educational campuses (20)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to help U.G.C. start and educational policy which will meet the requirement of the new independent democratic nation-State of India (21)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to obtain uniform standards and practices of achieving peaks of excellence in the universities and allied institutions of Higher Education in the entire land (22)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to accelerate the nation-wide programme of providing free, compulsory and universal education to all boys and girls in the age group 5 to 14, as per Constitutional directive (23)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to work out an intelligent, imaginative and helpful project of educational T.V. during the decade of the Seventies (24)].

[Shri. P. G. Mavalankar]

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take steps to provide for the meaningful working of the continuing education programme for all adults, both literate and semi-literate as well as skilled and semi-skilled (25)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to speed up the pace of development of regional languages in particular reference to medium of instruction and publication of books both original and translated (26)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for upgrading the miserably low salary scales of Primary School Teachers all over the country (27)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for allotting larger funds to all States and Union territories for accelerating the spread of compulsory free universal primary education in India (28)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for encouraging multi-purpose secondary schools in our country (29)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring proper conditions of service, security of tenure and better scales of salary to all the confirmed teachers in secondary schools (30)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the salary scales and service conditions of non-teaching staff in colleges all over the country (31)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing a vigorous programme of physical education in all high schools and colleges (32)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing more funds for further encouragement of games and sports in all our educational institutions (33)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making secondary education free to all girls throughout the nation (34)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up specialized educational institutions for women in the fields of home science, handicrafts, tailoring, knittings, nursing and first aid, etc. (35)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making provision for Annual Book Allowance to all categories of teachers in colleges and universities (36)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for radically reorienting the entire examination system with a view to eliminating the evils of guides, tuitions and suggestions and with the object to enabling students to think independently and critically on the subject matter of their studies (37)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development of an extensive library service in higher secondary schools and colleges so as to encourage continuous and intensive reading habits among the students and teachers community (38)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for restoring all the cuts that were imposed from time to time under the pretext of crisis and emergency in various educational programmes and projects already planned (39)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing special training centres for the blind, the handicapped and the mentally retarded (40)].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
(Telicherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ban the semi-fascist and para-military organisations like R.S.S. from functioning in the campuses of the universities and other educational institutions in the country (41)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate students' representatives in all the administrative and academic bodies of the Central universities (42)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring about necessary controls, in Union territories, over the private management who had commercialised our education in their effort to reduce education into a profitable enterprise (43)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide conditions for the democratic functioning of the students unions in all the educational institutions under Central Control (44)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the so-called public schools which are functioning in the union territories as a remnant of colonialism (45)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reorient the education in such a way that it becomes an effective instrument of social change and progress (46)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to provide better facilities for sports so that Indian sports develop upto international standards (47)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a modern examination system discarding the present outdated and obsolete one (48)].

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instill in the minds of students the national goals of socialism, secularism and democracy by giving a new content to our education (49)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in taking up a massive literacy scheme with a view to effectively fighting illiteracy (50)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into the complaints about the bureaucratic and authoritarian actions of certain Vice-Chancellors against the University teachers (51)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better sports facilities in our countryside (52)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the laboratories in Universities to promote research (53)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better conditions of work for the university teachers and also for the non-teaching staff in the Union territories (54)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to weed out the C.I.A. cover organisations from the field

of education such as Viswa Yuvak Kendra (55)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to seek the co-operation of all the students organisations in the country to create conditions of peace and tranquility in the academic world (56)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide vocational bias to education (57)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide conditions to run the Central Universities as model Centres of education, by providing full democratic rights to students and teachers and by reforming academic and administrative bodies in these institutions (58)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage and expand a massive library movement in our country, particularly in the rural side (59)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in setting in a high power commission to enquire into the infiltration of communal organisations in educational institutions and its consequences and also for suggesting remedies (60)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to weed out the imperialist influence from our education (61)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the CIA infiltration in various forms in our education (62)].

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in the absolute number of illiterates in the country (63)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate illiteracy even after 25 years of independence (64)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide universal, free and compulsory education for the age group 6—14 (65)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate special help to the relevant States for free education upto class VIII (66)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide facilities for adult education to any significant extent. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change the national priorities in favour of education (68)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement a uniform national scale of all teachers throughout India which will compare favourably with other professions and be at least at par with the growth of economy in the country (69)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reform the examination system despite the recommendations of the Committees, Commissions and Educationists over the past decades (70)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper climate for meaningful education by ensuring either jobs or unemployment benefits to the products of the educational system (71)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to combat regional and sectoral imbalance in education (72)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain a proper attitude towards teachers' organisations in Union territories and also to provide proper facilities for them (73)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate special facilities for girls' education in Union territories (74)].

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]
"That the demand under the head
Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide free books,
mid-day meals and school uni-
forms for all primary school
children (77)].

"That the demand under the head
Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide security of
service, pension schemes and in-
surance benefits for teaching and
non-teaching staff of schools and
colleges under the Central control
(78)].

"That the demand under the head
Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide facilities for
compulsory games and sports in
schools in India (79)].

"That the Demand under the head
Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to secure from the
Railway Ministry the revival of
Teachers' Individual Railway con-
cessions (80)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Social Welfare be
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of awareness of and con-
cern for the problem of footpath
dwellers in big cities (81)]

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Bir-
bhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce and imple-
ment pension scheme for all em-
ployees in educational institutions
in Union territories (82)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start payment of
pension to retired teachers within

reasonable time limit after their
retirement in Union territories
(83)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide* guarantee
for security of service to teachers
in educational institutions in
Union territories (84)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about change
in examination system (85)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check deterioration
in the standard of education (86)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to award special grant
to the wards of teaching and non-
teaching staff educational insti-
tutions to cover the whole cost of
education (87)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make primary edu-
cation free, compulsory and uni-
versal to all children in the age
group of 5—14 according to direc-
tive principle of the Constitution
in all States (88)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and im-
plement a national policy on edu-
cation (89)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement certain useful and purposeful recommendations of the Kothari Commission on Education in respect of pay scale of teachers and their service conditions (90)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise payments to teachers in secondary schools in Union territories (91)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement the programme of economic and social development among the vulnerable section of society (92)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate national policy on education for eradication of illiteracy among the adults (93)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote the programmes and social activities for education, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and mentally retarded. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Centre to persuade the State Governments to implement the nutrition programmes (95)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve and implement an extensive programme of old age assistance for the old people who have no family members to support them (96)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of low priority given to social welfare programme in the 5th Five Year Plan and diversion of funds under the social welfare elsewhere (97)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the spread of prostitution through programmes of better employment, removal of poverty and proper education (98)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check rise in beggary through a variety of schemes of employment, removal of poverty and housing (99)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop immigration of children, youth and people from rural to urban areas through extensive schemes of employment and relief operation (100)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate revision of Test Relief Manual and to stop exploitation of half-fed, ill-fed hungry labour in rural and urban areas under test relief work

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]
scheme and increase the wage
rate in view of increase in living
cost (101)].

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg
to move:

"That the demand under the head
Department of Culture be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen cultural
ties between different people in-
habiting India (1)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Culture be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up cultural insti-
tutions in rural areas and absorb
the folk artistes who are suffering
for lack of finance in various cul-
tural activities of our country
(2)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Culture be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the writers,
poets and novelists in various
States belonging to the politics
opposed to the ruling party (3)].

That the demand under the head
Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further excavate and
explore the past history in the
region known as "Pandu Rajar
Bhibi" in the district of Burdwan
(P. S. Ausgram), West Bengal,
India (4)].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN I: I
beg to move:

"That the demand under the head
Department of Culture be reduced
to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide necessary
facilities for the development of
the folk arts, crafts and culture
(5)].

"That the demand under the head
Department of Culture be reduced
to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate
facilities for translation of well-
known literature from different
languages to all Indian languages
(6)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: I beg
to move:

"That the demand under the head
Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to excavate and explore
the past history in the area
known as Ralic of Past History
protected by Government at
Nanoor in Birbhum District. West
Bengal (8)].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The cut
motions are also before the House.
Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami.

**SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOS-
WAMI (Nabadwip):** Sir, at the out-
set I would ask for a little more
time. The Government have come
out with a blueprint of education in
the Fifth Five Year Plan and I need
some time to deal with that.

The word 'Education' has now be-
come almost synonymous with 'crisis'.
Open the newspaper any day, and
there is invariably some news or
other about student unrest, teachers'
strike, closure of institutions and so on
and so forth. The Government has
brought the whole situation to a
complete mess.

And this is the inevitable result of
the class bias of the Government in
its over-all policy decisions. They
are continuously talking of "so-
cialism", "socialistic pattern", "Social
justice" and of course, 'garibi hatao'.
while continuously acting as the
auxilliary instrument of landlordism
and monopoly capital. In a way the

same thing is reflected in the education policy—State spending a greater sum of money for the rich, and lesser for the expense of the poor.

The Government does no longer talk of universal, free and compulsory primary education. The official figures talk of 'enrolment facilities', not enrolment as such. It is now officially recognised that compulsory universal primary education cannot be implemented because the problem of drop-out cannot be solved so long as the vast majority of our people remain poor.

That means, the poorer masses cannot afford to send their children to schools even if there are free schooling facilities.

15 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

The children have to work and help the sheer survival of their families. The recipe of "Mid-day meals" is offered as an incentive for attending the schools. But it is so insignificant that it does not work. I do not know where it will stand after the Rs. 950 crores cut in the original Plan provisions proposed by the Ministry and the C.A.B.E.

As a result, according to official figures, schooling facilities were made available for about 80 per cent of the population in the relevant age-group but the rate of drop-out is so serious that so far actual enrolment in our primary schools is not more than 52 per cent. In fact, as it is pointed out by Prof. A. K. Sen, in the course of his valuable lectures on "The crisis in Indian Education", this percentage will be much less if we take into account the percentage dropping out of class V and the fact that the number of primary school children above the relevant age-group is much more than the number of younger children in post-primary classes.

I am quoting from the document "Education" in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It says:

"Of every 100 children that enter class I, only 40 reach class V and only 25 reach class VIII. The drop-out rates for girls are higher than those for boys. The rates for Scheduled Castes are even higher and those for Scheduled Tribes are probably the highest."

If we go by the N.C.E.R.T. Survey Report, in some States, we reach the fantastic figures of only 27 per cent of boys and 15 per cent of girls seeing their way through from Class I to Class IV. It is this continuous increase in the rate of drop-out that explains the absolute increase in illiteracy. Look at the funny contradiction. You spend money, though ridiculously insufficient, on Adult education, and Adult literacy campaign. On the other hand, your schools cannot retain students, and they drop-out every year in large number and join the army of illiterates. I am sure, ours is the near-worst performance in the world after 25 years of Independence and this performance has given us an all-time record of illiteracy. Of the 55 crores of illiterates in the world today, 38 crores live in India. There is no use referring to the examples of China or of the war-torn Vietnam successfully having put an end to illiteracy. Even with such a huge drop-out rate, the Government fails to offer facilities for secondary education because, they say, they do not have resources.

A complete lack of proper sense of priority characterises this Government. They can find money to inflate the expenditure for top-heavy administration and for police and military. But for education, they have got no money. No use asking them to realise the income-tax arrears or black-money.

Today, they are openly talking of restrictions on secondary education.

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]
They think a lot of public fund is being wasted on education which has no relationship with the employment market. They are saying the same thing about college education. They are facing a situation where demand for more facilities is going up. This is inevitable. Firstly, because the aspirations of our people are being more and more articulate. Secondly, and this is more important, the acute unemployment situation has resulted in a growing craze for a higher degree as an essential passport to the employment market.

The Government have never tried seriously to any manpower planning. All along they are talking big of education as a part of the productive process, but never actually tried to make education relevant to the needs of a democratic society. They possibly cannot do that because, with more than 80 per cent of our people living in the country side, the crux of the question of our economy is the agrarian question and in that sector, they have a record of thorough bungling. Their new agricultural strategy has resulted in eviction of small peasants and displacement of a great number of agricultural labourers. The mechanisation programme has resulted in lesser employment. If this is the state of affairs in agriculture where even unskilled labour surplus is growing every day, how can you think of making education relevant to the forces or techniques of production?

It follows obviously that your entire emphasis is on conventional general education inherited from the imperialist British. In spite of a considerable expansion of the administration requiring white-collared workers, today, you have a huge number of educated unemployed. Even after the tall talks of India needing more and more technicians and doctors, lakhs of our precious engineers and doctors are out on the streets. As

a result, education has become thoroughly irrelevant to the life of the student. A student is prompted only by the need for a degree; the content of education is not important. Hence, the growing unrest amongst the students.

This system alienates the teachers also. You give the lowest priority to teachers' salaries, amenities in the educational institutions or democratic structure of administration. The national pay scales of teachers which will compare favourably to other professions in the country are yet nowhere on the horizon.

Sir, the policies and attitudes of this Government have brought forth the rising wave of struggles of teachers in India. They lack security of service and they are ill-paid. If I may cite the information given in the Report of the Advisory Committee of the NCERT some time ago, the all India average of salary of teachers for all types of educational institutions, including universities, in 1964-65, was Rs. 1,543 per teacher per annum; that comes to Rs. 128 per teacher per month. And whatever growth has been there in the rate of salaries of teachers has been, in most cases, eroded away by price, rise, and in many cases, the actual or real salary has substantially diminished. We hear every day long sermons that teachers are the builders of the nation and so on, but when it comes to enhancing their salaries and catering to their needs, we are told that they have no resources.

A large part of our schools and colleges are in the private sector and the teachers are always at the mercy of the private managers. Right now, the college and university teachers of West Bengal are agitating for reinstatement of their colleagues who have been dismissed by the Kamarpukur College authorities. Most of the colleges in West Bengal, according to a memorandum to the Chief Minister

from West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association, are on the point of bankruptcy leading to a long time non-payment of salaries to thousands of college teachers. Another point is that monthly payment of full pay packet is a foreign practice to most of the schools and colleges of West Bengal. The State Government of West Bengal is busy issuing circulars to the detriment of secondary education. One recent order proposes cutting off the head of the taller person to make him equal to the shorter one. Under the pretext of introducing a uniform pattern of grant-in-aid, the full deficit scheme, which was begun as long back as 1948, has suddenly been withdrawn. All Madrashes, high and higher, a number of whom enjoyed full deficit, are totally excluded from grant as are all Junior or High Schools or middle schools.

In West Bengal, hundreds of teachers are being victimised. They are not being allowed to join their schools and the managements are trying to dismiss them on the plea of their absence from duty. Widespread organised violence by the Chhatra-Parishad hoodlums is being unleashed against the teachers. It may not be out of place to mention that lists containing the names of some such teachers were submitted to the hon. Minister who, apparently, could not persuade the State Government to take corrective steps. In fact, the State Government is even refusing to reply for the last several months. The Haryana school teachers' strike is a very recent example. Thousands were dismissed; thousands were arrested and beaten up by anti-socials at the instance of the State Government. More than 15,000 were jailed. Rajasthan teachers and college teachers of Punjab and Haryana were arrested and jailed. Even in a centrally controlled University like the Punjab University, the Vice-Chancellor goes on harassing teachers, victimising them and using the

Senate and the Syndicate for his autocratic rule and you remain a silent spectator.

This is your attitude to education and educators. Everytime somebody talks of these things in this House, we are told that 'education' is a State subject. On the other hand, you build a campaign for converting education as a central or a concurrent subject. The States obviously adopt a policy that the Centre adopts. And, after all, it is the same Congress ruling in the States as well as in the Centre.

The Government have worked out a so-called new strategy of educational planning. It is a wonderful solution—a combination of privilege and merit. Let me try to restate the arguments put forth:

"The demand for education is too high. We cannot afford to offer minimum facilities to everybody, not even at the level of primary education. We are wasting our funds spending too much for too many. We shall, therefore, spend much more for a few and much less for the many. But we must also talk of socialism, social justice, delinking quality from privilege and facilities for the poor. So we will distribute some concessions here and there."

Here is a glaring confession from the Ministry. This is the working paper for the Fifth Five Year plan. It says:

"Since resources are limited and good education cannot be immediately provided to all, it is essential that admissions to our good schools are regulated on the basis of merit and social justice. These model schools would, therefore, be provided with adequate hostel facilities and at least 25 per cent of their seats would be reserved for

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]
children coming from the socially
and economically deprived groups
who would be paid suitable scho-
larships..."

In actual terms, what are you doing? You are going to have one model primary in each block, one model secondary in each district and autonomous colleges upto 5 per cent of the total number of colleges. Who will be the students of these models—the so-called pace-setting institutions? Obviously, the children of the rich. Because the fees in these schools and colleges will be much higher and mostly these will be residential type of institutions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
D. P. YADAV): We shall not charge
any fees if it comes to that.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOS-
WAMI: You may reply to all these
while you reply.

Now you will pay for their build-
ings and equipment. And the or-
dinary schools and colleges will take
care of themselves. Thus, there will
be two parallel channels of educa-
tion. As Prof. Kumares Chakraverty
has rightly pointed out in an article:

"Thus the model primary school
will feed the model secondary school
which will feed the autonomous
college and the University. This
will be the channel of good educa-
tion meant primarily for the rich,
both rural and urban. On the other
hand, the ordinary primary school,
the ordinary secondary school and
the ordinary college will be linked
in the same chain. This is the re-
sult of reconciliation efforts be-
tween qualitative improvement and
claims of expansion. And this is
another name for growth with
social justice."

And what other purpose does it serve?
I quote again from the same:

"The new scheme will also pro-
vide an objective background for
ideological unification of the rural
and urban elite, particularly by
building a new bridge between the
rural and urban beneficiaries of the
development of our economy on
capitalist lines."

I know the Government will at
once talk of scholarships for 25 per
cent of the students. But the amount
of scholarships is so small that it will
be virtually meaningless and, by and
large, it will also go to help the com-
paratively richer. Besides, the propor-
tion of scholarships is also in the in-
verse ratio. On the one hand, you
say 40 per cent of our population is
below the poverty line and, on the
other hand, you claim to observe the
rules of social justice by offering 25
per cent scholarships.

Just look at your Budget. You re-
duce the total expenditure from about
138 crores last year to about 125 cro-
res this year. That means, in percen-
tage, you reduce it to 1.62 per cent of
the total budgeted outlay. This Gov-
ernment, as I have said earlier, totally
lack a sense of understanding about
the pivotal significance of Education
in modern society. If they had any
such sense of understanding they
would have at least raised the status
of the Ministry of Education to Cab-
inet level. They have got only a dis-
torted and lopsided sense of national
priorities. Sir, we spend twice as much
money on a single heavy engineering
plant as we spend on the total budget
on Education. We spend more on a
single item of Central Police under
the Ministry of Home Affairs, than
what we spend on Education. And
in a country of illiterates, we spend
on family planning about half the
amount we spend on Education, thus
putting the cart before the horse.
Why maintain a Ministry at all for
spending such a paltry sum? The

Education portfolio may better be handed over to any other Ministry, say, Animal Husbandry, rather than having a Minister of the calibre of our present Minister. We demand a minimum of ten per cent of the Central Budget to be spent on Education as recommended by the Kher Committee as far back as 1952. We demand a minimum of ten per cent of the total Plan outlay of the Fifth Plan to be earmarked for education. As it stands now, this is only four per cent of the plan outlay.

Within the reduced expenditure you introduce some special allocation of more than Rs. 70 lakhs for so called expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education. Obviously this will go for starting the process of establishing model primary schools meant for the children of the rich.

According to the Ministry, universal free primary education would be implemented by 1980-81. It is with that view that the Minister must have proposed the budget allocations. But where is the additional allocation for mounting the 'sizeable programme of advance action' referred to by the Ministry? I know reference will be made to State budgets but so far as I have been able to ascertain with information available here, State Budgets are equally disappointing.

Regarding movement of salary scales of university and college teachers contained in these Detailed Demands, I want to know something. The Gajendragadkar Committee, now known as Sen Committee, is yet to submit its report. Is it a fact that the Ministry is already aware of the recommendations of the Committee? Or does it mean that the amount of Rs. 1 crore allocated for this purpose is ad hoc and that Supplementary Demands will be brought forward in the near future?

A point regarding the ten plus two years pattern of school education.

What is happening in the States? Despite repeated representations by the ABTA, the Govt. of West Bengal refuses to sit with the teachers' organisations and take their views into account on the subject of reorganisation of Education. The destiny of lakhs of students and the security of service of thousands of teachers are at stake. It should be emphasised from the Centre that the States are not to hurry, they are to take adequate time for planning and reorganisation. Otherwise you will again have to say that the ten plus two years is a failure.

In the end I would like to sound a note of caution. The state of affairs in our schools, colleges and universities is highly explosive. Students, out of a sense of deep frustration, are asking for a voice in managing the affairs of their institutions. Teachers are demanding participation in a democratic structure of administration. Everywhere they are demanding nationalisation of education. On the other hand private trusts dominated by vested interests including big monopoly houses are trying to assert their autonomy. They are violating the minimum norms of academic institutions of university rules. If the Government does not act in a proper way and in time, teachers all over India will rise up. Teachers' movement is growing all over India. No amount of repression will be enough to suppress their voice.

And, so long as you fail to ensure the people's right to Education and Education related to employment, you will soon be in a position when this House will discuss formation of a new Police Force for educational institutions and that Police Force will consume most of your budgetary allocation on Education.

डा० मोहिन्द दास (जबलपुर) : सभापति जी, हम ने निश्चय किया है कि हमारे देश में

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

सामाजिक रचना समाजवादी हो। यह निश्चय सर्वथा उचित निश्चय है क्योंकि एक व्यक्ति गुल्छरे उड़ाता रहे और 99 भूखों मरें ऐसा समाज रह नहीं सकता ? परन्तु समाजवाद कैसे आयेगा इस संबंध में गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाजवाद लाने के लिए हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिस से कि हम समाजवाद की स्थापना कर सकें। देश की उन्नति बहुत दूर तक निर्भर है इंजीनियरों पर, टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट्स पर, कृषि वैज्ञानिकों पर, प्रशासकों पर और डाक्टरों पर। परन्तु ये सब के सब तैयार किए जा रहे हैं उस शिक्षा के द्वारा जो शिक्षा उन्हें विदेशी भाषा में दी जा रही है। क्या यह संभव है कि ये लोग सच्ची दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के भारतीय बन सकें कि जो समाजवाद की स्थापना कर सकें।

15.21 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

सन् 1967 में भारत सरकार ने विश्व-विद्यालयों के कुलपतियों और उपकुलपतियों का एक सम्मेलन किया था और उस सम्मेलन में यह निश्चय हुआ था कि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं हों। छः वर्ष बीत गये। स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों है और अभी भी शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं नहीं हो सकीं। अभी बंगला देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है। बंगला देश में यह निश्चय हुआ है कि वहां विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा का माध्यम बंगला भाषा हो। वहां की सरकार ने यह आदेश भी दिया है कि जब तक विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर तक की शिक्षा की पुस्तकें तैयार नहीं हो जातीं तब तक अंग्रेजी

पुस्तकों से सहायता ली जा सकती है। लेकिन उन अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों के बावजूद भी शिक्षा बंगला भाषा में दी जायगी। हमारे लिए भी मेरी दृष्टि में यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकें लिखवाने का निर्णय किया है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी स्थिति अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निर्देशालय को यह उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। पर यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि पिछले चार वर्षों में इन दोनों कार्यालयों के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। बिना अध्यक्ष के ये कार्यालय चल रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि चार वर्ष तक कार्यालयों के अध्यक्ष नियुक्त न हों और कार्यालय काम करते रहें। सन् 1964 में इन दोनों कार्यालयों को मिला कर एक कार्यालय बनाया गया। पर उस समय भी इसके अध्यक्ष एक हों या दो अध्यक्ष हों यह एक विवाद का प्रश्न था। जब कि दोनों कार्यालय एक हो गये थे तो एक अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए थी। वह नहीं हो सकी। सदस्यों को यह भी जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस पद को भरने के लिए लोक सेवा आयोग से कहा गया था। लोक सेवा आयोग ने इस पद के लिए जिन सज्जन का नाम निश्चित किया था नौ महीने हो गये उस बात को, उन महाशय के पास अब तक नियुक्ति का पत्र नहीं गया। आप पता लगाये यह बात सत्य है या नहीं? इस विभाग में तीन सौ से ऊपर विद्वान काम करते हैं। इन तीन सौ विद्वानों में दो सौ से अधिक ऐसे विद्वान हैं जिनको डाक्टरेट की डिग्री प्राप्त है। किन्तु

इन से पुस्तकें लिखवाने या शब्दावली के निर्माण का काम न लेकर क्लर्की का काम लिया जाता है। यह कहां तक उचित है इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में इस समय बहुत अधिक कार्यालय हैं। युवा सेवा विभाग और समाज कल्याण विभाग ये दोनों विभाग शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्दर कर दिये गये हैं। पहले ये दोनों विभाग शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्दर नहीं थे। अब इन सब का कार्य प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन साहब करते हैं जो कि कैबिनेट दर्जे के मिनिस्टर न हो कर अभी तक राज्य मंत्री हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इतना बड़ा काम है और इतना अधिक काम है कि प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन साहब को जो कि बड़े योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, कैबिनेट दर्जे का मिनिस्टर बनायें और यह सम्भव न हो तो फिर इस मंत्रालय का काम दो विभागों में विभक्त कर देना चाहिए। जैसे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय था कि एक विभाग का काम प्रोफेसर हुमायु कबीर देखते थे और दूसरे विभाग का काम डा० श्रीमाली देखते थे। तो या तो उन को कैबिनेट दर्जे का मिनिस्टर बनायें या शिक्षा विभाग के काम के दो मंत्रालय कर दें और दो राज्य मंत्रियों के जिम्मे आप यह काम करें।

देश में आज छोटी मोटी बातों को लेकर भी बड़े बड़े आन्दोलन खड़े हो जाते हैं। मुझे यह देख कर सचमुच संतोष होता है कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की इतनी अवहेलना होने पर भी हिन्दी भाषा भाषी और भारतीय भाषा भाषी शांत हैं। वह कोई आन्दोलन नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार को

आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं कि यदि हिन्दी को और भारतीय भाषाओं को उनका उचित स्थान शिक्षा में नहीं मिला तो एक विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है।

संविधान में देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाया गया था। फिर भी न जाने क्यों बार-बार रोमन लिपि की बात उठाई जाती है। संसद के निर्णय के बाद भी कि सभी सरकारी रिपोर्टें, मंत्रालय तथा अधिकारियों के नाम देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे जायेंगे वह रोमन लिपि में लिखे जाते हैं। हमारे डी० एम० के० दल को भी इस बात पर आश्चर्य है। हम लोगों को जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं उन को यदि इस पर आश्चर्य हो तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे डी० एम० के० दल को भी इस बात पर आश्चर्य होता है।

अब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातें कहना चाहता हूं जो बातें मैं सदा कहता रहा हूं और तब तक कहता रहूंगा जब तक कि उन लोगों के संबंध में सरकारी निर्णय संतोषजनक नहीं हो जाते। हमारे देश का यह युग निर्माण का युग है। निर्माण दो प्रकार का हो रहा है। एक निर्माण भौतिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण है, दूसरा निर्माण नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण है। भौतिक वस्तुओं के निर्माण में चाहे हमें कुछ सफलता मिली हो, लेकिन जहां तक नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण का संबंध है हमारी स्थिति वैसी की वैसी ही है जैसी पहले थी। नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण का आधार उनकी शिक्षा है। शिक्षा के दो उद्देश्य हैं। एक शिक्षा मानव को मानव बनाती है और दूसरी शिक्षा से उसको अपनी जीविका चलाने के लिए कुछ साधन प्राप्त होते हैं। इन दोनों

[श्री० गोविन्द दास]

बातों में हमारी शिक्षा अब तक सर्वथा असफल रही है। जहां तक मानव को मानव बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, यह केवल भौतिक उन्नति नहीं कर सकती। हमारी सारी दृष्टि भौतिक उन्नति पर निर्भर हो गई है। मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, भौतिक उन्नति होनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर हमारी सारी दृष्टि केवल भौतिक उन्नति पर केन्द्रित हो जाय तो वह व्यष्टि और समष्टि के लिये कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकती। भौतिक उन्नति पर सारी दृष्टि हो जाने के कारण आज समाज में रिश्वतखोरी, घूसखोरी, जाने कितने सामाजिक पाप आ गये हैं। पैसे का स्थान ईश्वर से भी ऊंचा हो गया है। ईश्वर के सम्बन्ध में दो मत हैं—कुछ लोग आस्तिक हैं और कुछ लोग नास्तिक हैं, लेकिन पैसे के सम्बन्ध में कोई नास्तिक नहीं है, सब आस्तिक हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, लेकिन भौतिक उन्नति के साथ जब तक समन्वय आध्यात्मिक उन्नति का न किया जाय, तब तक व्यष्टि और समष्टि का कल्याण सम्भव नहीं है।

संसार की चार संस्कृतियां सब से पुरानी हैं—भारतीय संस्कृति, मिश्र की संस्कृति, चीन की संस्कृति, यूनान की संस्कृति। भारत का तो मैं हूं ही, मिश्र, चीन और यूनान को मैंने देखा है। संस्कृति से प्रेम होने के कारण मैंने इस बात को देखने का प्रयत्न किया है कि क्या इन देशों का जीवन वहां की प्राचीन संस्कृति के अनुसार चल रहा है। आप यदि आज मिश्र, चीन और यूनान जायें तो आपको वहां की प्राचीन संस्कृति या तो वहां के राजदरबारों में दिखाई देगी या वहां के अजायब-

घरों में दिखाई देगा। वहां के जीवन में हम को उन की प्राचीन संस्कृति की परम्परा दिखाई नहीं देती। भारत एक-मात्र ऐसा देश है जिसकी प्राचीन संस्कृति की परम्परा आज भी भारतीय जीवन में है और यह धर्म-प्राण संस्कृति रही है।

धर्म शब्द का हम ने बड़ा गलत अर्थ किया है—रिलीजन या मज़हब। धर्म शब्द का रिलीजन या मज़हब अर्थ नहीं होता। धर्म तो बड़ा व्यापक शब्द है। विनोबा जी ने कहा है—

“धर्म शब्द इतना विशाल और व्यापक है कि उसके सारे अर्थ बताने वाला शब्द मैंने आज तक किसी भी भाषा में नहीं पाया।”

धर्म के हमारे प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में अनेकों वर्णन किये गये हैं और उसके कहीं 10 कहीं 12, कहीं 16 और भागवत में तो 30 लक्षण कहे हैं। मनुस्मृति में, जो हमारी सबसे महान् स्मृति है, 10 लक्षणों का वर्णन है—

धृतिः क्षमा दमो स्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रिय निग्रहः
धी विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्म लक्षणम् ॥

एक श्लोक में सारा धर्म आ जाता है। इसी के साथ एक और वाक्य है, जो अत्यन्त सरल वाक्य है और जो इससे भी व्यापक अर्थ वाला है वह है—धारयति इति धर्मः। अर्थात् जो धारण करे, वह धर्म है।

हमारे संविधान में सैकुलर शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है, लेकिन उसका गलत अर्थ लगाया जा रहा है। उस अर्थ का कारण यह है कि हम ने हमेशा अंग्रेजी में सोचने का प्रयत्न किया है, अंग्रेजी शब्दों का उपयोग किया है।

पश्चिम में सैकुलर शब्द का जो अर्थ है, जिस रूप में वहाँ किया जाता है, वह स्थिति यहाँ नहीं है, यहाँ की स्थिति भिन्न है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी में चिन्तन के कारण उस शब्द को हमें यहाँ पर रखना पड़ा ।

वास्तव में धर्मों में कोई अन्तर है ही नहीं । देश, काल और अवसर के अनुसार व्यवहार में कुछ अन्तर आ जाता है और हम समझने लगते हैं कि सिद्धान्तों का मतभेद है । आचरण में किसी का अहित न हो, वही सच्चा धर्म है, अतः सदाचार ही सच्चा धर्म हो सकता है, बिना ऐसे धर्म के नैतिकता सम्भव नहीं है । जब तक हमारी शिक्षा का आधार धर्म नहीं होगा, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा ।

अब हम देखें कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो विभिन्न आयोग नियुक्त हुए, उन्होंने इस विषय में क्या कहा है—हमारे स्वराज्य के पहले सन 1882-83 में हंटर आयोग नियुक्त हुआ । उसने कहा—

“विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक स्तर को उठाने के लिये एक ऐसा पाठ्यग्रन्थ तैयार होना चाहिए जिसमें मानव धर्म के सारभूत सामान्य सिद्धान्तों को रखा जाय ।”

1948-49 में हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बना । उसने कहा—

“धार्मिक शिक्षा में रुढ़ियों का बहिष्कार कर आध्यात्मिक शिक्षण पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है ।”

1959-60 में श्रीयुत श्रीप्रकाशजी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी । उसने कहा—

“जनता पर से धर्म का अंकुश हटते जाने के कारण शिक्षा जगत तथा समाज में बहुत दोष आ गये हैं । भारतीय जीवन का आधार धर्म रहा है । आज यह सूख डीला हो रहा है ।

अतः राष्ट्र का जीवन छिन्न-भिन्न होने से रोकने के लिए धर्म का आधार पुनः तैयार करना होगा जिसमें नैतिक तथा आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा दी जाय ।”

सन 1964-66 में कोठारी कमीशन बना और कोठारी आयोग ने कहा—

“धर्म का सम्यक ढंग से विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा अध्ययन कराया जाय तथा इस तरह का साहित्य तैयार हो कि सारे शिक्षा क्षेत्र में उन मान्यताओं को प्रभावोत्पादक ढंग से किस प्रकार प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है, इस पर विचार हो ।”

अब मैं कुछ उन महान विभूतियों के विचार आप के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ जो हमारे स्वराज्य के पहले से लेकर आज तक देश में एक विशिष्ट स्थान रखते हैं । हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने अच्छी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है—

“अच्छी शिक्षा के लिये व्यक्तिगत जीवन की पवित्रता सब से बड़ी शर्त है ।”

महामना पं० मदन मोहन मालवीयजी ने कहा है—

“युवकों को यह शिक्षा मिलना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वे अपने सामने सर्वोत्तम आदर्श रखें । दूसरे के प्रति हम को ऐसी कोई कृति कदापि नहीं करनी चाहिए, जिसको अगूर दूसरा हमारे लिये करे तो हमें दुख हो । संक्षेप में यही सब धर्मों का सार है ।”

गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने कहा है—

“मानवता को पहले ज्यादा विस्तीर्ण भावनाओं से पूर्ण और

[डा० गोबिन्द दास]

बलशाली एकता का अनुभव करना है ।”

योगिराज अरविन्द ने कहा है—

“ज्ञान, भक्ति और निष्काम कर्म आर्य शिक्षा के मूल तत्व हैं । हमारा उद्देश्य होना चाहिए ऐसी उपयुक्त शिक्षा देना, जिस में भावी संतान ज्ञानी, सत्यनिष्ठ, साहसी और विनीत हो ।”

श्रीमती एनी बेसेंट ने कहा है—

“शिक्षा वही सच्ची शिक्षा है, जो व्यक्ति की आध्यात्मिक, बौद्धिक, नैतिक तथा शारीरिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करे ।”

डा० राधाकृष्णन कहते हैं—

“आध्यात्मिक पुनरुत्थान के बिना वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियां न शिक्षा कारण बनेंगी ।”

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा अत्यन्त दूषित है, इस शिक्षा को परिवर्तित करने के लिए आज हम को कटिबद्ध होना चाहिए । यह बात बराबर कही जाती है कि शिक्षा हमारी दूषित है, परन्तु उन दोषों को दूर करने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता । हम नई पीढ़ी को अच्छी शिक्षा के अनुरूप बना सकते हैं । मैं आप को इटली और जर्मनी का दृष्टान्त देता हूँ । मुसोलिनी और हिटलर ने इस प्रकार की शिक्षा अपने-अपने देशों में इजाद की थी कि वहाँ के सब लोग फासिस्टवाद और नास्तिकवाद के समर्थक हो गये । हम तो एक ऐसी शिक्षा प्रचलित करना चाहते हैं जिसके द्वारा व्यष्टि और समष्टि का सच्चा निर्माण हो सके ।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द हर व्यक्ति से पूछा करते थे—क्या तुम मनुष्य हो ? एक छोटे से

वाक्य में कितना बड़ा अर्थ है इसको आप देखें । उनका यह पूछना कि क्या तुम मनुष्य हो—यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिसके अन्तर्गत सब कुछ आ जाता है । जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा था कि शिक्षा के दो उद्देश्य हैं—पहला, शिक्षा मानव को मानव बनाती है और दूसरा, शिक्षा जीवको-पार्जन के लिए सुझाव देती है । इन दोनों दृष्टियों से हमारी शिक्षा अत्यन्त दोषपूर्ण है । शिक्षा के इन दोषों को दूर किया जाये, ऐसा सरकार कहती है लेकिन यह दोष दूर नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ।

अन्त में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम इस देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, इस देश का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो भौतिकता और आध्यात्मिकता—दोनों का समन्वय करके हम को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में दिलवाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ताकि हमारी शिक्षा में जो दोष आ गये हैं, जोकि विभिन्न आयोगों ने बनाये हैं उनको दूर करके यहाँ पर एक आदर्श शिक्षा प्रणाली स्थापित कर सकें और तभी हमारी नयी पीढ़ी का उचित रूप से निर्माण हो सकेगा ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): Sir, when we discuss the demands for grants for Education Ministry, this is perhaps an opportunity for us to discuss certain important policy matters with regard to education.

When we are discussing the grant this year, it is a discussion which takes place on the eve of our Fifth Five Year Plan. There are so many proposals made with regard to Education Reforms in the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan. This should also be kept in mind. We have passed 25 years after achieving independence. But, if you look at the picture of education, I agree with my honourable friend who just now said that education presents a dismal picture. If you look at various aspects of it, you can say the same thing.

There is growing illiteracy. Government still think in terms of percentage and say that literacy has gone up from 16 per cent to 29 per cent from the year 1951 to 1971. This will be the argument advanced by Government. There is the other side of the picture. The fact remains however that 386 million people in this country are to-day illiterates. There are 88 million more than the number of illiterates that we had in this country in 1951. Can we say that this is a very creditable achievement? What we have failed was to unleash the massive movement in the country for the eradication of illiteracy. There are attempts made by government. I do not deny that. Those attempts were so meagre in relation to the stupendous nature of the problems which we are faced with. Government have to do still more.

After reading their report and even after reading the Approach Paper to Fifth Plan we do not find that there is any programme of a massive campaign against illiteracy in this country. We cannot blame all the time that growth of illiteracy is due to population explosion. It is not so. If you take the example of a big country like the Soviet Union, in thirty years' time, illiteracy had been eradicated in that country. If you take the example of Cuba—a small country—within ten years, there too they have eradicated illiteracy. We in this country, after 25 years and after almost four Plans had been completed, are still seeing the mounting illiteracy. I am sorry to say that Government have failed in unleashing the massive programme against illiteracy.

Coming to primary and secondary education, the Government is often trying to experiment with it. Perhaps the latest experiment which was just now mentioned was about the model schools around which a theory called "seed farm" theory has been enunciated. This is another way of projecting the so-called public school education

in a democratic garb. In 5000 community project areas, Government will bring in these new model schools. This scheme, in my view, will create conditions for the upper strata of society, the haves, to send their children to the more sophisticated schools and they will benefit from it, and no nipple from these institutions will spread all over the country as you visualise. This will be more help to the "haves" at the expense of the down-trodden masses who are illiterate and who are not even provided with minimum conditions of education. This will only benefit the children of the rich.

The other day we discussed the Delhi School Education Bill. I agree you have taken a step forward to have some minimum control over the so-called public schools. But is it not a fact that in this country public schools are still free to do whatever they like and try to create an elite in the society who ape the western society in their day to day life, who are a sort of sophisticated snobs who are still thinking they are living under the old British regime? Whatever the controls you may provide for, these public schools are going to remain and during their annual functions, Ministers, even the Prime Minister and the President will go and bless them and they will make capital out of it.

Coming to university education, you are running the Central Universities and universities deemed to be Central Universities. Certain universities like Punjab University are under some sort of control of the Centre. Last year, during the budget session, a Bill was adopted regarding the Aligarh Muslim University. Around that university today the entire reaction is being mobilised. They are trying to form a grand alliance there, create conditions of anarchy and ferment communalism in our country. The Government somehow took an attitude which also contributed to it. They rushed through the Bill. The sugges-

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tion made by our spokesman that the Bill be referred to a select committee was not accepted. I still do not understand what was the immediate necessity for rushing it through in Parliament. The Minister himself came with a bundle of amendments, showing thereby that he himself had not made up his mind till the last moment. This is now being used by the reactionaries for their propaganda. They say that it was rushed through without considering all aspects.

You might be knowing that the leaders of the Syndicate are taking interest in this University. Shri Piloo Mody has been bestowed with life membership of the Aligarh Muslim University. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited that University and had discussions there. What were they doing there? How have they suddenly become the friends of the Muslim community? I have no doubt that they are fishing in troubled waters. The conditions created in the country today are such that all the democratic forces in the country are having a tolerant attitude towards the problems which are being posed in the context of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. So, it is time that we have a second look. By that, of course, I do not mean that we go back to the old condition of communalism in the Aligarh University. We should fight the arch communal elements, whether of the majority or minority community. At the same time, the democratic feeling should be respected and the historical character of the University should not be changed.

The Gajendragadkar Commission Report is now being sanctified by the Central Government. Whenever we talk of the reform of the University, they refer to the recommendations of this Commission. I have my reservation about the recommendations of this Commission because about the governance of the Universities the Commission has presented certain ideas before the country which are ugly authoritarian and undemocratic,

which visualize a hierarchical system in the University administration. We are against that. Why do you not allow this House to have an opportunity to discuss this Report? While formulating the Aligarh Muslim University Bill the Government was mainly guided by this Commission's Report. Under that Bill the Vice-Chancellor is given dictatorial powers. He nominates all sorts of people. Whatever semblance of democracy we thought would be there, was also denied. The student representation was made a mere mockery, if you compared it with student representation in Kerala University. This is the type of report which guided the Government in the formulation of the Bill on Delhi University. So, we have our own reservations about that Bill also.

Coming to the Banaras Hindu University, another Central University, there also the Jan Sangh is trying to create communal passion and tension. This is not something new which we are discussing. What prevents you from removing the office of the RSS from the Banaras University campus? The Minister stated the other day that the RSS has filed a case. Now I understand that it is the Vice-Chancellor who has filed a case. You should take necessary steps to remove the RSS office from the University campus.

The RSS has some 32 *sakhas*. Everyone knows that they give paramilitary training and that they are a fascist organisation. Yet, they are allowed a free hand in the University life. I am very sorry to say that in spite of all talk of secularism, the UP Government is conniving with the RSS. They allow the R.S.S. to do any amount of hooliganism in the university and the district administration in Banaras is mainly responsible for that. No Marxist is found here now. There is a grand alliance with Banaras Hindu University ranging from Swatantra Party to Syndicate and to Marxist Party. On 10th of April they collected some students. They should

not create a misunderstanding that Banaras Hindu University students were agitating. A band of hooligans, a band of rowdies, they were collected by all these parties and they said that they were going to capture the administration. There was Section 144. I do not know what has prevented to stop that procession. Instead, the Magistrate who is the so-called custodian of law and order, guided these people inside the university campus. These people, like this magistrate, should be summarily sacked if you want to create conditions of normalcy in this institution. In this context I would like to ask what happened to that Memorandum. I am not referring to the memorandum given by the students of the Banaras Hindu University. 160 Members of both the Houses gave you the memorandum, gave the Prime Minister a memorandum demanding the banning of R.S.S. from all the educational institutions. Nothing has happened, and I would suggest to you to take immediate measures to ban the RSS from functioning inside the university campus, inside the academic atmosphere in the schools or universities or colleges. Are you ready to appoint a high-power commission with Members of Parliament or with judges to go into the fact how far the communal elements are creating troubles in the university, in the educational institutions? Let them come out with their report, then your hands may be strengthened to deal with them. These are certain things about which the country is concerned.

This Ministry deals with an enormous amount of matters. Its hands are full. Some are overflowing. I am not casting any aspersion on the Minister because the Ministry is dealing with a vast area. But, unfortunately, what is happening in the field of sports? I think the Minister never remembers about sports, not because he is not interested but is overburdened. My suggestion is let us have a Sports Ministry, a full-fledged Sports

Ministry, to deal with sports matters. It will perhaps, give sports more respectability, perhaps it will get more attention. Let us leave aside the socialist countries, the advance countries in sports. Take a small country like GDR. It is smaller than the State of Kerala. They got number of gold medals in olympics. Our big country only got a bronze medal. It is not a creditable achievement. There is a scandal about our performance in Munich, how guests of the bureaucrats who conducted these sports came and they were sitting and sleeping and eating everything in the olympics village. It was a scandal and then there came so many suggestions regarding how to improve sports. But my point is, if you want to have a better deal to sports, we must have a full-fledged Ministry for sports and physical culture and secondly, we must have a mass approach to sports. May be, it may not be a very respectable idea. But what is meant by mass approach?

16 hrs.

Let us give sport facilities to primary school children onwards. Let us have a programme to give at least a playground to primary schools. Let us have a programme to give some minimum sport facilities to the village poor who are often considered out of bounds in the world of sports confined to the sophisticated and civilised section of people in the cities and urban areas. Let us have a different attitude to all these problems.

Lastly, coming to Culture, we have so many Akademies. About these Akademies, the Khosla Committee Report has been presented to the Ministry. I would only like to tell the Minister that these Akademies should serve the purpose of the country to develop a new culture, a new value, a new understanding of life.

As far as education is concerned, the modern concept of education is that it should be used as an effective.

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instrument of social transformation. How far have we achieved it? We have to see whether our education is giving ideals of socialism, secularism and democracy to our children. These are the guiding principles of our nation. In the field of sports, in the field of culture also, there is no objective which is giving any direction. It is a den of nepotism and favouritism. I hope, the Minister will have a strong hand to deal with it and to clean the Augean stable.

With these words, I conclude and I am sorry to say that I am not able to support these Demands.

*SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. I will confine my remarks to the activities of the Social Welfare Department.

Sir, it is reported that for the year 1973-74 the Social Welfare Directorate wanted Rs. 38 crores, but the Government unceremoniously reduced this demand by as much as Rs. 13 crores. This has resulted in the unenviable situation that the current year's allocation will be much less than last year's allocation. I refer to this to show that social welfare is receiving diminishing attention from the Government.

It is also stated that the Government have taken a decision to transfer the Social Welfare Directorate to Delhi Administration. I understand that the Administrative Reforms Commission has also made such a recommendation. I take this opportunity to say that, whether the Government ultimately transfer the Social Welfare Directorate to Delhi Administration or not, the Central Social Welfare Board must be wound up as early as possible. Sir, the Central Social Welfare Board has been constituted into a company from 1-4-1969. I am strongly of the view

that this Board is a white elephant. For the year 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 3.24 crores was allocated to the Central Social Welfare Board for its plan and non-plan expenditure. For 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 3.34 crores is sought to be allocated to the Board. It is widely believed that nearly 40 per cent of the allocation, mainly meant* for giving grants to voluntary institutions engaged in social welfare activities, is utilised for meeting the administrative expenses of the Board. The activities of the Central Social Welfare Board could as well be transferred to the Social Welfare Directorate because the Board is just duplicating the activities of the Directorate. So far the Central Social Welfare Board has not done anything substantial and tangible for ameliorating the sufferings of destitute women and children in our country. All the 39 Members of the Board might be eminent and acknowledged social workers in the country. Instead of sitting and confabulating at Delhi about the problems of poor and needy people, they could concentrate their energy in doing something constructive in their respective States. I suggest, that, after abolishing the Central Social Welfare Board, a Committee comprising of women M.L.As and women M.Ps and other reputed social workers of the State should be constituted and allowed to function in the Capital of each State. Such a Committee should be sanctioned grants and aid by the Central Government and it must be entrusted with the responsibility of distributing such grants and aid to voluntary social welfare organisations functioning in that State. In such a set-up the Committee will be able to exercise close and continuous supervision on the utilisation of moneys sanctioned and the progress of work for which such moneys have been sanctioned. These Committees in the State capitals should be made to work directly under the Ministry of Social Welfare. If this suggestion is not acceptable to the hon. Minister,

*Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

then I would suggest that the Minister of Education and Social Welfare should also become the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board so that he can guide the Board effectively in formulating its programme of activities.

Sir, in September 1971 a Committee under the chairmanship of Shrimati Phulrenu Guha was constituted to enquire into the conditions of Indian women. During its 19 months of existence this Committee consisting of 13 Members has just finalised its questionnaire. I have come across a news item stating that even in the matter of preparing this questionnaire there were differences of opinion among the Members of the Committee. I do not know how the Government hope to receive the Report of the Committee by September 1973, that is to say, within a period of six months, especially when the Committee has been working at a snail's pace. It has been reported that the Committee tried to assess the political awareness of Indian women in 1972 General Elections. I wonder whether the Committee has taken any pains to find out the position of girl-students in our Colleges. Recently, in a Delhi University Girls' Hostel outrageous vandalism was committed. Such a deplorable and detestable incident took place also in a Girls' Hostel in Bhopal. The working Girls of the capital city are living in primitive conditions in the Working Girls' Hostel on Kasturba Gandhi Marg Road. We came across every day in the newspapers the atrocious treatment meted out to innocent and hapless Harijan women, women belonging to backward classes in our country. I hope and believe that under the Government headed by our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is the pride of womanhood all over the world, adequate steps will be taken to protect the honour and dignity of Indian women and this Committee will submit its far-reaching recommendations as early as possible.

I would now refer to the scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations for welfare services for destitute women in our country. Destitute women between 45 and 65 years are being given help and also women between 18—24 years receive assistance. During 1972-73 in the Budget a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was allocated for this scheme. But in the revised estimates for 1972-73 this allocation was cut down to Rs. 5 lakhs. I am surprised how a paltry sum of Rs. 5 lakhs would be sufficient to cater to the requirements of estimated 80 lakhs of destitute women in our country. You will be dismayed to know that even this amount of Rs. 5 lakhs seems not to have been utilised. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Government should not try to console this House by trying to prove the success of a scheme with the help of some concocted statistics. I would like him to go into this question and ensure that sufficient money is allocated for the purpose of helping lakhs of destitute women in our country.

Coming next to Family and Child Welfare Projects, which is primarily meant for the welfare of rural people, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government have not met with success here also. As has been conclusively proved by 1971 Census, 44 crores of our people, i.e., about 80 per cent of our total population live in 5 lakhs of villages. An amount of Rs. 1.39 crores was allocated for this scheme in 1971-72 and Rs. 1.68 crores in 1972-73. Upto the end of 1971-72 there were 247 such projects in the country. It is not very difficult to calculate that for 2000 villages there is one such project. I do not know how many more five-year plans are required to cover the entire rural area under this scheme. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that more energetic steps should be taken for implementing this vital scheme vigorously throughout the country.

I would now take up the Special Nutrition Programme for Children and

[Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi]

Expectant and Nursing mothers. I would request the hon. Minister to make a special note of what I am saying. Under this scheme during 1970-71 a beneficiary got an assistance of Rs. 20 in a year. 6,55,000 beneficiaries received a total assistance of Rs. 1.30 crores. In 1971-72 each beneficiary got Rs. 40 in a year. In 1972-73 we have made the progress of giving Rs. 50 per year to each beneficiary under this scheme. If you take the administrative expenses involved in implementing this scheme, this amount may also shrink by 50 per cent. I have given these statistics to show that this scheme also is of no use to the children and nursing mothers of our country, whose number runs to 12 crores according to the Annual Report of the Ministry and you should know, Sir, that 6 crores out of this are not sure of the source of getting two square meals a day. I request the hon. Minister to bestow his personal attention and see that more money is allocated for this scheme.

It has been mentioned in the Annual Report that a National Children's Policy Resolution will be adopted very shortly by the Government. It is also proposed that a National Children's Board will be constituted under the chairmanship of our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to formulate and implement a comprehensive welfare programme for the children of our country. We have been hearing about this from the days of Shri Shrimali, Shri Chagla, Shri Triguna Sen, Shri V. K. R. V. Rao, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray who were in succession the Education Ministers at the Centre. I hope and trust that at least under the stewardship of Dr. Nural Hassan this will become a reality. I need not say that the future of our country is mainly dependent upon the verve and strength of our children.

We are talking day in and day out that we should render all assistance to the physically handicapped people in our country. You know that they

are in lakhs in our country. It is shocking to find that during 1972-73 only 850 handicapped people could secure employment through 11 Special Employment Exchanges. I hope, Sir, that you will agree with me if I say that more attention should be paid to this problem.

Another issue which is relevant here is the problem of primary education. Out of 100 children who join a primary school only 40 children go up to 5th Standard and only 25 reach 8th Standard. According to a UNESCO Report, 75 per cent of the total illiterate population of the world is in India. In the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan, it is mentioned that by the end of the Fifth Plan their number will go upto 40 crores. It is evident from the fact that the Government are proposing an outlay of Rs. 1030 crores in the Fifth Plan for primary education. This goes to prove my contention that during 25 years of our independent existence, adequate attention has not been paid to primary education in our country. Let us hope that at least during the 5th Plan the injustice meted out to Primary Education is done with.

According to 1971 Census, the Tamil population in Andaman and Nicobar islands occupies the second place. While Bengali and Urdu languages have been declared as the media of instruction, Tamil language has not yet become the medium of instruction in schools. I request that the hon. Minister should take steps to make Tamil language also as the medium of instruction in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important issue. At the time of recent strike of Haryana teachers, all the Opposition parties here—the Swatantra Party, the Congress Organisation, the Jana Sangh, the D.M.K., the Communist Party Marxist, ganged up to table any number of Calling Attention motions with the intention

of condemning the ruling Congress Party. There used to be frequent heated debates in this House. But, in Tamil Nadu when the Graduate Teachers started their agitation for getting the recommendations of Kothari Commission implemented by the State Government—I hope, Sir, you will agree that this is a just demand of the Graduate Teachers of Tamil Nadu—the Tamil Nadu D.M.K. Government restored to strong-arm methods to put down the Teachers' strike. At that time, the Swatntra Party, the Congress Organisation, the Communist Party Marxist attacked violently the repressive policy of the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): This has nothing to do with the Education Ministry's Demands.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: I refer to this because in this House, the parties, which opposed the policy of your party in Tamil Nadu, joined with you in raising the chorus of protest about the handling of Haryana Teachers' strike by the Congress Ruling Party here.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Let her make some good suggestions instead of saying all these things.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: During the past few months, the D.M.K. Government is vigorously engaged in suppressing the movement of the teachers and students in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Police without any compunction entered the Clive's Hostel in Tiruchirappalli and manhandled the students. In a pre-meditated attack by the police in a Tirunelveli College, one student Lourdunathan was killed. The Principal of a Tirunelveli College, Prof. Srinivasan was brutally attacked by the Police. The temples of education are

being desecrated by the D.M.K. Government. To tell you in brief, there is today barbaric rule of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and I conclude my speech.

श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय (चंदौली) : श्रीमन्, मैं शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित एक लेख "एक अध्ययन एक अर्थशास्त्री का" की ओर मदन का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। अर्थ शास्त्री का नाम है— डा० ई० एफ० शूमेकर। उनका यह कहना है— "80 प्रतिशत बौद्धिक एवं सांस्कृतिक शमसान में रहते हैं, लेकिन उसका उचित उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।" ऐसी स्थिति में आज हम शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों के ऊपर बहस करने जा रहे हैं।

स्वतन्त्रता के बाद शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमने बड़े सत्कार्य स्वीकार किये हैं और जितने हमारे साधन हैं, उन साधनों के अनुपात में हमने बहुत से अच्छे अच्छे कार्य किये हैं। किन्तु फिर भी देश को सम्पूर्ण रूप से साक्षर नहीं पाये हैं, शिक्षित बनाने की बात तो दूर की है। इसकी तह में जब हम जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि आज हम इतने भौतिकवादी हो गये हैं कि शिक्षा को ही सबसे ज्यादा हम काटना चाहते हैं। हर क्षेत्र में जहां रुपये की कमी करनी हो वहां शिक्षा को हम काट देते हैं। यह नहीं देखते कि शिक्षा में जो धन लगाया जाता है वह कम से कम 50-60 साल तक देश के काम आता है। जो देश शिक्षित नहीं होते, जो देश सांस्कृतिक नहीं होते वे संसार में न तो अपना कल्याण कर सकते हैं और न संसार के लोगों का कल्याण कर सकते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि अभी जो हमारी सालाना पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है उसमें 75 करोड़ रुपए गत वर्ष थे और अब मैंने सुना है शायद इस वर्ष 55 करोड़

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

ही रखे गये हैं। सिद्धान्ततः यह स्वीकार किया गया था और होना भी चाहिए कि हमारे बजट का दस प्रतिशत शिक्षा पर व्यय होना चाहिए किन्तु कभी 5 प्रतिशत और इस समय साढ़े 5 प्रतिशत व्यय हो रहा है। यह सीमा 7 प्रतिशत तक चली गई थी किन्तु अब उससे घटकर यह व्यय हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कल्पना करना कि हम शिक्षा में क्रान्ति कर सकेंगे और नाना प्रकार के भाषण देना जगह जगह पर कि हम शिक्षा में क्रान्ति करने जा रहे हैं यह एक प्रकार की आत्मप्रवचना होगी क्योंकि शिक्षा के ऊपर यदि ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो जो कल कारखाने बनाए जा रहे हैं, हरित क्रान्ति की जा रही है वह सारी की सारी व्यर्थ हो जायेगी यदि मनुष्य बनाने का कारखाना मजबूत नहीं बनेगा। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि 25 वर्षों में मनुष्य बनाने का जो कारखाना था उसको हमने मजबूत नहीं बनाया। चुनाव के समय हमने कुछ सिद्धान्त के वादे किए थे परन्तु उनकी गति भी बड़ी मन्द दिखाई पड़ती है। वादा था कि प्रत्येक ब्लाक में एक माडल स्कूल बनाएंगे और प्रत्येक जिले में एक माडल हाई स्कूल बनाएंगे लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति चल रही है वह बड़ी दयनीय है। यदि उसमें गति नहीं लाई गई तो हमारी शिक्षा का कल्याण नहीं होगा।

जब उच्च शिक्षा की बात आती है तो स्वतः यू०जी०सी०की ओर, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाता है। इधर बहुत दिनों से उसकी रिपोर्ट पर हमारे सदन में चर्चा भी नहीं हुई है। कई वर्ष पहले पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा था कि यू०जी०सी०ने जो कार्य किया है वह अच्छा किया है लेकिन उसकी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए। उसने जो कार्य किए हैं वह कहीं अच्छे किए हैं और कहीं खराब हैं और इसकी जांच-पड़ताल कभी भी नहीं हुई है। मैं जानता

हूँ यू० जी० सी० भी अच्छा काम करती है किन्तु उसकी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए और पी० ए० सी० ने जो कहा है उसके अनुसार होनी चाहिए। यू०जी०सी०में गतवर्ष साढ़े 27 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था और इस वर्ष उसके लिए साढ़े 22 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। यह विश्वविद्यालय की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए पांच परसेंट की कटौती क्यों की जा रही है—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इस कटौती को भी पूरा करना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों को तो करोड़ों रुपया दे रहा है किन्तु डिग्री कालेजेज जो हैं, स्नातक कालेजेज जो हैं जिनमें हमारे लगभग 88 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं उनको बहुत ही कम दे रहा है। यदि यह कहा जाये कि 12 परसेंट को आप सारी ग्रांट दे रहे हैं और 88 परसेंट को नाम मात्र दे रहे हैं तो उसमें कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। वास्तव में शिक्षा को यदि शहरों में हमने केन्द्रित किया और शिक्षा को गांवों तक नहीं ले गए तो जिस सामाजिक क्रान्ति की भूमिका हम प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं वह सामाजिक क्रान्ति कभी आने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि यह देश गांवों में बसता है। गांवों में प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं तक की दुर्गति है। गांवों के लोगों को जाकर शहरों में पढ़ना पड़े और कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में सारा धन खर्च हो जाये और कालेजों को कुछ न मिले यह कहां तक उचित होगा। इसलिए मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग भले ही विश्वविद्यालयों को कम रकम दे किन्तु इन संस्थाओं को अधिक से अधिक रकम देनी चाहिए।

यह भी बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिक से अधिक तीन लाख रुपया एक महाविद्यालय को देता है चाहे वह बहुत बड़ा विद्यालय हो और चाहे बहुत छोटा विद्यालय हो। वह विद्यालय चाहे बम्बई में हो, चाहे दिल्ली में हो और चाहे बनारस में हो या फिर मिर्जापुर के जंगम

में हो। एक तरफ हमारा यह नफ़ा है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको हम आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, जो गरीब हैं उनको अधिक देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे इसलिए दूसरी तरफ सभी को एक ही स्तर पर देने की बात समाप्त होनी चाहिए। जिनकी जो आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार उन्हें देना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त यह धनराशि केवल तीन लाख तक ही सीमित नहीं रहनी चाहिए। यदि कहीं पर अधिक की आवश्यकता हो तो अधिक भी देना चाहिए।

इस प्रसंग में डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, माने हुए विश्वविद्यालय की भी मैं चर्चा करना चाहूंगा यह बेचारे न तो हियों में हैं, न शियों में हैं। न विश्वविद्यालय हैं और न कालेज हैं, बीच में लटक रहे हैं नपुंसकों की तरह और वहां विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ा रहे हैं। हज़ार हज़ार विद्यार्थी भी वहां पढ़ रहे हैं। तो इनके ऊपर जो कलंक का टीका है, उनके रूप के ऊपर उसको दूर करने के लिए या तो कोई अच्छा नाम रख दीजिए या कोई अच्छी वक़्त दे दीजिए लेकिन उनको इस रूप में मत रखिए क्योंकि यह बेचारे हमारे राष्ट्रीय मूवमेन्ट, हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के मूलाधार रहे हैं। उनको यदि प्रान्तीय सरकार यूनिवर्सिटी बनावे तो मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इस बात की गारण्टी दे दीजिए कि जितना रुपया इस समय आप उनको दे रहे हैं वह बराबर देते रहेंगे। उनमें से किसी की महात्मा गांधी ने स्थापना की है, किसी की किसी ने स्थापना की है तो उन विद्यालयों की भी कुछ प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। उनकी यहाँ पर बड़ी चर्चा उठाई गई है और अभी कुछ लोग काशी भी गए थे पीलू मोदी वगैरह। मैं समझता था वह गंगा नहायेंगे और विश्वनाथजी के दर्शन

करेंगे क्योंकि लोग काशी इसीलिए जाते हैं। बा तो फिर मरने जाते हैं क्योंकि केवल काशी ही एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ मरने में लोगों को आनन्द आता है। लेकिन आज वह अखबार में अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं कि श्रीमालीजी हटाये जायें। जब आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेवजी आये थे तब आपने वक्तव्य दिया था कि नरेन्द्रदेव जी हटाये जायें। जब सी० पी० रामास्वामी अय्यर आये थे तब आपने कहा था कि वे हटाये जायें। जब बी० एस० झा आये थे तब आपने कहा था कि वे हटाये जायें। जब अमरनाथ झा आये थे तब आपने कहा था कि वह हटाये जायें। जो भी आता है उसी के लिए आप कहते हैं कि हटाया जाये। मालवीय जी ने वहाँ पर विश्वविद्यालय इसलिए स्थापित किया था कि वह एक गरीब क्षेत्र है देश का इसलिए वहाँ पर एक महान् विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो जाये जहाँ पर गरीब लोग भी उच्च से उच्च शिक्षा गंगा का जल पीकर के प्राप्त कर सकें क्योंकि काशी की परम्परा रही है :

चना चबैना गंगजल जो पुरवै कर्तार।

काशी कबहुं न छाड़िये विश्वनाथ दरबार।

लेकिन अब जो लोग वहाँ जाते हैं वह ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करते हैं, उन्होंने वहाँ की गलियां देखी नहीं, लोगों से मिले नहीं और यह कह दिया कि श्रीमालीजी हटा दिए जायें। श्रीमालीजी स्थाई रूप से अजर अमर होकर वहाँ नहीं गए हैं... (व्यवधान) गंगा स्नान भी नहीं की और वहाँ से वापिस आ गए इसलिए उनको पुण्य भी नहीं मिलेगा बल्कि पाप ही मिलेगा क्योंकि दूसरों के घर में प्रवेश करके हिंसा कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा संस्थाओं में यदि कोई बाहरी व्यक्ति प्रवेश करता है तो वह एक प्रकार की मानसिक हिंसा करता है।

स्वायत्तता की बात उठाई जाती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि विश्वविद्यालयों में स्वायत्तता किस बात के लिए हो? क्या लड़कों

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

को स्वायत्तता तोड़-फोड़ करने के लिए हो ? क्या अध्यापकों को स्वायत्तता इस बात की हो कि वे पढ़ावें नहीं ? क्या बाहरी नेताओं को इस बात की स्वायत्तता मिले कि किसी प्रकार से वहां के लोगों को बरगलावें जिससे लाठी चले, गोली चले और उसके बाद कुछ छात्र चले उनको मिल जायें जो कि वोट मांगने में उनका साथ दें ? किस प्रकार की स्वायत्तता चाहते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । पहले की जो शिक्षा संस्थायें थी वहां राजा और राज पुरुष जाने में डरते थे । यदि जाते भी थे यह पूछने के लिए जाते थे कि कुशलक्षम तो है, मंगल तो है, आचार्यों के लिए क्या किया जाये और विद्यार्थियों के लिए क्या किया जाये ताकि शिक्षा जो है वह पुनीत ढंग से चल सके । किन्तु आज के राजनयिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भ्रष्टाचार उत्पन्न करने के लिए जाते हैं । फिर सरकार का दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह देखे कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में किसी प्रकार से स्वायत्तता नष्ट न हो और दूसरी ओर जो साम्प्रदायिक तत्व हैं या मानसिक रूप से सड़े हुए लोग हैं या किसी प्रकार के लोग हैं उनकी ओर से शिक्षा संस्थाओं में साम्प्रदायिकता या किसी प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न की जाती है तो वह घृणित है, जघन्य है, उनको अराष्ट्रीय कार्य माना जाना चाहिए । यह कार्य चाहे आर० एस० एस० के माध्यम से हो या और किसी के माध्यम से हो । मुनते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० के मकान का मुकद्दमा चल रहा है । मैंने सुना है कि वहां पर आर० एस० एस० की शाखायें लग रही हैं इसके ऊपर कोई केस नहीं चल रहा है । शिक्षा मन्त्रालय उन

शाखाओं पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं लगाता है ? मैं कहता हूं कि केवल आर० एस० एस० पर ही क्यों प्रतिबन्ध लगे कोई भी यदि शाखा खोलना चाहे, अखाड़ा खोलना चाहे या कोई और हुड़दंग करना चाहे तो उन सभी के ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिए । शिक्षा संस्थाओं में इस समय आर० एस० एस० की शाखायें लग रही हैं—काशी का नागरिक होने के नाते मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं । अधिक शाखायें वहां पर लग रही हैं ।

एक बात और है कि श्रीमाली जी को हटाने से समस्या का कोई निदान नहीं है । निदान तब होगा जब सम्बद्ध पक्ष जो हैं वह काशी विश्वविद्यालय को मुक्त कर दें क्योंकि सन् 1958 से मैं देख रहा हूं बराबर वहां आन्दोलन चलते रहे हैं । जुलाई में आन्दोलन आरम्भ होता है और जनवरी में आकर समाप्त हो जाता है । इस बार आन्दोलन कुछ लम्बा चल गया लेकिन अब स्थिति यह है कि वह आन्दोलन समाप्त होने को आया है । थोड़े से मुट्ठी भर लोग जो असामाजिक हैं वह काशी विश्वविद्यालय की शान्ति भंग करें यह बुरी बात है—इसका विरोध प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में होना चाहिए ।

चन्द्रप्पनजी ने एक बात यहां पर कही कि उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन बड़ा निकम्मा है, यह किसी प्रकार का कोआपरेशन नहीं दे रहा है । मेरी सूचना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का मौजूदा शासन जो है उसने काशी विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जितना कोआपरेशन, सहयोग दिया है उतना इसके पहले किसी भी सरकार ने चाहे वह संविद की सरकार रही हो जिसमें कम्युनिस्ट सरकार भी सम्मिलित थी, उतना सहयोग नहीं दिया है ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University had gone to court with the idea that the Uttar Pradesh Government would not give him enough support. That was during the time of the SVD government. Now, the Tripathi government has come, and under the Tripathi government, the administration in the Banaras district is conniving with the RSS. That is my allegation.

The RSS working inside the Banaras Hindu University is not being controlled, in spite of the demand made by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, by the district administration.

श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : यदि माननीय सदस्य की ऐसी सूचना है, तो एक हफ्ता पहले काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस-चांसलर से मेरी बात हुई थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पूरा सहयोग मिल रहा है। कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ी जरूर है—या मेरी समझ में गड़बड़ी है, या डा० श्रीमाली के कहने में गड़बड़ी है, या माननीय सदस्य के कहने में गड़बड़ी है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य मंत्री से भी बात की है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, डा० श्रीमाली से मेरी बात हुई है और उन्होंने कहा है कि जितना कोआपरेशन उनको आज मिल रहा है, उतना इससे पहले नहीं मिला था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर० एस० एस० को बैन कर दिया जाये।

श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : आर० एस० एस० को बैन करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है, प्रांतीय सरकार का नहीं। आज हमारा जो कानून है उसके अन्तर्गत किसी को जबर्दस्ती निकाल कर नहीं फैंक सकते। मकान खाली कराने के लिये न्यायालय में जाना पड़ता है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हम तो भगवान से यह प्रार्थना करते हैं कि भूचाल आ जाये और वह बिल्डिंग गिर जाये।

श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के आन्दोलन के समय हम लोग जो बात कहते थे, हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र उस समय उसका विरोध करते थे, लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जो बात हम उस समय कहते थे, वही बात आज वे कह रहे

जहां तक अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, जब 1967 में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि उस विधेयक के माडल पर अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल बनेगा, उसमें थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन हो जायेगा। और जब वही हुआ—मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन हुआ होगा, अधिक परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है—तो उस पर शोर-गुल मचाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि विश्वविद्यालय में जनतंत्र की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। कोई भी व्यक्ति इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को महत्व दिया जाना चाहिये। किन्तु जैसे मैंने पहले प्रश्न उठाया था, जनतंत्र किस लिये—क्या साम्प्रदायिकता की वृद्धि के लिये जनतंत्र की स्थापना होनी चाहिये, क्या वोटों के लिये आत्मा या आदर्श का सीढ़ा करना चाहिये। आज जो श्री बनारसी दास अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में जाकर उस

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

लाइफ मेम्बर—जीवन भर के लिये सदस्य— बन रहे हैं, एक समय था कि उनके नेताओं, श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी, ने यह मांग की थी कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के मेडिकल कालेज में रिजर्वेशन न हो, रिजर्वेशन तोड़ दिया जाये, और वह तोड़ा भी गया। इसकी तुलना में आज श्री कमलापति का कहना है कि अगर विश्वविद्यालय की ऐकेडेमिक बाडीज या ऐक्सीक्यूटिव बाडीज चाहें कि चूंकि वे लोग पिछड़े हुये हैं, इसलिये उनको रिजर्वेशन मिले, तो उनको इसका अधिकार है। माननीय सदस्य इससे पता लगा लें कि कौन सा शासन डेमोक्रेटिक है।

यदि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की ऐक्सीक्यूटिव के लोग या अन्य लोग चाहते हैं कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक में परिवर्तन हो, और यदि उसमें परिवर्तन होता है, तो उस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन चाहे काशी विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिकता हो और चाहे अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता हो, अगर सरकार साम्प्रदायिकता के सामने एक बार झुकी, तो उसका अन्त कहां होगा? देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाने में उसका अन्त होगा और वह किसी भी व्यक्ति को स्वीकार नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि शिक्षा रहेगी, तो देश रहेगा, राष्ट्रीयता रहेगी, तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा। यदि इस पर किसी प्रकार का समझौता किया गया, तो बहुत बुरा होगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रपूजन, ने ऐकेडेमियों का उल्लेख किया है। मैंने

अपने भाषण के शुरू में कहा है कि आज हमारा देश एक बौद्धिक और सांस्कृतिक शमशान बन रहा है। अगर इस देश में समाजवाद होगा, तो उसकी कोई न कोई संस्कृति होगी, और उसकी मूल धारा वह होगी, जो इस जमीन पर पैनी है, और वह धारा रही है नाना प्रकार के वेदों के द्वारा अभद्र और समानता देखने की। समाजवाद हो, या कोई भी वाद हो, इससे मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है।

लेकिन हमारी तीनों ऐकेडेमियों ने कोई भी ऐसा अच्छा काम नहीं किया है, जो देश में सांस्कृतिक जीवन का पुनरुद्धार कर सके। देश में ऐकेडेमियां हीनी चाहियें सांस्कृतिक जीवन के पुनरुद्धार के लिये, लेकिन इन ऐकेडेमियों का काम अच्छा नहीं रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसके सम्बन्ध में जनतन्त्र का यह तकाजा है कि उन ऐकेडेमियों से रिपोर्ट मांग ली जाए कि उनका क्या जवाब है? शायद जवाब आया हो और शायद न आया हो, किन्तु यदि वे जवाब न दें, तो उसके लिये देश की प्रगति न रोकी जाये और उस पर कोई न कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, ताकि देश के लोग समझें कि देश में साहित्य, संस्कृति और कला के लिये भी कुछ काम हो रहा है।

डा० गोविन्द दास ने हिन्दी की बड़ी चर्चा की। मैं हिन्दी का पक्षधर हूं, लेकिन मैं हिन्दी को तोड़ने वाली भाषा नहीं मानता हूं। यदि हिन्दी चली जाये और राष्ट्र बच जाये, तो मैं स्वीकार कर लूंगा कि हिन्दी जाये और राष्ट्र रहे। किसी डायरेक्टर के

रहने या न रहने से हिन्दी आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी। हिन्दी तभी बढ़ेगी, जब हमारे भीतर यह भावना और यह संकल्प होगा कि हम विदेशी भाषा को उठा फेंकेगे, क्योंकि विदेशी भाषा के रहने से हमारी शिक्षा का व्यय-भार बढ़ता है, शिक्षा का मूल तत्व जन-जन के मानस तक नहीं पहुँचता है और हमारा जीवन उतना आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है, जितना बढ़ना चाहिये। विश्व में ज्ञान जिस गति से बढ़ रहा है, हम उस गति से तभी चल सकते हैं, जब कि भारतीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा हो।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय को उसके अच्छे कार्यों के लिये बधायी देता हूँ। किन्तु मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि उसके कार्य करने की गति बड़ी मन्द है। जिस गति से कार्य होना चाहिये, वह गति नहीं आ पा रही है। उसका कारण हम लोग भी हो सकते हैं, और लोग भी हो सकते हैं।

मैंने ओपन विश्वविद्यालय की बात कही थी। मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया कि वह खुल जायेगी। इसके लिये एक कमेटी बनी, किन्तु पता नहीं, आज तक उसकी रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं। शायद उसमें कई वर्ष लग जायेंगे। शायद जब हम दूसरा चुनाव लड़ कर यहां आयेंगे, तब उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी।

एक लेबर विश्वविद्यालय, वर्कर्स यूनिवर्सिटी, की कल्पना की जानी चाहिये। जहां हमारी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज स्थित हैं, वहां हजारों श्रमिक काम करते हैं। उन स्थानों पर विश्वविद्यालय या डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये, जिनमें वर्कर्स अपने खाली समय में अपने ज्ञान का संवर्द्धन करें और उस ज्ञान का उपयोग अपने प्रमोशन के लिये और अपने जीवन को मंगलमय बनाने के लिये करें।

प्राइवेट परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था फिर से की जानी चाहिये। अगर कारेस्पोंडेंस

कोर्स पर्याप्त सिद्ध नहीं होता है, तो हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी प्राइवेट परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था करे। जो लोग काम करते हैं, अगर वे ज्ञान-वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के फंडामेंटल राईट पर प्रतिबन्ध लगता है और देश के निर्माण पर प्रतिरोध लगता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में अपने प्रभाव का प्रयोग करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I think we are all well agreed that food and education must receive the topmost priority for our people in free India. But we have not done this so far. Both these priorities have been set aside, by and large, and the last 25 years of our freedom have brought us to a situation where we are deficient in food and still more deficient in education. I am never tired of repeating that it is a great tragedy that the hon. Minister of Education in our country for many years has not been a full member of the Union Cabinet.

In a country where the Ministry of Education is not represented by a full-fledged Member in the Cabinet, it shows the kind of priority and the kind of value that the Government and administration attach to education. I am hoping very much that before long, the Minister of Education, whoever he may be, will become, a full-fledged Member of the Cabinet.

Sir, since independence and even before, people belonging to all kinds of fields and particularly those at the very top and even after Independence, men like the Presidents, Vice Presidents or the Prime Ministers and what is more surprising and distress-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

sing is that even the Education Ministers, all have been saying on all kinds of public platforms that there is something radically wrong with our education. Now, I cannot say that. None of them has the imagination or the intelligence. I do not say that they lack both these things. I only say that none of them has the courage of their conviction to put into practice what, they think, ought to be done with regard to radical reforms in our educational system.

Sir, it is a great tragedy that in spite of 25 years which have rolled by nothing much significant has been done in the realm of education. Sir, the annual report of the Ministry of Education incidentally, makes a very dull reading. I am glad that the Ministry of Education is being headed by two esteemed professors both the Minister of Education and his colleague are Professors. I wish that these two hon. gentlemen and learned professors do spend some time in redrafting a portion of this report so that it may become a much more interesting document. After 25 years of independence, they have given us some kind of a picture of educated youth and educated Indians. But unfortunately we find that the picture that we get is only an all round confusion and all-round chaos. This report speaks that the Ministry of Education have been doing something. They only think of this scheme or that scheme. After 25 years of independence they are going on with the setting up of more buildings. They are going to set up Bharat Bhavans in Delhi as also in other parts of the country. What is needed is not a Bhavan but a new individual and a new youth who will vibrate with new ideas, new imagination, new skills, new learning new enthusiasm and new dedication.

I do not think that the Ministry of Education has done anything useful in this regard. In the very short time at my disposal, I shall briefly refer to a few points in a summary fashion. I hope this House will not take it that

I am trying to make my suggestions in my dogmatic manner. Now, first and foremost, want to put more emphasis on primary education. It is no use saying that the Government is aware of the constitutional directive of making primary education free, universal and compulsory. It is not enough. You will have to see that the education that you give in that regard is of such a quality that even the sons and daughters of the highest are going to these schools only. But at present they do not do so. What happens is that they go to other schools, public schools and even abroad where the standard of education is higher. You do not give the necessary facilities and the same quality of education to the vast number of children. Young children who are very intelligent and who have all the capacities and potentialities are being huddled into, and they are unable to utilise their capacities and knowledge. Closely connected with the question of quality of primary education is the salary drawn by the primary school teachers. The tragedy of this country is that even after 25 years of freedom, these primary school teachers get much lower pay than the scavengers and the peons. I am not saying that the scavengers and peons should be paid less. But is the scavengers job more important than the person whose job it is to mould young minds in the formative period? This is a very sorry state of affairs.

Let me come to the problem of college and university education. What do we see here? In spite of 25 years of freedom, these are far from becoming temples of learning and far from becoming institutions where there is quest for truth, they become or continue to remain the old colonial types of structures where professors and other people are not able to do anything by way of research and so on. You still find that in almost all our universities the colonial heritage persists. Administration is more important than the academic matters. Administration prevails

over academic matters. This has got to be eradicated. We have to break fresh ground. These universities must become places where minds are cultivated, citizenship developed and critical independent thinking vigorously promoted.

Coming to adult education, the current term is "continuing education", it is not enough that we get educated formally. Even after our formal education is completed, our informal education must go on as a life long process. I feel sad that the Education Ministry and Department of Social Welfare have given very little money to voluntary institutions in regard to the promotion of adult or continuing education.

I shall not say anything about UGC because the UGC Report may come up later during this session for discussion and I may have an opportunity to speak on that.

I agree with other hon. members that the budget for education is miserably poor. Even if you add up the education budgets of the various States, the amount is not that big. This only shows the wrong priority we are giving to education. If we want to see our children develop, education must have a larger share. At least the Education Ministry must pull its weight and influence to see that the education budget is not cut in times of emergency and crisis, because generally education is the first casualty when there is an emergency.

We must see that our educational institutions, particularly universities and colleges, are freed from the dangers, difficulties and obstacles put forward by politicians. In a large number of universities appointments are made on political considerations. I have no particular name in mind, but in a number of cases persons discredited in political life and in Parliament and elsewhere have been offered Vice-Chancellorship because they have

to be given some job. Unless politicians are kept miles away from our educational institutions, we would not be able to have any improvement.

I want to say something about teachers on whom so much depends. What are we doing to attract the best talent for this profession? Look at their poor pay, insecurity of service and absence of freedom to experiment. That is why Khuranas and Naralikars go abroad because in this country they have no freedom to experiment in their laboratories and classrooms. If we want good teachers, we must see to it that all these deficiencies are removed. This is the only way to eliminate student unrest. Unless a dialogue takes place between the teachers and the students, we will not make any progress in education.

Lastly, I submit that any amount of money spent on developing education is not something which goes waste. Education is one of those areas where deficits are bound to increase. You can almost make it a general rule that greater the deficit, the better the progress. It may be a deficit in finance, but it is a great investment in terms of producing better citizens, because they are places where the spirit of dissent is allowed to grow and a healthy controversy is allowed to take place. It is on this spirit of dissent that educational institutions thrive. It is these matters that are developing democracy to such a large extent. I hope, therefore, that the few thoughts that I have placed before this hon. House will make my esteemed friends, Professor Nurul Hasan and his colleagues see that education gets good and top priority, that all the wrong pictures and perversions that we have been seeing will be eliminated, that the chaos and confusion will go and that we will have a picture of a new India, vibrant India and a better India which will find a place in the comity of nations.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
Mr. Chairman, while supporting the

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry, I have to say that the amount allocated this year is much less than the amount we find in the revised budget of last year. The difference is nearly Rs. 13 crores. I am sorry to say that after 25 years of independence we have not learnt the lesson that expenditure on education is an investment in man. We invest in machines, brick and mortar but we fail to invest adequate amounts in human beings. This makes one feel that education is a neglected department at the Centre.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The most unsatisfactory aspect of our education is the condition of primary education. It was more than 90 years ago that the grand old man, Dadabhai Naoroji, demanded free and compulsory education for children in the whole of India. Naturally, the foreign government did not pay heed to his request. Later on, Shri G. K. Gokhale tried his best to see that primary education was made compulsory in the whole of India. But, on administrative and financial grounds this request was not accepted. After 1919 the State Governments tried to expand primary education.

What was the position at the time of the achievement of freedom? The percentage of literacy was only 14 in 1947. After 26 years of freedom i.e. by the year 1971 we could raise the percentage to 39.51. During this period of 25 years we made considerable progress. Even then, the number of illiterates today is much greater than in 1947. So, we are in a very deplorable condition. Further, the percentage of literacy among girls is much lower than among boys. At the end of the Fourth Plan the number of children receiving primary education will be 85 per cent. The other 15 per cent would be almost all girls. That means that 30 per cent of our girls

would not be receiving primary education in our country even at the end of the Fourth Plan. This is a terrible state of affairs. This should be treated with the greatest urgency and primary education should be given the highest priority in the Fifth Plan.

The quality of education is simply deplorable. Among the students who join the first standard only 35 per cent go up to the fifth class. Even though the question of the quality of education has been discussed a number of times, no effort has been made to improve it. For this purpose it is necessary that we have major reforms. So far as teachers are concerned, we should train not only matriculates but also induct some graduates into the primary field. It is to improve the level of primary education that the Central Board of Education has proposed that in the Fifth Plan we should have model primary schools which will not create bossism or superiority complex, as suggested by Shri Chandrappan, but which will make for higher and better type of education and which will not exclude children of the deprived sections of the community. Such model primary schools can be located in each development block. 50 per cent of the children can be taken from the sections which are backward and the remaining 50 per cent can be taken on merit from other sections of the community. Such model schools should centre around certain developmental activities. These will improve the methods of teaching and will make for search of talent. If we really want to improve the level of education, we will have to experiment in this way. I suggest to the hon. Minister that advance action may be taken in this field.

Another point which has been discussed *ad nauseam* for the last 10 years is about the reorganisation of secondary education, the division of period between 10 years and 2 and 3

years. That has been hanging fire for a long time. In my state, for instance; the schools said, "We will accept the scheme of 2 years after the Matriculation so that the boys can go for college education afterwards for 3 years. We want laboratories; we want new buildings; we have to appoint teachers with M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. We have to give higher grades. We are prepared to do it provided the Government finances the expenditure." The Government did not have the money. But, I suggest, we go ahead with this scheme. We should have at least 4 or 5 such schools in each district so that some real beginning could be made for improvement in the field of education.

What is happening in the country? We have ideas. The ideas have been given not only by our experts but by foreign experts also. But these ideas have not been tried. We have not shown any courage in experimenting on the lines of these ideas. We have not done it because of lack of courage and imagination. We should go ahead with this scheme. I suggest that so far as primary education is concerned, it should be given the highest priority. The annual Report says that we shall achieve the object of compulsory primary education in our country by the end of the Fifth Plan. I think, that is taking the whole thing in a rather leisurely manner. It should be given the highest priority and urgency. The hon. Minister is himself a teacher. I suggest to him that the objective should be achieved within the next two years. I hope, this suggestion will be considered seriously.

श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित (खंडवा) :
सभापति जी, किसी कुशल मल्लाह को जर्जरित नौका दी जाये, बिना किसी साज-सज्जा के और उस नदी में जहां खूब उत्ताल तरंगें नाच रही हों, उसहे कहा जाय कि तू उस किनारे तक नौका चला ले जाय। तब क्या हालत होगी? वह नौका टूट जायेगी

और किनारे तक नहीं पहुंच पायेगी। वही हालत आज हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की है। उनसे कहा जाता है कि युवकों के द्वारा क्रान्ति कराई जाये, क्योंकि युवक शिक्षित हैं, युवक मेधावी हैं, उसमें खोलने वाला खून है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठना है—जीवन के संघर्षों की चपेटों से उसकी शिक्षा ढिंग गई है, सामाजिक द्वन्द्वों के बे माप भार से उसकी मेधा शक्ति कुंठित हो गई है। जीवन के संघर्षों में सामाजिक द्वन्द्वों के हिमपात से पथराये उसके शरीर में कहां से खून खौलेगा? उसको कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय उत्थान में वह हमारा सहयोग दे, हमारे समाज का समाजीकरण करे। उस नवयुवक और उस विद्यार्थी को कहा जाता है कि वह देश के चरित्र निर्माण में समाज और व्यक्ति के समाजीकरण में सहयोग दे लेकिन वह अपना सहयोग कैसे दे सकेगा जब कि हम उसके पाठ्यक्रम में वही बाबा आदम के जमाने के घिसे पिटे निरर्थक ज्ञान देने वाले विषय ही रखें और रटन्त क्षमता पर आधारित प्रचलित परीक्षा प्रणाली रख जिसमें कि विद्यार्थी व्यर्थ में अपने जीवन के बहुमूल्य वर्षों की बलि दे दें। इतना ही नहीं, जब वह प्रमाणपत्रों की पोटली बांध कर वहां से निकलता है तो रोजगार के दरवाजे पर भटकता हुआ हताश होकर बैठ जाता है और उसको कुछ नजर नहीं आता है। वह कुंठा ग्रसित हो जाता है उसमें खीज उत्पन्न होती है और फिर उस खीज को वह किसी भी मार्ग के द्वारा निकालने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है। वह कहता है कि जाँ समाज, जो शासन मेरे की सिबाय निराशा के और कुछ नहीं देता है तो

[श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित]

फिर उस समाज का विध्वंस हो। उस समाज के प्रति उसक कुंठा भावना जागृत होती है और वह चाहता है कि इस समाज का सत्यानाश हो क्योंकि वह कुंठा से ग्रसित हो जाता है, वह जीवन के संघर्षों में हताश हो जाता है। वह और क्या सोचेगा ?

17 hrs.

आज विश्वविद्यालय के पुनीत प्रांगण में हम क्या देखते हैं ? अन्तर्द्वन्द्वों को, असंगतियों को और जो वहां के बड़े बड़े शिक्षकों के बीच में छिना झपटी का वातावरण है उसको हम यह कह कर छिपा देते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता है। यह हम नहीं देखते कि आज उपकुलपतियों की नियुक्ति राजनीतिक संरक्षण के रूप में की जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शासन से कि श्री मदन मोहन मालवीय, डा० परांजपे, गंगानाथ झा, अमरनाथ झा, आशुतोष मुकर्जी जैसे उपकुलपति कहां हैं जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बताया, एक समय था, जब इलाहाबाद, बनारस, कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालयों पर हमें गुमान था, हमें नाज था, हम गौरव महसूस करते थे कि ऐसे भी हमारे यहां विश्वविद्यालय हैं। उस समय मावलवीय जी की यह ध्वनि—मातृ देवो भव, पितृ देवो भव, सत्यात् न प्रमिदितव्यम्—बनारस की ईंटों से निकलती थी। परन्तु आज वहां के प्रोफेसर. वहां के बड़े बड़े शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों के कंधे पर बन्दूक चलाकर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं। आज वहां पर गुटबाजी का निर्माण होता है। लड़के ही नहीं बल्कि शिक्षक गुटबाजी करते हैं।

जब तक हम विद्यार्थियों को इस गुटबाजी से दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे विश्वविद्यालय पुनीत नहीं हो सकते हैं।

पहले ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के टाइम में हमारी शिक्षा के पिछले दरवाजे जो सरकारी दफ्तरों की ओर खुले हुये थे, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी हमारे विद्यालयों के पिछले दरवाजे सरकारी दफ्तरों की ओर खुले हुये हैं। आज भी जो लड़के वहां से निकलते हैं वे केवल यह आशा लेकर निकलते हैं कि हमें कोई नौकरी करनी है। उसे कोई आस्था या कोई प्रेम शारीरिक श्रम से नहीं है। आज किसी भी पढ़े लिखे आदमी में शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति कोई आस्था नहीं है। आज अमरीका का एक इंजीनियर या जर्मनी का इंजीनियर किसी यंत्र को सुधारने के लिये जाता है तो उसे डामर में कोलतार में अपने हाथ बढ़ाने के लिये किसी प्रकार का कोई संकोच नहीं होता है। परन्तु हमारे यहां का कोई इंजीनियर अगर कोई काम करने के लिये जाता है तो वह अपने को भव्यता का नमूना समझता है, वह समझता है कि मैं भव्य पुरुष हूं, मैं कोलतार में अपने हाथ क्यों बढ़ाऊं। तो शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति आस्था न पैदा करना, यह आज की शिक्षा में एक बड़ा भारी दोष है। उद्योगों के प्रति भी कोई आस्था हमारे शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम में नहीं है। हम राजनीतिज्ञ पैदा करते हैं, हम शिक्षा शास्त्री पैदा करते हैं, हम अर्थ शास्त्री पैदा करते हैं, हम डाक्टर पैदा करते हैं, हम इंजीनियर पैदा करते हैं लेकिन क्या हम आज ऐसे भी विद्यार्थी पैदा

करते हैं जो कि विश्वविद्यालय के द्वार के बाहर निकल कर यह सोचे कि मेरा हित किममें है और मेरा अहित किस में है ? जो हमने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है उसमें कौन सा ज्ञान प्राप्त किया है ? यदि हम अंग्रेजी का एक विषय रख सकते हैं, यदि हम और दूसरे विषय रख सकते हैं तो हमारे जो सोशल स्टडी और समाज दर्शन के विषय है उनको कम्पलसरी क्यों न रखा जाय ।

हमारे सामने दो विकल्प हैं । एक तो यह है कि हम सरकारीकरण कर दें और पढ़ने वालों को यह आश्वासन दे दें कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकलने के बाद हम तुमको नौकरी देंगे । जिस प्रकार से और दूसरे साम्यवादी देशों में होता है । या फिर हमें विद्यार्थी के मस्तिष्क से यह भावना निकालनी पड़ेगी कि तेरे को जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह नौकरी के लिये नहीं दी जा रही है । यानी या तो शिक्षा के साथ साथ आप यह भावना दें कि नौकरी देने का काम भी सरकार का होगा या फिर यह कहें कि जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह केवल नौकरी के लिये नहीं दी जा रही है तुझे काम करना पड़ेगा । आज की स्थिति में विश्वविद्यालय से बाहर निकल कर लड़के हताश हो जाते हैं । उसके ऊपर उसके मां बाप का भारी व्यय हो जाता है । वह जब देखता है कि मेरे मां बाप ने मेरे ऊपर इतना पैसा खर्च कर दिया है तो उसके बाद वह निराश होकर घूमने लगता है और जब सिवाय आक्रोश के, सिवाय कुंठा के और सिवाय निराशा के उसके हाथ कुछ नहीं आता तो वह आग बबूला हो जाता है ।

मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप दी बातें कीजिये । एक तो जैसा मैंने विकल्प दिया वह कीजिये और दूसरे रटन्त क्षमता पर आधारित जो आपकी परीक्षा प्रणाली है उसको आप दूर करें । वह परीक्षा केवल रटन्त प्रणाली पर आधारित होती है और उससे कोई सार नहीं निकलता है । उसके दैनन्दनी जीवन की परीक्षा लीजिये । अपनी शिक्षा में रहते हुये समाज के प्रति उसने क्या काम किया है उससे सम्बन्धित भी आप उसके कार्यकलाप देखिये । खेल में उसने क्या किया इसको देखिये । इन सारी बातों की जांच के बाद परीक्षा प्रणाली में आपको परिवर्तन करना चाहिये । केवल रटन्त विद्या ही उचित नहीं है । अक्षर ज्ञान तो केवल स्मरण शक्ति पर रहता है उससे बुद्धि का विकास नहीं होता है । हमारी जो आयोजना बनी थी मेरे ख्याल से उसका मूल लक्ष्य यह था कि हम इन्सान पैदा करेंगे, हम मानव का विकास करेंगे, और मानव पूंजी का निर्माण करेंगे लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है ? आज मानव पूंजी का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है । हम भौतिक पूंजी का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं । उपलब्धियों का जब हम आंकलन करते हैं तो मानवीय चातुर्य या प्रशिक्षित कल्पना शक्ति की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है । स्थूल चीजों की प्राप्ति में ही हम अपनी इतिश्री समझ लेते हैं कि हमने बहुत काम कर लिया है । अब एक परम्परा पैदा हुई है कि प्रयोगशालायें खोल दी जायें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि प्रयोगशालायें क्या कोई वृक्ष हैं जो लगाते ही फल देने लगेंगे ? प्रयोगशालायें या इंजीनियरीरिंग कालेज

[श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित]

खोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा जब तक कि उसका प्रयोग करने की विद्या आप नहीं सिखायेंगे। आज हमें खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जापान जैसा देश जो कि 1946 में युद्ध के कारण जर्जरित हो गया था जब वहां भूमि सुधार कानून बना, तो दस काश्तकारों में नौ ऐनौ थे, जो उस कानून को समझ सकते थे हमारे देश में आज ऐसे कितने काश्तकार हैं, जिनमें उनके लिये बनाये जाने वाले कानूनों को समझने की क्षमता हो?—मुश्किल से दस में से एक काश्तकार निकलेगा, जो उन कानूनों को समझ सके। यही कारण है कि जापान ने कृषि में ही नहीं, अपितु उद्योग में भी एशिया में सर्वोच्च स्थान प्राप्त किया।

चाइना का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। वहां हाफ-एण्ड-हाफ स्कूल हैं, जहां तीन घंटे कृषि-कार्यसीखना और तीन अन्य घंटे शिक्षा प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है। वहां जब लड़का पढ़ कर निकलता है, तो उसके लिये गांवों में जाना—बैंक टू दि विलेजिज—आवश्यक हो जाता है, ताकि वह वहां जाकर लोगों को सिखा ही नहीं सके किन्तु उनसे कुछ सीख भी सकें।

जापान में केवल कृषि का ही उत्थान नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि वहां यंत्रीकरण, टेक्नालाजी, में भी अपूर्व प्रगति हुई है। वहां टेक्नालाजी प्रधानता दी गई है, प्रयोग करने की क्षमता पर बल दिया गया है, क्योंकि केवल विकास करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, अपितु जब तक हमारे पास विकास को कार्यान्वित करने और विकास का प्रयोग करने का ज्ञान नहीं होगा, उस दिशा में हमारा ब्रेन डेवलप नहीं होगा, तब तक हम प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसलिये हमें पहले यह काम करना पड़ेगा कि हम अपने वर्तमान पाठ्यक्रमों में सुधार करें। अगर राष्ट्रीय विचारशीलता का कोई मापदंड है तो आने वाले नागरिकों को दिया जाने वाला बौद्धिक खाद्य, अर्थात् हमारा पाठ्यक्रम, है। इसलिये हमें अपने पाठ्यक्रमों को सुधारना पड़ेगा।

अभी डा० गोविन्द दास ने कहा है कि हम सैकुलरिज्म के नाम पर आध्यात्म को भूलते जा रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था, मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पहले मध्य प्रदेश में बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता था : “ग” से “गणेश”, लेकिन जब वहां पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तो यह समझा गया कि इससे सम्प्रदायवाद को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और इसलिए “ग” से “गणेश” के स्थान पर “ग” से “गधा” कर दिया गया। अगर पुस्तकों में “ग” से “गणेश” लिखने से सम्प्रदायवाद आता था, तो क्या “ग” से “गधा” लिखने से बेवकूफी नहीं आयेगी, क्योंकि बच्चे “ग” के रूप में गधा ही देखेंगे?

यह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती कि हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, क्रिश्चियन, जैन और बौद्ध आदि सब धर्मों के अच्छे, अच्छे उदाहरण, उनके महान पुरुषों, पैगम्बरों और अवतारों—जैसे, महावीर स्वामी—की शिक्षाओं और कथाओं आदि के संकलित करके अपने प्राइमरी स्कूलों और माध्यमिक शालाओं के बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाये, ताकि उनको मानस का विकास हो ?

आज हमारे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक नई हवा बह रही है। कारखानों में जो यूनियन-बाजी हड़तालें और नारेबाजी होती है, वह मारे विश्वविद्यालयों और स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में भी शुरू हो गई है। शासन को इसको बहुत जल्दी बन्द करना चाहिये। विश्वविद्यालयों और स्कूल-कालेजों में यह जो नई प्रवृत्ति शुरू हुई है, उसके लिये हम सब,

हमारे राजनेता चाहें वे सत्तारूढ़ हों और चाहें सत्ताच्युत हों और चाहें वे किसी भी पाटों को बिलांग करते हों, जिम्मेदार हैं। हर एक आदमी ने अपना अपना रंगीन चश्मा लगा लिया है। सत्तारूढ़ या सत्ताच्युत राजनेताओं ने एक चश्मा लगाया है, विश्वविद्यालय की ऐकडमी के लोगों ने दूसरा चश्मा लगाया है और फैकल्टी के लोगों ने तीसरा चश्मा लगाया है। हर एक आदमी अपने अपने चश्मे से विश्वविद्यालय को देखता है और बीमार विश्वविद्यालय की हर एक आदमी अलग अलग ढंग से उपचार करता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि शिक्षा जगत में अराजकता फैल रही है।

न केवल शासन का, बल्कि देश में रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि साक्षरता को बढ़ाया जाये। यह काम केवल शासन के द्वारा नहीं होगा। साक्षरता, और वह भी क्रियात्मक साक्षरता, नारेबाजी से नहीं आयगी, बल्कि इसके लिये जनता और शासन दोनों को मिल कर काम करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम चाहें कि बिना जनता के सहयोग के केवल शासन के द्वारा ही देश में साक्षरता आ जाये, तो वह सम्भव नहीं है।

आपने जो मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्री धनंशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, इस मंत्रालय की मांगों के अन्तर्गत मैं अपनी बात केवल समाज कल्याण विभाग तक ही सीमित रखूंगा। समाज कल्याण सम्बन्धी अनेक कार्यों का उत्तरदायित्व इस मंत्रालय पर है। बच्चों के लिये विशेष पोषक आहार और गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिये पोषक तत्व योजना से लगभग 32 लाख व्यक्ति लाभ उठा रहे हैं। बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएँ, शहरों में नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये होस्टल सुविधायें और मंदिरा निवेद्य आदि कार्य भी यह मंत्रालय कर रहा है।

किन्तु महिलाओं की दशा में कोई उल्लेखनीय सुधार नहीं हुआ है। आज हमारे देश में महिलाओं की जागृति हो रही है और वे अनेक क्षेत्रों में आगे आ रही हैं, लेकिन उनके सामने अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। बहुधा महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अनेक घटनाएँ देश में होती रहती हैं। सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं की अधिक सुविधायें देनी चाहिये और उन्हें समान काम के लिये समान वेतन मिलना चाहिये। कार्यालय में काम करने वाली जो महिलाएँ घर में गृहस्ती की देखभाल करती हैं, उन्हें दोहरा काम करने पड़ता है। अतः उन्हें अधिक सुविधायें और राहत देने की आवश्यकता है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाली महिला कर्मचारियों को बसों में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये और यह भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि बार-बार उनका ट्रांसफर न हो। शहरों में उनके लिये होस्टल निर्माण के लिये उदारतापूर्वक आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये। उन्हें अपनी शिकायतें विभाग के अध्यक्ष तक पहुंचाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये और उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्यवाही न की जाये।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सरकारी नौकरियों में महिला कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है। उसमें दिये गये मूल्यवान सुझावों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत की जनसंख्या का पांचवाँ हिस्सा अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ, आदिम जातियाँ, घुमक्कड़ जातियाँ और बमजारे आदि हैं। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार आदिवासियों और आदिम जनजातियों की संख्या लगभग 38 करोड़ है। संविधान के अन्तर्गत समाज के इन पिछड़े और दुर्बल वर्गों को विशेष संरक्षण और सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। उनके

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

लिये विशेष शिक्षा और आर्थिक उन्नति के प्रावधान हैं। किन्तु यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में उनके प्रति अन्याय और अनाचार की घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं।

स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीस वर्ष बीतने पर भी देश में आज बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ये लोग दयनीय स्थिति में रह रहे हैं। उनके रहने के लिये ठीक मकान नहीं हैं। उनके गांवों में आने-जाने के रास्ते अच्छी स्थिति में नहीं हैं। पटवारी और तहसीलदार आदि सरकारी अधिकारी उन को परेशान करते हैं।

कोयला खदान क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों से उन की जमीन छीन ली गई है और उनको कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन): मैं दखल नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का मामला समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय से निकाल कर गृह मंत्रालय को दे दिया गया है।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, मैं पहले निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि मैं समाज कल्याण के विषय पर थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालूंगा।

सभापति महोदय: अगर इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत वह विभाग नहीं है तो उसकी चर्चा यहां करने से तो आपको कोई जवाब उसका मिलेगा नहीं। वह विभाग गृह मंत्रालय में चला गया है। वह विषय आया और चला गया तो उसको अब छोड़िये।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि पांडेय जी ने बताया कि आदिवासियों के गांवों में स्कूलों की व्यवस्था और उद्योगों में उनके लिए मजदूरी की व्यवस्था

होनी चाहिए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि उनके गांवों में अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तथा उन्हें मुफ्त शिक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।

शहडोल जिला आदिवासी क्षेत्र है जहां कई एक ऐसे विद्यालय हैं जिन्हें शासन से अनुदान प्राप्त होता रहा है। किन्तु उनका अनुदान बन्द कर दिया गया है और उनकी स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। तो जहां ऐसी स्थिति है जहां विद्यालय बन्द होने वाले हैं और जिन्हें पहले अनुदान प्राप्त होता रहा है उन्हें शासन की ओर से अनुदान दिलाने की कृपा की जाय ताकि वहां के बच्चों की शिक्षा का समुचित इंतजाम हो सके।

इसके अंतर्गत जहां तक खेलकूद और समाज कल्याण आदि के कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, आदिवासी क्षेत्र में मेरा निवेदन है कि खेलों की व्यवस्था और क्लबों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे कि वहां के लोग कुछ शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें और जहां वह देश का समाचार सुन सकें। जहां ऐसे पिछड़े समाज के लोग हैं वहां इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे वे भी कुछ लाभ इससे उठा सकें, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी (मांडवी) : सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वैसे किसी भी राष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए शिक्षा का उचित प्रबन्ध होना जरूरी है। हमारे देश ने स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात कुछ प्रगति जरूर की है, औद्योगिक प्रगति की है, आर्थिक विकास किया है, विज्ञान का विकास हुआ है। लेकिन मैं खेद के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के बारे में हम ने बहुत कम सोचा है। हमारी शिक्षा का ढांचा बहुत बेढंगा है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने का जो शिक्षा का ढांचा चला आ रहा है वह हमें बदलना होगा। हम हर रोज शिक्षा के बारे में परिवर्तन करने के लिए डिस्कशन

करते हैं। कुछ दिनों पहले महाराष्ट्र के सेवाग्राम में शिक्षा का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी उपस्थित थीं और कई राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे। कई यूनिवर्सिटीज के चांसलर और वाइस-चांसलर सब उपस्थित थे। उन सब लोगों ने यह मत रखा था कि जो हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली है उसको बदलना होगा, उसमें परिवर्तन करना होगा। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि हम सब लोग इस में सहमत हैं, हम सब लोग शिक्षा में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं तो अब तक परिवर्तन क्यों नहीं ला सके? परिवर्तन के लिए कौन रोकता है ?

शिक्षा के अंदर जो कमी है उसको देखते हुए हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मौलिक विचार रखे थे। लेकिन उनके विचार भी हम भूल गये हैं। गांधी जी शिक्षा को जीवन के लिए उपयोगी बनाना चाहते थे। वह डिग्री और प्रमाणपत्रों को महत्व नहीं देते थे। वह चाहते थे कि देश का हर नौजवान आत्मनिर्भर, सेवा-भावनायुक्त और चरित्रशील बने। क्या हमारी शिक्षा में यह सिद्धान्त चरितार्थ हुआ है। अगर नहीं तो क्यों हम यह शिक्षा इतनी देर तक चालू रखे हैं ?

आजकल गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में बुनियादी शिक्षा, नई तालीम की शिक्षा दी जाती है और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी उस शिक्षा की बड़ी सराहना करती हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री भी नई तालीम की शिक्षा की बड़ी प्रशंसा करते हैं। लेकिन जब उस पर अमल करने की बात आती है तो वे लोग उससे दूर हट जाते हैं। गुजरात में और साउथ गुजरात में हम ऐसी सस्थाएँ चलाते हैं और हायर एजुकेशन के लिए गांधी जी के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार एक संस्था एक छोटे से गांव में गांधी विद्यापीठ के नाम से चल रही है। उसको आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त नहीं होती और उसको मान्यता भी अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

हम मान्यता के लिए बात करते हैं तो मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यू०जी०सी० उसको मान्यता नहीं देती है। एक ओर तो नई तालीम की शिक्षा के ऊपर जोर देते हैं और दूसरी ओर हम इस प्रकार का कार्य करते हैं। हमारी शिक्षा में भेदभाव की नीति चल रही है। गरीबों के लड़के अलग स्कूलों में पढ़ाये जाते हैं और बड़े लोगों के, अमीरों के, मंत्रियों के और अफसरों के लड़के अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ाये जाते हैं। इस पर हमें उतना एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन एतराज इस बात पर है कि जो गरीबों के बच्चे नई तालीम के स्कूलों से पढ़े हुए होते हैं उनका उचित सम्मान सरकार नहीं करती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनका उचित सम्मान हो। सरकार से मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब हम नई तालीम की बात करते हैं तो उसका उचित सम्मान करना जरूरी है।

बाल शिक्षा का प्रचार एवं प्रसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत कम हुआ है। मजदूर बस्तियों में बाल शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ होनी चाहिए ताकि उन बच्चों में हम पढ़ाई की रुचि पैदा कर सकें।

जितने माननीय सदस्य यहां बोले हैं सब ने यह कहा है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा फ्री होनी चाहिए, हायर एजुकेशन भी फ्री करनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हू कि हमारे कितने ही गांव ऐसे हैं जहां लड़कों के बैठकर पढ़ने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं। हजारों लड़के पेड़ के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि शिक्षा को फ्री करने के बदले हम उन गांवों में पहले स्कूल के लिए बिल्डिंगें बनायें। अभी तक यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है

हरिजन, आदिवासी एवं पहाड़ी प्रदेशों में होस्टल-कम-स्कुल का बड़े पैमाने पर इंतजाम करने की आवश्यकता है। युगों से पीड़ित और दलित लोगों के उत्कर्ष के लिए सरकार जितना करे उतना कम है।

समाज कल्याण के बारे में एक दो बातें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। बूढ़ों को, और विकलांगों

[श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी]

को पेंशन देनी चाहिए और जो संस्थाएँ इस सेवा कार्य में जुटी हैं उन्हें प्रोत्साहित देना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : शिक्षा मंत्री ने बताया कि वह विषय शिक्षा मंत्रालय से निकल कर के गृह मंत्रालय में चला गया है । इसलिए आप शिक्षा की बात कीजिये ।

श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : पोषण-युक्त आहार जो बच्चों को दिया जाता है उसकी में बड़ी प्रशंसा करता हूँ और सारी हरिजन और आदिवासी बस्तियों में यह कार्यक्रम ठीक से चलाये जाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ ।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की कमी को हमें पूरा करना चाहिए और स्टाफ और दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध ठीक तरह से करना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ऐसे हजारों गांव हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है । उन गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and of Culture. The hon. Minister said that from social welfare department the tribal welfare had been transferred to the Home Ministry and we hope that the tribals shall get the administrative protection of the Home Ministry, those people are being exploited by traders and middlemen. Article 46 of the Constitution of India lays down that the 'State shall protect with special care the educational and economic interest of weaker sections of the people and in particular the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation'. Sir, the Constitution of India gives protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you discussing the subject that has been transferred from this Ministry to the Home Ministry?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: What about tribal education?

MR. CHAIRMAN: *You can speak on that.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am submitting that constitutional provision is that tribal education will remain with the Education Minister. I am talking about educational problems of tribals.

In India we will see that there are 212 tribals with different dialects. They have no common language to understand each other. In Orissa, there are nearabout 62 different tribes. They have 26 different tribal dialects. They have unwritten tradition. How can you expect that their educational problems would be solved? In tribal areas, Christian missionaries are converting the tribals and they have written volumes of books about religion in Roman script with tribal dialect. You will see that there is only dialect and there is no script for tribes. The two scripts Santhal and samra languages, are already in existence. When we are allowing Missionaries to do this and when we are encouraging the development of Roman script, we are not giving the chance to respective State scripts in tribal areas.

They should frame the script which was recently invented, and Santhal and Samra language should be introduced as the medium of instruction.

We are facing a language problem in India. I am not pressing but presenting before the august House that the tribal language should be given priority. When we are adopting the medium of instruction, in tribal areas, tribal language should be adopted as medium of instruction.

I hope that they will get some guidance and help from this Ministry, who want to learn these scripts in tribal areas.

In tribal areas those who are posted as teachers are suffering a lot because these are hilly areas and the teachers are not getting any facilities. I request the hon. Minister to do something in this regard. My problem is this. We are thinking of having central schools everywhere. Why should we not adopt the same thing in tribal areas?

I want to say something about general education. There is quantitative increase in schools, colleges and universities. But the quality is going down. What is the reason behind this? For example, the definition of the educational institution is this: it is a factory which produces good and moral people. See the conditions in which the students study in college etc. See the moral standards. Everywhere there is disturbance in education.

As regards new education, I want to say something. We want to have socialism in India. When we are thinking in this line, social type of education should be introduced in our educational system. Teachers are the creators of good citizens in this country. In the past, you know the respect the teachers had, as Brahma, Bishnu and Maheshwara. The inner meaning is: they are the symbol of creators, stabilisers and destroyers also. That is the main principal character of teachers. So, unless we give top priority to education, darkness will remain in India and we will not see intellectual light at present and in future also.

Nobody cares for the blind men and disabled persons. We should give them education and other facilities in the best possible manner. It is the duty of the Government to take care of them. Those who are illiterate are also blind, though they have eyes. We are realising this

lately. It is high time that Government took proper steps, so that we can achieve our goal of education.

श्री डी० डी० कांबले (लातूर): सभापति जी, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो बजट रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं चन्द बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद गांधी जी ने एक स्वप्न देखा था, उन्होंने उस समय चरित्र निर्माण को भारतीय शिक्षा का लक्ष्य माना था। उनका कहना था "कि बालकों में सच्चाई, वीरता, साहस तथा त्याग के भाव उत्पन्न हों—एसी शिक्षा प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है।" इसी चीज को ध्यान में रख कर संविधान में हमने कम्पलसरी फ्री प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की बात मान ली थी, लेकिन इतने सालों के बाद भी हम उसको नहीं कर पाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के सामने इसमें कुछ दिक्कतें हैं—जब से वे इस मंत्रालय में आये हैं तब से जो भी बजट आया है, वह घटते हुए रकम का बजट आया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर थोड़ा ज्यादा जोर से ध्यान दें, बजट में कमी न करे इस सम्बन्ध में सारा हाउस आपके साथ है। देहातों में आज यह स्थिति है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन निःशुल्क रूप में नहीं दी जायगी तो गरीबों के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे। कहीं भी कोई शुल्क लग जाता है तो गरीब लोगों को पढ़ने में असुविधा होती है तथा पिछड़ा वर्ग अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकता है। इस लिये फ्री कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन के लिये पूरा जोर लगाइये ताकि देहातों में शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा ही हमारे जीवन का मूल आधार है। शिक्षा ही हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन को, हमारे चाल-चलन को, हमारे रहन-सहन को, हमारे सारे कार्यों को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है। राष्ट्र की प्रगति के लिये हम जिसनी भी चीजें अपनाते हैं, सङ्घ, दवाखाने ये सब किस के लिये बनते हैं—हमारे भावी नागरिकों के

[श्री टी० डी० काबले]

जीवन के लिये बनते हैं, हमारे नागरिक को इस तरह से ढाला जाये कि वे स्वतन्त्रतावादी देशाभिमानी, धर्म-निर्पेक्ष और लोक शाही को मानने वाले बनें। जब हम यह आदर्श अपने सामने रखते हैं तो प्रश्न उठता है कि आज के विद्यालयों में, यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती है? इस तरफ़ आपका ध्यान जाना जरूरी है। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह विषय राज्यों का है, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि सारे देश के लिये इसकी जरूरत है—चाहे यह राज्यों का विषय हो, या केन्द्र का लेकिन आपको देखना होगा कि सेन्टर इसमें किस हद तक मदद कर सकता है, गाइड कर सकता है।

हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि बहुत से शिक्षा संस्थान हैं जहां राजनीतिक जीवन का आधार लेकर वहां के विद्यार्थियों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। यह बहुत ही बुरी चीज़ हमारे देश में फैल रही है कि चाहे किसी पार्टी का आदमी हो उसको कुछ आन्दोलन फैलाना है, उसको किसी चीज़ को लोगों में ले जाना है तो पहले वह विद्यार्थियों को पकड़ता है, उनको बहकाता है और इस प्रकार अपनी पार्टी की शक्ति का प्रदर्शन करना चाहता है। मैं कहूंगा कि विद्यार्थी भावी जीवन का एक नया रूप होता है उसको हम जैसी भी शक्ल देंगे वैसा ही वह बनेगा। मैं तो कहता हूं कि विद्यार्थी का जीवन पानी जैसा है। “पानी तेरा रंग कैसा, जिसमें मिलाओ वैसा।” जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा आप उसे देंगे, जिस ओर भी उसे ले जायेंगे उस ओर ही वह चला जायेगा। वह एक कोरे कागज़ के समान है। उसको जैसा भी रंग देंगे वैसा ही बनेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे विद्यार्थी आगे बढ़ें, स्वच्छ और सही नागरिक बनें लेकिन आज उनका पाठ्यक्रम क्या है, उसका पाठ्यक्रम इस प्रकार का है

कि वह किताब पढ़ ले और फिर उसका जवाब दें। पास होने पर नौकरी की तलाश करें। पहले उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। आज हम कितने लोगों को नौकरी देने वाले हैं? पढ़ना तो सभी के लिए जरूरी है, इस देश का हर बच्चा पढ़ेगा, इस देश में सारे ही पढ़ने लिखने वाले हो ही जायेंगे। क्या हम सभी को नौकरी देने वाले हैं? सभी को नौकरी मिल नहीं सकती है और सब नौकरी कर भी नहीं सकते हैं। हमारी शिक्षा का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है? हमारी शिक्षा का मूल उद्देश्य नौकरी देना ही नहीं होना चाहिए। आप इसका विभाजन कीजिए कि कितने लोगों की सरकारी नौकरी के लिए आवश्यकता है, कितने इंजीनियर्स की आवश्यकता है, कितने डाक्टर्स की आवश्यकता है, कितने किसानों की आवश्यकता है और इसी प्रकार से किस-किस काम के लिए कितने-कितने लोगों की आवश्यकता है। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आप शिक्षा का विभाजन कीजिए ताकि भावी नागरिक जीवन में कोई असुविधा न हो। आज वह किताबें पढ़ता है, कालेज में जाता है और फिर नौकरी चाहता है। बेकारों की लिस्ट में उसका नाम लिख दिया जाता है। इनसे कोई अच्छे धनी घर के लड़के भी होते हैं लेकिन बेकारों की लिस्ट में उसका नाम भी जरूर आ जाता है। इस प्रकार से बेकारों की लिस्ट बहुत बड़ी बन जाती है। जिनको नौकरी की आवश्यकता है उनका नाम भी उसमें होता है और जिनको नौकरी की आवश्यकता नहीं है उनका नाम भी उसमें होता है। जिनको नौकरी चाहिए और आप जिनको नौकरी देना चाहते हैं। ठीक है उनके लिए आप काम दीजिए लेकिन

स्कूल में और कॉलेज में जो शिक्षा है उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा क्योंकि नौकरी की शिक्षा देने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। उनको उद्योग धंधे का शिक्षण देना होगा जैसे टेलरी में, कारपेन्ट्री में और दूसरे अनेक धंधों में लगाना होगा। हमें इस प्रकार की शिक्षा लागू करनी होगी कि आगे चल कर अगर नौकरी न मिले तो वे उद्योगों में जा सकें और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर कोई अपना काम कर सकें। यदि केवल नौकरी के लिए ही हम उनको पढ़ायेंगे तो हमारे लिए बड़ी मुसीबत हो जायेगी और फिर हमारे पास उनके लिये कोई इलाज नहीं रह जायेगा।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में जो आपने धनराशि रखी है उसमें हर वर्ष कमी होती जा रही है। आपने रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि अगले पांच वर्षों में फ्री प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पूरी होने वाली है लेकिन जब बजट ही घट रहा है तो फिर उसकी पूर्ति किस प्रकार से हो सकेगी? मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि हमारी बहुत सी चीजे होती हैं जिनको लक्ष्मरी कहते हैं हर डिपार्टमेंट में उनकी कमी कीजिए लेकिन शिक्षा में कमी मत कीजिए। शिक्षा के द्वारा हमें बच्चों को पढ़ाना, आगे बढ़ाना और काम में लगाना है और यदि उसमें भी पैसे की कमी हो तो फिर वे आगे कैसे बढ़ सकेंगे? इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिये आप बजट ज्यादा रखें। मैंने जैसा शुरू में कहा इस मामले में सारा सदन आपके साथ रहेगा। इस लिए मेहरबानी करके आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें क्योंकि शिक्षा के बजट में कमी होने से हमारा कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा।

अब मैं प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ लोगों ने प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को अपनी आमदनी का जरिया बनाया हुआ है। मैं तो इस विचार का हूं कि जितनी भी शिक्षा संस्थाएँ हैं उनको सरकार

अपनी ओर से ही चलाये। यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो कम से कम यह उन संस्थाओं पर चेक रखें, निगरानी रखें और देखें कि सचमुच में वहां क्या पढ़ाया जाता है, कितने शिक्षक हैं और क्या काम करते हैं और उनका कोई सही आडिट भी होता है या नहीं। आपसे लाखों रुपए का अनुदान वे ले जाते हैं लेकिन बाद में कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता। आप सिर्फ रिपोर्ट देख लेते हैं और उसको मान लेते

तीसरी चीज यह है कि शिक्षकों को आदर्शवान कहा जाता है, उनको निर्माता बताया जाता है लेकिन साथ साथ उनकी सुविधा का भी ध्यान रखना जरूरी होता है। शहरों में तो उनको रहने के लिए मकान मिल सकते हैं लेकिन देहातों में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। अगर किसी गांव में एक दो टीचर्स की जगहें होती हैं और टीचर्स वहां जाते हैं तो उनको रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है। ग्राम पंचायत के आदमी कह देते हैं कि पंचायत में रह जाओ या मदरसे में रह जाओ और बच्चों को पढ़ाओ। इस लिए उनके सामने एक बड़ी मुसीबत की बात होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप को कुछ बजट रखना होगा और राज्य सरकारों को गाइड करना होगा। जैसे कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट अपने एम्प्लाइज को कहीं भेजता है तो उसके रहने का प्रबन्ध वहीं होता है। इसी तरह से आप भी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कर सकते हैं। आप ग्राम पंचायतों से और संस्थाओं से कह सकते हैं कि जब तक शिक्षकों के रहने के लिए जगह नहीं होगी तब तक ग्रान्ट नहीं दी जायेगी और उनको मान्यता नहीं मिलेगी जब तक कि शिक्षकों के रहने का प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा। क्योंकि उसके बाद ही शिक्षक वहां पर आराम से रह सकेगा और ठीक से बच्चों को पढ़ाने में भी उसकी रुची होगी।

इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

The total budget provision for the Department of Education and Social Welfare is Rs. 12580.22 lakhs for the year 1973-74. This includes the secretariat of the Department of Education and other Revenue expenditure and provision for general education and expansion of primary education which cannot satisfy the genuine needs of the educated people of the whole country. Comparatively, we spend a lot for our defence purposes. Now, in normal times, we must solve the problem of unemployment among the educated youth who wander in search of jobs and who are quite frustrated. The Department must think of solving the problem of unemployment on a war-footing. The education must be such which can enthuse people and must raise a hope of leading a happy life. What do we find today? Even graduates and highly educated engineers are frustrated and unemployed. The education must be job-oriented.

The Central Government has made a good start for educated unemployed people by providing 60,000 teachers for elementary education with corresponding inspectors, class-rooms, provision of free text-books, midday meals, etc. during 1971-72 and 1972-73 in assisting the State Governments and Union Territory administrations on hundred per cent basis. During 1973-74, additional 30,000 teachers and other assistance is likely to be provided in this connection. Looking to the vast problem of unemployment, a provision for 60,000 teachers be made yearly as was done in the past. The teachers' training period must be made for one year and not for two years as brilliant S.S.C. passed persons are recruited for the purpose.

They must also be absorbed as teachers soon after they complete their training.

Adult education must be started departmentally as well as by assisting voluntary agencies. Even after 25 years of Independence, the measures in this field do not seem to be as vigorous as mentioned in the body of the Report. Even a great bulk of the population is quite illiterate. They have even to put their thumb impressions while signing. In rural and tribal areas, the primary school teachers must be entrusted with this work. They must run night adult education classes and make the people read and write and liquidate illiteracy. Required equipment for such classes be provided free of cost by the Government.

Now I come to youth welfare. There is unrest among the youths of today. They must be trained properly. 100 Nehru Yuvak Kendras are proposed to be started by Government. In every district, there must be district-level and taluka-level yuvak kendras as sub-centres. The establishment of rural sports centres is really a necessity to enthuse rural people and inspire them. Physical education must be given top priority. What our youths require today are muscles of iron and hearts of steel. They can understand Gita or scriptures better if they are able-bodied and noble-minded.

Our country is still lagging behind in the fulfilment of the Constitutional directive of free primary education, especially in the age group of 6-11 years; it is expected to be fulfilled by the end of the Fifth Plan. This is, in fact, being implemented at a snail's speed.

Now I come to the school meals programme. This is a 'must' for the drought-affected areas of the various States of India and Union Territories. Children generally leave the schools and go away with their parents in

search of labour in rural areas and particularly in tribal areas. In this connection I would like to suggest to Government that they should start adequate number of Ashram schools sponsored by Central Government in tribal areas, instead of having village schools, in suitable groups of villages coming within a radius of every five miles. This will really serve the purpose and then the tribal children can be brought in line with the children of caste Hindus.

The secondary schools run in the tribal areas must be given 100 per cent expenditure on construction of school buildings, staff quarters and science and laboratory equipment in the beginning.

Now I come to the welfare of teachers. The triple benefit scheme (pension, provident fund and insurance) for the benefit of teachers in aided institutions must be made compulsory in all the States, so that their welfare can be attended to properly.

With regard to the scheme of Balwadis, I would like to suggest that all the tribal areas must be covered with this programme of Balwadis which is a 'must' for the real welfare and all round development of Adivasis.

Now I come to the educational technology project which has been approved by Government during the year by making full use of films, radio broadcasts and the new educational techniques such as audio-recorders, programme learning, etc., for stimulating education at all levels. To bring about qualitative improvement in education, it must be started in rural areas, and specially in tribal areas of the country, as they are, comparatively, very much lagging behind in development.

In the Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi, in the total student enrolment and out-turn of graduates from these Institutes, a proper percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes must be mentioned and maintained. In every Annual Report of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the progress in this connection must be mentioned specifically.

With regard to scholarships, there are three categories of scholarships (a) scholarships for Indian students for study in India, (b) scholarships for Indian students for study abroad; and (c) scholarships for foreign students for study in India. I want to know whether there is any special provision for students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the case of the first two categories, and if not, whether the Government would make such a provision in future for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर): सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum, the hon. Member may please continue.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Due care may be taken to impart spiritual education to the students so that there can be proper discipline in leading their lives and they become disciplined citizens of the country. Really, character is destiny and character building activities must be started in every educational institution.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे राष्ट्र की स्वतंत्रता के रजत-जयन्ती वर्ष में शिक्षा मंत्रालय तथा उस के सांस्कृतिक विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस माननीय सदन ने मुझे को पुरातत्व विभाग के केन्द्रीय परामर्शदाता बोर्ड का सदस्य होने का सौभाग्य प्रदान किया है। इस कारण से मैं अपने को केवल उसी

[श्री रुद्र प्रतापसिंह]

विषय तक सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता माननीय सदस्य शिक्षा जगत की समस्याओं और उन के निराकरण के सम्बन्ध में विस्तारपूर्वक प्रकाश डाल चुके हैं। इस लिए मैं उस की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहता हूँ और मैं केवल सांस्कृतिक विभाग तक अपने को सीमित रखूंगा।

राष्ट्र के पुरावशेष, भग्नावशेष, अवशेष तथा उस की बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियाँ देश के इतिहास पर प्रकाश डालती हैं। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि भारत पर सदैव आक्रमण होते रहे हैं और यहां सदैव युद्ध होते रहे हैं। इस कारण से हमारे देश के भग्नावशेष और पुरावशेषों का विध्वंस और नष्ट हो जाना बहुत ही स्वाभाविक है। इतिहास इस बात का भी साक्षी है कि हमारे देश का तमाम साहित्य युद्धों की विभीषिका में समाप्त हो गया है। इस लिए अपने देश के पुरावशेषों और भग्नावशेषों से हम को अपनी संस्कृति की खोज करनी पड़ती है।

18.00 hrs.

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी, शिक्षा मंत्री जी तथा उन के मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि स्मारकों के संरक्षण के कार्य में उन्होंने धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति को अपनाया है। जैसा कि इस माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है, हमारे पुराने पुरावशेष विभाग के द्वारा जिस प्रकार से मन्दिरों का संरक्षण किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार मस्जिदों का भी संरक्षण किया जाता है। तो हमारी जो नीति है धर्म-निरपेक्षता की उसी के अनुसार यह कार्य हो रहा है।

मैं इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां अपने देश के इतिहास की खोज करनी है जिन पुरावशेषों और भग्नावशेषों के द्वारा उन के लिए जो यहां पर अनुदान का प्रावधान किया गया है वह उस खोज के अनुरूप नहीं है, वह बहुत कम है। उस को

और अधिक होना चाहिए। तभी हम अपने वास्तविक इतिहास की खोज कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक उद्यानों के अनुरक्षण की बात है इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि स्मारकों के साथ के जो उद्यान हैं उन को इस प्रकार से सजाया जाय कि जिस से जिस समय का वह स्मारक है उसी समय का वह उद्यान भी हो। खोजों और खुदाई के सम्बन्ध में अब तक जो कार्य हुआ है उसी की सराहना करते हुए मैं इस बात को पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि खोजों और खुदाई के लिए अधिक धन के प्रावधान की आवश्यकता है। जो कुछ भी प्रावधान किया गया है वह बहुत कम है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

18.02 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

EARNING BY SPECIAL TRAINS ON
Sealdah Division

Eastern Railway

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Half-an-Hour discussion by Dr. Saradish Roy.

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolepur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 27-2-73 I had put a question to the hon. Railway Minister. In part (a) of that question I had asked for the number of special trains run on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway during the week ending 31-12-72. In reply the hon. Minister had stated 424 special train were run. In part (b) I had asked what amount of extra passenger fare was earned by such special trains; In reply the hon. Minister had stated that figures of earning are not maintained train wise. In part (c) I had asked how earnings from passenger fare in the

Division during the week compares with earnings during the previous week. The words previous week may please be noted. In the reply the hon. Minister had stated that the earnings during the period ending 31-12-72 were about Rs. 54 thousands more as compared to the corresponding figures for the period ending 20-12-72.

Sir, it must be noted here that replying to the third part of my question the hon. Minister had tried to evade the answer. I wanted the figures for the week ending on 31-12-72. This was a Sunday. The previous Sunday had fallen on 24-12-72 but the Minister's reply has given the position only as on 20-12-72 and the amount of extra earning was shown Rs. 54,000. My contention is that had the hon. Minister indicated the figures of earning upto 24-12-72, the total amount would have been far less than Rs. 54,000 and consequently the earnings per special trains would have also been far less and in order to cover up the whole matter the hon. Minister had indicated the position as on 20-12-72. If we divide this earning only on the special train then the earning per special train comes to less than Rs. 127 but as I have stated earlier, if the figures upto 24-12-72 were taken into consideration then this figure would fall further. This is the crux of the matter. Now, Sir, all these special trains were run in the Sealdah Division. In this Division 209 pair of trains run every day out of which only 4 are long distance trains and the rest are local trains. Apart from acute overcrowding, the passenger traffic in this division is so excessive that the passengers have to travel on foot boards or cling precariously to the compartment doors and make a peri-

ous journey to their destination. Accidents are common occurrences in this division. When this is the condition of the general public, we find that during the 7 days 30 pairs of special trains daily, which came to 15 per cent more than the total number of trains were run by the Railways in this division. From this am I to conclude that Government had an experiment for 7 days. From the experiment it has now been shown that at least 15 per cent more trains can be run easily in this division and in a division where the pressure of passenger traffic is so high and in order to relieve the difficulties of the travelling passengers, on the basis of their own experiment, will the Government now consider the question of increasing the number of regular trains in this Division? I think this is essential. I would therefore demand that Government should furnish the figures of earnings for the railways for the week ending on 24-12-72. If the Government gives this figure I am sure the earnings will be shown much less than Rs. 54,000|- I would like to know how many of more special trains were long distance trains. Why the 424 special trains were run? Some newspapers have said that they were intended for a "Tamasha", while other have said it was for a "Circus" but we know that all these trains were arranged to see that more persons could go and attend the annual session of a political party now ruling which was held in the last week of December on the outskirts of Calcutta. We have already discussed in this House on 28-3-73 how trains were arranged to facilitate the arrival of the demonstrators to a demonstration at Delhi of a political party which is an ally of the ruling party where people had travelled free. But, Sir, the present discussion highlights how the ruling party itself had used

[Dr. Saradish Roy]
rather misused their power and the facility of the railway for their own party interests. (interruption). I will not discuss here, how the ruling party had galvanised its various departments both at the centre and in the States for the success of this session; I will not discuss how the public undertakings had helped this ruling party for this session and how an exhibition organised by the ruling party was helped with financial donations amounting to thousands of rupees from the industrialists and Public Undertakings. I will also not discuss how this party had taken the assistance of nearly 15,000 police personnel as volunteers to make the session a success. I will also not discuss how an over bridge was specially constructed with the help of the army. I would like to know the real reason for providing these special trains. What I would like to stress is that not only in Sealdah but in Howrah division also, special trains were run only to see that more people could come to attend the session and make it a success. There was no other objective behind it. Sir, even the cost of running a bus comes to more than Rs. 127/- per bus. But I am surprised that special trains were provided which fetched revenue for less than that. Not only this, the name of the Railway station where the session was held was changed from Uttodanga to "Bidhan Nagar Station" and the obvious objective was to make the session a success. This is one side of the picture and now let us turn to the other side of it. Sir, when the democratic opposition parties organised their meetings at Calcutta on the 4th October and 26th November 1972 to voice their grievances against the ruling Congress in West Bengal, then with the help of Police and CRP the railway authorities forcibly detained the ticket holding delegates at the different railway stat-

ions though they were holding valid tickets and they were told that they could only go to the opposite direction and not towards Sealdah and that no tickets will be needed for the return journey. Not only this Sir, on the 28-3-73 the Marxist and other leftist democratic parties held a rally in Calcutta to protest against rising prices, unemployment etc., and the news appearing in the *Times of India* of 28-3-73 will show how the authorities had tried their best to foil this move. Comrade Jyoti Bosu says, I quote, "Mr. Bosu alleged that people coming to join the rally had been prevented by the police at some places. He made particular reference to a group coming from Murishadabad to allege that "people on the side of the administration" had sought to derail the train by removing fish plates. Fortunately the driver detected it and could avoid a disaster."

This is the true face of the ruling party. On the one hand they are exploiting the railway facilities and running special trains to make their own session a success and on the other hand the Congress ruled Governments are using CRP and RPF to detain the opposition demonstrators proceed to attend their meetings. They are also trying to see that even with tickets the opposition delegates are not able to travel and fish plates are being removed and attempts are made to derail the train. On the 4th October last two MPs had sent telegrams to the Government drawing their attention to all these but nothing was done and even persons who are permitted to travel as attendants to MPs were prevented to proceed. This is what is happening in West Bengal. Sir, special trains were run from Patna and during the discussion on ticketless travel held on 28-3-73 in this House the Railway Minister had stated that the party concerned had de-

posited money for the use of special trains. I would like to know whether the Congress Party had deposited any money for this 424 special trains and if so the break up of this deposit for each train. Sir I have tried to find out the rules which govern the running of these special trains. I have not been able to get any. Either there is no rule and even if there be any they are twisted only to suit the interest of the ruling party when the opposition parties want the facility they are made to deposit some advance but when the Congress party wants the facility the deposit becomes redundant. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister how many Railway officials were deputed to Sealdah from other places and how many officials from the Railway Board were detailed on duty at Sealdah during this week and how much was spent on them. How many among the 424 trains were long distance trains and how much was earned by Railway for the week ending 24-12-72. We know Sir that the Government is run by the party but here we see that Government is run for the party. The trains are also run for the interest of the party. I will charge this Government that all these special trains were run only to serve the interest of the Congress party. I would like to have categorical answers to all the questions that I have raised particularly the earnings of the railways from running these special trains for the week ending 24-12-72 as compared to the earnings for the preceding and succeeding week.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a few points in this connection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, just as Government had run 424 special trains for the Congress Session, whether the same facility is given to other political parties when their sessions are held and if so, the names of the political parties and the number of trains that were run. I

would also like to know whether the Congress party had deposited any advance money for availing the benefit of the special trains and if so, the total amount deposited. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that when the CPI(M) party held its meetings on 4-10-72 and 21-11-72 in Calcutta then the railway authorities with the help of the CRP and RPF detained the ticket holding passengers who were proceeding to attend the session at different railway stations in West Bengal. For running the special trains, the railway authorities had deputed a large number of officers at Calcutta. I would like to know the number of such officers and the total amount spent on them for their stay in Calcutta and finally, Sir, I would like to know the number of extra tickets sold during the period under question as compared to the sale of tickets during the first week of January.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): When the hon. Member tabled this question and later on when the half an hour discussion was allowed, I was under the impression that he was very much concerned with the finances of Railways. But after hearing him, I see that his worry is not about the finances of the Indian Railways; his worry seems to be about the immense popularity of the Indian National Congress. I want to clear the impression that these were not special trains in the sense that they were not booked by any party. These trains were run after seeing the vast sea of people moving from one place to another and money was paid by those people.

The hon. Member calculated correctly that since Rs. 54,000 were collected from these 424 trains, each train has given Rs. 127. He forgets that these were short distance trains and we have calculated that nearly 350000

*The original speech has delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]
extra journeys were performed by season ticket holders. There were about 8000 people travelling every day and 25000 commuters have made a large number of trips by these short distance trains. Nearly 1300 people were carried in one train. We have to look at the rush and also keep in view the convenience of the commuters, who were travelling by trains. Keeping these things in view we made an attempt to provide special trains. If the Congress is holding a session in any place and more trains are required we shall certainly run them. I want to make it clear that no discrimination has been made in favour of any party. Any political party which wants to hold meetings and wants train for this purpose in any part of the country has been allowed special trains.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Name one

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
C.P.M.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Money was deposited.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
They wanted long distance special trains from Calcutta, from the South to Punjab and those were given. I took personal care to satisfy Mr. Bosu and he was all the time in contact with me on telephone to see that those trains were provided to his party. They are provided to every party without discrimination.

The hon. Member has raised one point and said that because of these trains much inconvenience was caused to the public and to the commuters.

As I have already made it clear these additional trains were put to clear the rush. Normally commuters are using these trains. Special care was taken to see that the officers were deployed specially to provide for the needs of this particular section. As and when the increase number of special trains, naturally, more people have to be employed. That happens

every where. To meet the emergency in connection with the fairs or any religious congregation or gathering we have to run more trains. Naturally we have to employ more men. We have not shown any special favour to any party in this regard.

The hon. Member raised another point. After giving him the commuters who have travelled in the trains, he would be convinced that it is not correct to say that we have lost revenue on account of this. In fact our earnings have been more. This was about Rs. 54,000 as compared to any other period. In the reply an error has crept in. Instead of 30-12-72 it was mentioned as 31-12-72. This error I want to correct.

DR. SARADISH ROY: My question was different. The answer given was for the period ending 20-12-1972. He is not correct.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I
We are not getting income and expenditure statement trainwise. Tri-monthly accounts are submitted. The hon. Member wanted that we should give figures for a particular period. This we have tried to give. I can assure him that there is no loss to the railways and nobody has been allowed to travel without a ticket.

DR. SARADISH ROY: How can you say that?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I
do not want to enter into any argument. I have tried to tell that no person has travelled in the trains without a ticket. If the hon. Member has got any proof to the contrary he is welcome to bring it to my notice. It was also stated that whenever any meeting is being held more people go there to attend it. But lesser people come back. Whatever may be the case we have to clear the rush and that was why those special trains were put. On 25th December thirty-eight trains were run. From 26th to 29th also thirty-eight trains were run each

day. On 30th December twenty-two trains were run in the UP direction, that is, 212 trains were run on the UP direction and the same number of trains were run on the DOWN direction. What the hon. Member is trying to make out is this namely that all these 424 trains were going in one direction.

That is not so. As regards our earning, I have already stated that our accounts are sent on a tri-monthly basis. We have taken out ten days' earnings. These are the figures which have been given to the hon. Member. I feel that there is nothing for me to add. I think the hon. Member should have a broader mind to appreciate my point. After all in this country there are millions of people living. It is not a small gathering or a small party meeting. I wish that you too can hold such a meeting and if you wish we shall provide you with more trains. If he gives one instance where persons travelling by a special train were arrested and harassed, I am to take

the blame. Simply making wild allegations is not correct.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): On 4th October last, 50,000 passengers who were going to attend a meeting in Calcutta were forced to stay on the Howrah station platform.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: In the end, I would like to refute all the allegations which have been made by the hon. member that the railways had connived at bringing more people to Bidhannagar without ticket or that railway officials were utilised at the session at Bidhannagar. These allegations are baseless and incorrect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, April 5, 1973/Chaitra 15, 1895 (Saka).

C O N T E N T S

No. 33, Thursday, April 5, 1973/Chaitra 15, 1895 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 5, 1973/Chaitra 15,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कोयला श्रमिकों और अभ्रक श्रमिकों की
मजूरी में अन्तर

*623. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या
श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कोयला श्रमिकों और
अभ्रक श्रमिकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी
है ;

(ख) क्या कोयला श्रमिकों और अभ्रक
श्रमिकों की दैनिक मजूरी में कोई अन्तर है ;
और

(ग) इस अन्तर को समाप्त करने के
लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-
NATHA REDDY): (a) The average
daily employment in coal mines
(1971) and mica mines and factories
(1970) was 3,82,250 and 31,908 res-
pectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The wages of workers
in the coal mining industry are higher.
These were fixed by a Central Wage
Board.

(c) The wages of mica workers have
been fixed by the State Governments
under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
The Act provides for review and revi-
sion of minimum wages and the State
Governments would no doubt increase
the existing wages to the extent neces-
sary and feasible.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, बड़े
दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोयला
मजदूर और अभ्रक मजदूर, दोनों एक ही
तरह की खान में जाकर काम करते हैं, दोनों
की जान को एक ही तरह का जोखिम रहता
है लेकिन कोयला मजदूरों पर सरकार ने
बहुत ध्यान दिया है, अभ्रक मजदूरों पर कोई
ध्यान नहीं दिया दिया है, और जैसा मंत्री महोदय
ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि केवल 31,000
अभ्रक मजदूर हैं, यह बात गलत है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण के चक्कर
में पड़ गये । सवाल कीजिये, वरना नतीजा
यह होता है कि प्रश्न पूरे नहीं होते हैं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इसलिये मैं
मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
वह अभ्रक क्षेत्रों का भ्रमण खुद करेंगे और
अधिकारियों से कहेंगे कि वहां जाकर उनकी
स्थिति को देखें और देखकर इस तरह की
रिपोर्ट दें जिससे कोयला श्रमिक और अभ्रक
श्रमिकों के बीच की खाई पट सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
I propose to tour most of the mining
areas in order to study this problem
and impress upon the State Govern-
ments about the necessity of revising
the wage scales.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा दूसरा
सवाल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा
कि 1948 में मिनिमम वेज के अनुसार अभ्रक

APRIL 5, 1973

मजदूरों के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने नीति बनायी थी तो 1948 से लेकर 1973 तक बहुत समय बीत चुका है इसलिये आज जो अवरक मजदूरों की स्थिति है उसके ऊपर विचार करते हुये सरकार क्या इस बात पर ध्यान देगी कि कोयला मजदूरों को जितना वेतन मिलता है उतना ही अवरक मददूरों को भी दिया जाये ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: In Andhra Pradesh, the wages were revised in 1972 and they are 3.15; in Bihar, the wages were revised in 1968 and they are 2.25; in Rajasthan, in 1971—3.25; in Tamil Nadu, in 1962—1.38. I understand, Tamil Nadu and Bihar are contemplating the revision of scales. They are trying to do it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that before the coal mines were taken over by the Government, the recommendations of the Wage Board were not implemented by the coal mine-owners. I wish to know whether, after the taking over of the coal mines, the wages recommended by the Wage Board have been given to all workers.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Wage Board recommendations are not statutory in character, as the hon. Member knows. The Ministry of Mines which has taken over the mines is looking into this problem and is vigorously pursuing it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In view of the fact that mica mines are spread over in more than one State of the country, will be Central Government appoint its own Wage Board to review the whole situation?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This is a suggestion for examination.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity of the mica mine-owners is the same as that of coal mine-owners.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question about capacity.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I mean the paying capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it is not a relevant question. (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is there no answer?

MR. SPEAKER: He may be ready with an answer. But I am not holding it in order.

Plan to use Industrial know-how for Mutual Benefit by Non-Aligned Nations

*624. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-aligned meet in Algiers in September this year is scheduled to put in operation the Lusaka declaration that there was a vast store of industrial know-how and resources within the non-aligned family that could be used to mutual benefit by proper planning;

(b) if so, whether Government are working on plans by which the non-aligned nations could help each others' industrialisation without seeking aid from outside the fold; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The question of economic cooperation amongst non-aligned countries has been discussed since the Lusaka Conference at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in Georgetown in August, 1972. Standing Committee of Non-aligned Countries in New York has also been discussing follow-up action with a view to implementation of the deci-

slons arrived at in the field of economic cooperation amongst non-aligned countries. It is expected that this subject will be considered in depth at the forthcoming Summit meeting in Algiers in September, 1973.

(b) and (c). Mutual assistance for economic development forms an important aspect of economic cooperation amongst the non-aligned countries. India is a member of the Standing Committee, and has been assisting in the efforts of that Committee in this respect. At the present stage, important aspects of economic cooperation amongst non-aligned countries are under study by the Committee. Meetings of economic experts are also proposed to be held before the Algiers Summit Conference.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether adoption of the agreed measures by the coming Algiers Summit Conference will have any sort of international sanction and binding on participating countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Various proposals have been put forward by the last Conference and they are now being studied by the Standing Committee and they are bound to be discussed in detail when the Summit takes place later.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether, at the present stage, our Government is prepared to give some broad outlines of its mind?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This matter is now being discussed at various levels. A number of countries have been asked to produce papers on the subjects to be discussed. Once the papers are prepared, they will be discussed at the Standing Committee meeting which is to take place in Kabul before the Summit Meeting. We have no more details of the programme.

Implementation of Recommendations of National Labour Commission

*625. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABI-

LITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken on the various recommendations of the National Labour Commission headed by Shri Gajendragadkar and the action taken so far in pursuance thereof;

(b) the recommendations which have been rejected and the reasons for such rejection; and

(c) the recommendations which are still under examination, and the reasons for the delay in taking a decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) A statement (No. I) indicating a classification of the various recommendations according to action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4724/73].

(b) A statement (No. II) indicating the recommendations not accepted and the reasons therefor is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4724/73].

(c) These are indicated in Statement No. I. It has not been possible to take decisions on some of the recommendations as a few have to be examined in the light of the Pay Commission's report; in the case of a few others, the Department of Personnel are considering the matter and a number of others are still to be considered by the national tripartite.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: One of the subjects dealt at considerable length in the deliberations of the National Labour Commission was to fix norms and evolve a formula that would fix the living wage or, what was called, the need-based minimum wage. Would the Government explain the factors that it took into consideration while fixing Rs. 185 as the minimum wage—by the Third Pay Commission? I want to know the rationale or the reasons which you took into account.

how far you have gone in incorporating the recommendations of the National Labour Commission while fixing up Rs. 185 as the minimum wage.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There are three hundred recommendations made by the National Labour Commission. I have given the analysis of the various recommendations accepted, implemented, sought to be implemented and also under consideration. In the absence of notice of a specific question, I humbly submit, it is not possible for me to answer pointedly one topic. The hon. Member may, therefore, give notice of a specific question on that.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Among the recommendations of the Commission which have been listed as 'not accepted' is the one relating to the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour. The recommendation reads: 'The field agency for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour should be the Zila Parishad and its functionaries at the village level'. The reason given for not accepting it is that the State Governments were not willing to accept this recommendation. All I want to know is this. Is the Government satisfied with this? Does it feel that it has done its job by leaving it at that, or does it feel that it has a responsibility to the vast force of agricultural labour which is, perhaps, the more vulnerable part of the labour force, which is unorganized and belongs mostly to Scheduled Castes. Is the Government considering re-examining this matter with a view to safeguard the interests of the agricultural labour?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to this question, I told the House previously also that the entire problem of agricultural labour is now being studied. After a proper study, this question would be reconsidered and re-examined. I have full sympathy and I am also equally anxious as the hon. Member, to do something as far as the Agricultural labour is concerned.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the fact that one of the recommendations of the National Labour Commission was in regard to industrial relations and also in view of the fact that the Government was contemplating to come out with a statute in order to ensure good industrial relations, may I know whether the Government thought over all these matters in respect of industrial relations and the view points and opinion of the other trade union centres in this regard?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Keeping in mind the entire broad spectrum of the industrial relations and also the realities of life, the Government propose to bring in a legislation as early as possible, a legislation which would be broadly acceptable to all sections.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I hope it will not be the same as the one circulated by Mr. Khadilkar.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether the Government has accepted the principle of one union for one industry.

Secondly, about agricultural labour, just now the hon. Minister said that this problem is being discussed for the last few years and every time it is being said that the Government is re-examining the whole question. Have you set any time schedule as to when the question of framing a minimum wages legislation for the agricultural labour who constitute 57 per cent of our labour force will be taken up seriously?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the first part of the question, though it is an ideal proposition to have one union for one unit, the Government will have to take into account the realities of life.

With regard to the minimum wages legislation, I have already made my submission.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether, as the agricultural labour force is spread throughout the length and breadth of the country in about six lakhs of villages, whether the Government intend to set up an organization to see that whatever minimum wage that is fixed, is actually adhered to?

MR. SPEAKER: This is just the same question as a Member asked earlier.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Have they set up any machinery That is the question.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As a first step in this direction, I am trying to organise an expert cell in the Ministry of Labour itself to study this question in all its ramifications. After proper studies are available, we are also anxious to introduce elements of an organization either in terms of legislation or otherwise, in order to bring this unorganised sector into some form of organised sector.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय युद्धबन्धियों के साथ किये गये अमानवीय व्यवहार के बारे में सीधी बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव

*626. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय युद्धबन्धियों के साथ किये गये अमानवीय व्यवहार की कोई शिकायत सरकार द्वारा सीधे पाकिस्तान से न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या शिमला समझौते की भावना के अनुसार इस बारे में पाकिस्तान से बातचीत हो सकती है ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Complaints of ill-treatment made by Indian POWs repatriated from Pakistan have been verified and a protest note has been handed over to the ICRC for taking up this matter with Pakistan Government. The reason why the Government have approached

is that this organisation has been looking after the welfare of the POWs in both the countries under the Geneva Convention.

(b) Government will consider the possibility of raising this matter with Pakistan when talks on the resolution of the POW issue are held. Meanwhile, it is proposed to pursue this matter through the ICRC.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : 18 दिसम्बर, 1971 को सदन में जो पाकिस्तान हमारे लापता युद्धबन्धियों की सूची दी गई थी वह कुल मिलाकर 2233 लोगों की थी । उसके बाद पुनः मार्च, और अप्रैल, 1972 में जो सूची दी गई थी उसमें वह संख्या काफी कम थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिसम्बर, में जो सूची दी गई थी वह गलत थी या मार्च अप्रैल में जो सूची दी गई थी वह गलत थी ? मार्च-अप्रैल में जो सूची दी गई थी लापता युद्धबन्धियों की चूँकि वह काफी कम थी तो क्या इसका यह मतलब हुआ कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे लापता युद्धबन्धियों को मार डाला है ? यदि मार डाला है तो इस सम्बन्ध में रेड क्रॉस के द्वारा सरकार कोई जांच करवाना चाहती है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This question does not relate to numbers but it relates to inhuman treatment. On the substantive question we did receive some information that some of the personnel of the Indian Armed forces including officers were shot down after they had surrendered and had been taken captive. To the extent that this information was available we have already taken up this matter through ICRC with the Government of Pakistan.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी के द्वारा हमने एक विरोध पत्र भेजा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह किस तारीख को भेजा है, क्या रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी को

गवर्नमेंट का कोई उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है, यदि हुआ है तो उसके बारे में आपने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसका सम्पूर्ण ज्वीरा क्या है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This protest note was given after verification of the fact from the prisoners of war who were repatriated to India. This repatriation, as the House may recall, took place in the month of December and this protest note had been sent in March. No reply has yet been received. I would also like to add this. Earlier too two notes had sent, one on 10-3-1972 and the second one on 27-4-1972 for which no reply has yet been received. We are not fully satisfied about every person having been accounted for by the Pakistan Armed Forces but that is a separate matter.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government whether the Pakistan Government in season and out of season brings out all sorts of complaints against the Government of India for their ill-treatment of Pakistani prisoners held in India, while our case suffers because Government of India has shown utmost restraint regarding the ill treatment of Indian prisoners held by Pakistan either before the International Red Cross or the International Community?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true we have shown greater restraint and we should not be sorry for that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Pakistan is trying to get the favour of world opinion especially the Muslim countries and the Arab countries and I would like to know one thing in the light of his own statement which has been published in today's *Statesman*.

MR. SPEAKER: May I just remind you that this is about Indians?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is also about prisoners of war, it is a mutual thing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have a clever way of dealing with things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you like you may disallow, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I disallowed it in advance. I have followed it. You are referring to his statement which is different.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The case of those Indians who are detained in Pakistan is connected with the release of Pakistani prisoners of war in India.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't go too far; please ask a question within the relevant limits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I just want to know whether the Government of India has taken any decision in consultation with the Bangla Desh Government to release those Pakistani prisoners of war against whom there are no cases pending.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant. I disallow it. You can ask a separate question.

I am like a revolving fan coming sometimes this side and sometimes that side. A revolving fan would not respond to a person which it is not facing.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: What is the nature of the complaints of inhuman treatment meted out to our prisoners in Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The types of complaints that have come to our notice are shooting of persons after they had surrendered or had been taken into captivity, torture to extract statements or information and several other methods of inhuman treatment?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: May I know how many persons were shot dead?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have received information so far about 12 such cases.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In view of the fact that third degree methods were employed to extract confessions from the prisoners of war, may I know if the matter is being taken up at the United Nations forum so that this sort of thing may not be repeated?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a suggestion which can be considered.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDER: I want to know if the Indian prisoners of war can be released from Pakistan by releasing an equal number of Pakistani prisoners of war here.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about inhuman treatment. Will this inhuman treatment stop if they are exchanged?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Perhaps the hon. member has forgotten the fact, which has been stated on the floor of the House that so far as Indian prisoners of war with Pakistan are concerned, they were only on the western front and all those persons have already been repatriated. There may be a dispute about some odd number missing, but according to Pakistan, there are no Indian prisoners of war with them now. So, the basis of this question is no longer there.

Rejuvenation of Indian Iron and Steel Company

*628. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 48 crore comprehensive programme has been drawn to rejuvenate the Indian Iron and Steel Company so that it can achieve its million tonne production target by 1976;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme; and

(c) whether there is an ample scope for turning the Indian Iron and Steel Company into an encouraging viable unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The essential features of the programme are:

- (i) Improvement of raw material handling facilities particularly in relation to Coal and Iron Ore;
- (ii) Emergency and hotrepairs, of Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Coke Oven Batteries and rebuilding of No. 7 battery;
- (iii) Building a new Ladle House for Blast Furnaces.
- (iv) Repairs of Open Hearth Furnaces and converters;
- (v) Augmentation of steam generation capacity and thus of power generation.
- (vi) Rehabilitation of handling equipment like cranes and ground charges.
- (vii) modernising and fully rehabilitating rolling stock;
- (viii) providing facilities for oil firing.

(c) Yes Sir.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The essential features of the programme of rejuvenation of IISCO are stated in the statement. May I know what are the machines where this programme would be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The different heads under which this programme is being implemented are given in para (b) of the statement. Briefly, item (i) i.e. raw material handling facilities etc. relates to the coal handling plant where two Titan cranes which have been in service for 20 years have to be replaced. The same is the position in regard to the hammer mill. As for the second item, emergency and hot repairs of the coke oven batteries 7, 8 and 9 and rebuilding of No. 7 battery, these have to be done. Then new ladle house for blast furnace under item 3 and Open hearth furnaces and converters; this is mainly due to poor availability because there is deterioration in the condition of the body steel works. In relation to the other items, we are putting through detailed programmes mainly because of ageing equipment.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: In reply to part (c), the hon. Minister stated that there will be improvement of raw material handling facilities particularly in relation to coal and iron ore. May I know what is the total output of raw materials in the country at present, State-wise, and whether Government are proposing to fully utilise the raw materials of India in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have no doubt that whatever raw materials we have we will use fully. As for the balancing facilities we are putting in in regard to repairs to and rehabilitation of the plant, it is in order to be able to put them to the maximum use.

DR. RANEN SEN: When IISCO was taken over, it was stated both publicly and in this House that there were cases of mismanagement in the plant as also bad industrial relations. Have these two things been taken special note of by the Minister because their solution is essential for rejuven-

ation of IISCO? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to rectify the mismanagement and remove those people responsible for it and also have better industrial relations?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. member is aware that a new Custodian was appointed to take charge of IISCO who was not previously in IISCO, namely, Shri Aurobinda Ray. He has appointed a new Commercial Director who had previously been working in IISCO's branches in Delhi and who was assessed to be very competent officer. A new General Superintendent has been inducted into IISCO. He has had long experience in the steel line. Earlier, he had been working in the Rourkela steel plant. Certain officers against whom certain charges had been made have either resigned or retired. That is so far as the managerial part is concerned. We have taken quite serious action on this score.

DR. RANEN SEN: What about the improvement of industrial relations?

MR. SPEAKER: 'Rejuvenation' is a very wide term. He is asking too much.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I thought I had covered the point the hon. member made. He asked me about the question of reorganisation of the management and that I have covered.

श्री अचल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के चार स्टील प्लांट कब तक फुल कैपेसिटी से काम करने लगेंगे और उनमें पूरा पूरा माब तैयार होने लग जायेगा ?

कायदा महोदय: यह सवाल तो इन्डियन प्रायव्हेट एंड स्टील कम्पनी के बारे में है ।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I think as and when we put

through our rehabilitation programme, we expect that we would be able to reach the rated production of one million tonnes in 1975-76.

उच्च श्रेणी की काफी मात्रा वाले बौक्साइट क्षेत्रों को एल्युमिना बनाने के लिए प्रारक्षित करना

*629. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या इलाहाबाद और जयपुर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन क्षेत्रों को, जहां उच्च श्रेणी का बौक्साइट काफी मात्रा में है, एल्युमिना बनाने के लिये प्रारक्षित किया गया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): High grade bauxite deposits in the country have been generally reserved for Aluminium industry.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उत्तम श्रेणी का बौक्साइट मिला है । पहले उसका उपयोग निजी क्षेत्र में किया जाता था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह उद्योग न मरे और वह फिर से चालू हो, इस सम्बन्ध में, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): So far as the bauxite deposits in the district of Bilaspur are concerned, it has been entirely reserved for exploitation in the public sector, that is, the exploitation by the Bharat Aluminium Co.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : सरगुजा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ है, और जो अभी भी हो रहा है, उसकी रिपोर्ट है कि उस क्षेत्र में 21 लाख टन बौक्साइट उपलब्ध है । क्या शासन उस बौक्साइट का उपयोग करने के लिये सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एल्युमिनियम का कारखाना खोलने के लिये तैयार है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: At present, the Hon. Member

is aware that the main project in the State of Madhya Pradesh is the project of Korba and we are concentrating on putting it through as early as we can, utilising the deposits in Amarkantha in Shahdol district and in Bhatkopahar in Bilaspur. So far as other deposits are concerned, I am aware there are other deposits and since available resources are there we will develop them.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Sir, please allow us to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already passed on to the next question.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: He is not going to object to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Can it not be postponed for some other occasion. Next question.

पाकिस्तान के आंतरिक मामलों में भारत द्वारा कथित हस्तक्षेप

*630. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बोरबा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने यह धमकी दी है कि यदि भारत ने उसके आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया तो शिमला समझौता तोड़ दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके उत्तर में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to reports of President Bhutto's statement to this effect.

(b) The reported Statement refers to a purely imaginary situation without any basis, since Government continues to follow the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने अब तक शिमला समझौता कितनी दफा भंग किया है और उसकी कितनी धाराओं का उल्लंघन किया है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the basic, operative part where the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir was to be delineated, that delineation has been completed and withdrawals have taken place. That was the most important operative provision of the Simla Agreement. There is an agreement further to discuss matters with a view to find agreed solution to the remaining problems. It is true that in attitudes and statements, the Pakistani leaders have been taking an extreme view and have made several statements which are not consistent with the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस मरे हुए शिमला समझौते को कब तक आक्सीजन देती रहेगी और कब तक इसका इंतजार करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मरा हुआ तो नहीं है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not dead; neither are we giving it any oxygen. It is a document which lays down a sound principle for settlement of mutual disputes and I request the hon. Member to view it dispassionately rather than to a line which I think is not based on a correct appreciation of the facts of the situation.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के लोग हमारे किसानों के भक्षी उठा ले जाते हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए, आप तो मध्य प्रदेश में हैं, मैं बिल्कुल बोर्डर पर

बसता हूँ। आप बेफिक्र, रहिए, जब कोई बात होगी तो मैं आपको बता दूंगा ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Every time President Bhutto and other Pakistani Leaders want to camouflage their acts of omission and commission by pointing out India as the seapagoat. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the present trend of bringing Pakistan, India Bangla Desh together is now being initiated by the Chinese Prime Minister as reported in today's papers and if so whether the Government of India has not pursued their attempts to bring Bangla Desh and Pakistan into a sort of bilateral negotiations to solve the problems without anybody's interference, much less the interference of China?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: So far China has not approached us with any suggestion of a tripartite meeting. I have not seen the Press report and if there is a report I should say that it might be based on speculation: so far no contact has been made by the Chinese with the Government of India in this respect. With regard to the Second part, I do agree that the disputes or differences between India and Pakistan should be resolved in accordance with the Simla Agreement by mutual discussion and agreement; this is the policy which we continue to follow.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of the fact that the Simla Agreement has been more or less in a condition of stalemate and the spirit of Simla understanding is fast evaporating and in view of the fact further that the Pakistani President has continuously been given threats and issuing all kinds of contradictory statements to various newspapers in the world, may I know why the Government of India is not taking more firm and strong action to meet partly the propaganda of the Pakistan Government and partly to assert India's rightful stand? How long will

this unilateral action go on with regard to the Simla Agreement and is not the Government considering responding effectively to Pakistan's tactics and propaganda? What are the positive steps that our Government are taking?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true that the statements of President Bhutto are not always consistent; they are full of contradictions. But I may remind the hon. Member that when Indian Press people asked him about his contradictory statements, he made a statement to the effect that the Indian subcontinent itself was full of so many contradictions and that he was a product of that. In view of that very clear statement, it is difficult to continue to raise objections to the various contradictory statement that President Bhutto may choose to make. We have been proceeding on the basis of accepting the Pakistani stand as conveyed to us rather than be too much obsessed by various statements that are made from time to time. I think that we should not be too much obsessed by propaganda and what appears in newspaper in Pakistan or other countries. These are important vital issues which cannot be resolved by propaganda. The Simla Agreement does provide the basis for the settlement. I am quite sure that propaganda also will not resolve the problem. That was why we signed the Simla Agreement and we should try to bind Pakistan to it and to take every step to find mutually acceptable agreements and mutually acceptable solutions. No outsiders can resolve these vital issues which have bedevilled the relations of India with Pakistan.

Increase in Relief Assistance to Bangladesh Refugees

*631. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to increase the quantum of cash and relief assistance given to the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh;

(b) whether his Ministry has received a petition to consider increment of such relief assistance from inhabitants of Nowgaon Camp and Mana Group of Camps; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (c). Relief assistance is given only to the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who are living in Camps. The question of increasing the quantum of such assistance is being looked into by the Government.

(b) No formal petition has been received by the Department of Rehabilitation.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The reply of the hon. Minister seems to be surprising. I simply would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in January last, the erstwhile Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation visited that particular Mana group of camps and if so, whether the people of Nowgaon Camp referred to by me had submitted a memorandum and whether their cases are being considered in view of the assurance that I got from him on subsequent occasions and other meetings that I had with him. In view of all these things, how many months more or years more would be required by the Ministry to consider extending this relief assistance to the poor displaced persons.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: About the memorandum referred to by the hon. Member which has been given by the President of the Mana Group of Camps to the then Deputy

Minister, I do not have immediate information with me. I shall find out. We have got information that the hon. Member himself had written a letter to this Department on various matters specially drawing the attention on this aspect. I do not like to refer to the hon. Member's letter. I have great respect for all the petitions and the hon. Member would pardon me for not referring to them.

So far as the family of six is concerned, instead of Rs. 70 Rs. 72 have been given. For more than six, instead of Rs. 75 Rs. 80 is sought to be paid. Subsidised ration is also being given to the refugees. In case employment is not possible, their case is also being considered, 200 grammes for the adult are being given as ration. Enhancement of the quantum and other matters also being considered by the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I think the hon. Minister has not received all information from the ministry. In the case of Mana group of camps it is not a fact that they are given subsidised rations. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether it is possible to issue immediate instructions to give them financial assistance according to the Ministry's rules. For the subsidised ration why no policy decision has been taken for this particular Mana Group of Camps. Otherwise all people there will die within a few days.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It would be immediately examined and considered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government the total number of refugees still waiting for the rehabilitation. How long are they waiting for the rehabilitation and has Government attempted any time-bound programme for the rehabilitation? If so, I want to know the details thereof?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: According to the information available with us 7547 families have turned from Bangladesh 23-3-1973. Out of these families, 4259 families have been moved from Bashirhat to Mana upto 17-3-1973. In addition, 313 families who had returned to the camps/rehabilitation sites from where they had deserted direct, have also been moved to Mana. About 2,585 families are awaiting dispersal at Bashirhat after verification, 248 families are also awaiting dispersal in Dandakaranya Project and in Chandrapur Project in Maharashtra where they have gone direct. In addition, 142 such families have arrived in Tripura.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Prior to 1971 also, thousands of refugees have come. I wanted to know the total number.

MR. SPEAKER: For that you should give separate notice. This question is about the increase in quantum of relief assistance.

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के लिए राहत कार्य देने के लिए धनराशि के आंकड़ क्या हैं तथा इन राहत कार्यों के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार की कुछ शिकायत आप के पास आई हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There are complaints and we are looking into them.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: May I know how much amount has been spent up till now by the Central Government on relief assistance, which is very much in the nature of being unproductive? May I know whether that amount would have been sufficient to rehabilitate a substantial portion of the floating population who migrated from East Pakistan? May I know for how long the Government of India will allow this floating population to create political instability in West Bengal?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The second part of the question, I have already answered about the dispersal of the refugees. About the first part, I do not have immediate information. I will supply it to the hon. member.

देश में इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना

*633. श्री बनसाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने व कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुछ नये इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने का सरकार ने कोई निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में ये कारखाने स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) क्या इन कारखानों के लिए विदेशी सहयोग लेने का भी प्रयास किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और इन इस्पात संयंत्रों में पूंजी लगाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir; except for the three new steel plants being set up at Salem in Tamilnadu, at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and at Vijayanagar near Hospet in Mysore State.

In connection with the longterm steel development programme preliminary techno-economic studies for some potential sites are, however, proposed to be taken up by the Steel Authority of India Limited.

(c) There are no proposals at present for foreign collaboration for the aforesaid three new steel projects. The question of importing some of the plant and equipment as also obtaining technical know-how for the manufacture of some sophisticated products would be considered at the appropriate stage.

श्री बनसाह प्रधान : मुख्य मंत्री, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कारखानों को खोलने की व्यवस्था की गई है, क्या वे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR RAMANGALAM): Both Visakhapatnam and Hospet are not industrially advanced areas. I do not think it is possible to call Visakhapatnam as a backward area but certainly it is not industrially Advanced. So far as Vijayanagaram is concerned, it is certainly a backward area where there is very little industry. Salem also is not considered a major industrial area in the South.

श्री बनसाह प्रधान : क्या सरकार ने पिछले अधिवेशन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि शहडोल जिले के बिजुरी क्षेत्र में जो 6 लाख की सम्पत्ति खराब हो रही है, वहां पर हम कोयला खदान खोलने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार ने यह नीति बदल दी है और अब बिजुरी कोयला खदान को नहीं खोलेंगे ? क्या विन्ध प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में—जैसे रीवा, संतना, शहडोल या अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इस्पात कारखाना खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: To my knowledge, no assurance has been given regarding the opening of mines. Regarding the opening of industries, to such a wide question I am not in a position to say categorically either "yes" or "no". All that I can say is that I have given no assurance.

Reassessment of India's Relations with commonwealth

*634. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any reassessment of India's relation with the Commonwealth;

(b) whether India's commitment to the Commonwealth outlived its purpose in view of U.K.'s entry into European Common Market; and

(c) the political, economic and cultural reasons for India's continued membership of the Commonwealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) It is customary for Government to review India's membership of various international bodies, including the Commonwealth, from time to time.

(b) While it is true that the U.K.'s entry into the European Common Market has adversely affected the traditional pattern of Indo-U.K. Trade, based on Commonwealth preferences, efforts are continuing, with the U.K.'s active cooperation, to mitigate these effects to the extent possible.

(c) The Commonwealth members derive numerous benefits through co-operation in the financial, cultural and economic fields. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Agreement, The Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme, the Commonwealth Air Transport (Technical Information) Council, the Commonwealth Foundation (Educational) are some examples. As an association of Nations belonging to all continents and comprising peoples of all races and religions, the Commonwealth also provides useful forum for exchange of ideas on international issues.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Commonwealth is nothing but an institution as a good memorial for the British Empire. I do not know how long this stigma.....

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question. Otherwise, the question Hour will be over before the answer.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the changed pattern of international relations between different countries, what specific political purpose the membership of the Commonwealth ensures?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

The international situation is never static. It is changing and it is all the more reason that a group of independent countries, would be meeting together to exchange their opinions about the changing international situation. It serves a great political purpose to be able to understand the views of countries in Africa there are a very large number of African countries in the Commonwealth in Asia and in Canada, which is another Commonwealth country which follows an independent policy. So, it is always an advantage to have a forum where these opinions are exchanged.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has referred to a group of countries. Looking historically, this group of countries represents nothing but the history of slavery to the British Empire. I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the economic and cultural benefits that we are deriving by continuing our membership in the Commonwealth, particularly, in view of the changed economic pattern of U.K. with European countries.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This has been answered in the main reply itself.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Invitation to Prime Minister to visit Sri Lanka

*621. **SHRI M. S. PURTY:**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has extended an invitation to the Prime Minister;

(b) whether Sri Lanka has also invited the views of the Prime Minister for solving the problem of Stateless persons of Indian origin living there; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Ministers of Sri Lanka and India have been in contact with each other on this matter.

(c) Government are cooperating fully in order to ensure the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, which, as Honourable Members are aware, deals with the question of Stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

President Nixon's Assurance to Pakistan to help release of P.O.Ws in India

*622. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made recently by President Bhutto's Special Emissary, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar, after his return from Washington, that President Nixon has assured Pakistan that he would use his good offices for the early release of the Pakistani Prisoners of War held in India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government are convinced that sub-continental problems can best be resolved through direct negotiations between the countries concerned without any third party intervention. This view has also been reflected in various statements made by U.S. Official spokesmen.

Purchase of war-ships from Yugoslavia via by India

*627. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is purchasing three War-ships from Yugoslavia;
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(b) if so, the cost of these ships and how much foreign exchange is involved; and

(c) the time by which these ships will reach India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and c). Do not arise.

Position of Orissa in total Minerals output and Export thereof

*632. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the position of Orissa in the total mineral output and export in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR RAMANGALAM): Orissa occupies the sixth position in the statewide order of value of mineral production during 1971 and 1972. Two statements showing:—

(i) The position of Orissa in the total mineral production in India during 1972, and

(ii) the despatches for exports of minerals for the whole of India and for Orissa during 1972.

are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-4725/73].

Setting up of a Third Wage Board for working Journalists

*635. DR. GOVIND DAS RICH-
HARIYA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken any final decision on the question of appointing another Wage Board for the Working Journalists; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकार द्वारा मैसर्स इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड को अधिकार में लेना

*636. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 20 मार्च, 1972 से मैसर्स इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर कितनी पूंजी लगाई है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त कम्पनी को कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति दी है अथवा देने का विचार है और यह क्षतिपूर्ति किस रूप में दी गई है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम) : (क) भारतीय ताम्र निगम लिमिटेड के उपक्रम का 10 मार्च, 1972 से प्रबन्ध ग्रहण किया गया था। भारतीय ताम्र निगम (उपक्रम का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1972 द्वारा 21-9-1972 से भारतीय ताम्र निगम के उपक्रम का अर्जन किया गया था। 21-9-1972 से भारतीय ताम्र निगम के उपक्रम की आस्तियों और दायित्वों को हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र निगम को अन्तरित किया गया है।

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान, पूंजी व्यय की अनुमानित राशि 169 लाख रुपये है। इसके अतिरिक्त, साधारण अनुरक्षण और प्रतिस्थापन सक्रियाओं पर 100 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं। सरकार को सुरदा और पाथागोरा खानों इत्यादि के लिए विस्तारण प्रायोजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) मैसर्स भारतीय ताम्र निगम लिमिटेड को 10-3-72 से 20-9-72

तक की कासावधि के लिए 75,000 रु० प्रति मास की दर से 4,78,225 रुपयों की राशि संदत्त की गई थी। भारतीय ताम्र निगम (उपक्रम का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसार, मैसर्स भारतीय ताम्र निगम लिमिटेड को उनके उपक्रम के अर्जन के लिए 7.5 करोड़ रुपयों की नगद राशि संदत्त की गई थी।

Production of Cossipore Ordnance Factory and Ichapore Gun Factory

*637. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to produce other products of Engineering goods apart from the defence products in Cossipore Ordnance Factory/ Ichapore Gun Factory; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been the policy of the Government to utilise spare capacities available in the Ordnance Factories after meeting the demands of the Defence Services to produce items for civilian use. In accordance with this policy, Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore and Rifle Factory Ichapore have already been producing and will continue to produce goods for civil Government departments/undertakings and private civil indentors to the extent feasible.

Rifle Factory, Ichapore is already producing and marketing sporting arms for civil use.

Geneva Disarmament Conference

*638. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by the 25 Nation Geneva Disarmament Conference;

(b) the specific proposals that are now being discussed by the Conference regarding disarmament;

(c) whether China and France have refused to participate at the Conference; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has so far not been able to make any progress towards the accomplishment of its principal task of reaching agreement on treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control. However, following the discussion in the Committee on partial or collateral measures, the following treaties have been concluded:

(i) Treaty on the Prohibition of the emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Sub-soil thereof; and

(ii) Convention for the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

(b) The question of an underground nuclear test ban and the prohibition of chemical weapons are receiving priority consideration at the current session of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

(c) and (d). China is not a member of the Committee on Disarmament. Although France is a member, it has declined to participate in the work of the Committee from its very inception. The non-participation by France is believed to be mainly due to its belief that since disarmament is mainly a question of nuclear disarmament, meaningful discussion can only take

place among the States which possess nuclear weapons.

States not having any Unit of Heavy Industry

639. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States, which do not have even a single unit of the Heavy Industry in them; and

(b) whether Government propose starting at least one unit of Heavy Industry in each one of these States?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The States in which no unit of industry within the purview of this Ministry is located are Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and Tripura. There is no immediate proposal to set up any particular heavy industry unit in the public sector in any of these States.

Alleged Misrepresentation of Prime Minister's view on release of Pak. P.O.Ws.

*640. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state Government's reaction to the reported mis-representation by the Correspondent of 'Guardian' of Prime Minister's view on the release of Pakistani P.O.Ws.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): An authentic version of Prime Minister's interview with the 'Guardian' correspondent Walter Schwarz was released to the Presses as soon as inaccuracies in the paper's report were brought to the notice of the Government. No further action was considered necessary.

Hunger Strike by Calcutta Dock Workers

6100. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hunger strike by the Calcutta dock workers was held in support of their 13 point demand in New Delhi on the 26th February, '73; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered the demands of the workers. if so, the steps taken by Government in agreeing to their just demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Intimation of relay hunger strike was given but it was not resorted to.

(b) The demands generally related to the improvement in the service conditions of certain categories of dock workers at Calcutta. The main demand pertained to the payment of bonus at the rate of 8-1/3 per cent for the year 1970-71.

(c) The question of improving the service conditions of dock workers is constantly under review by Government. The main demand for the payment of bonus at the rate of 8-1/3 per cent for 1970-71 is receiving Government's active consideration.

Embezzlement from Indian Naval Fund

6101. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress was achieved in the matter of embezzlement of \$500,000 from in Indian Naval Fund in 1961 in India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Shri E. E. Jhirad, former Judge, Advocate General (Navy), who is charged with the embezzlement of Rs. 8,42,457.50 from the Naval Prize Fund between 1959 and 1961, was arrested in New York on 4th August, 1972. Proceedings for extradition of Shri Jhirad have been initiated by the Government and are in progress.

Meeting of Task Force for setting up New Steel Plants

6102. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a high level task force meeting held on the 5th March, 1973, by the Secretary of Steel, recommendations were made in regard to the sites of five new steel plants;

(b) whether a former Secretary of Steel who was present at the meeting made a strong plea for locating a plant in Mysore near Kudremukh; and

(c) the sites recommended by the task force and the time-table for setting up new plants at each location?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the meeting of the Task Force on Iron & Steel (Fifth Plan) which was held on March 6, 1973, under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Steel. In the context of the long-term programme for steel capacity, a few potential sites for the purpose of taking up preliminary studies were considered including one which may possibly be based on the Kudremukh iron ore deposits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Task Force are yet to be finalized.

Mediation offers by foreign countries to settle P.O.Ws.' issue

6103. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Government offered their good offices to Pakistan to settle the Pak P.O.Ws' issue with India and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have been sounded by America in this connection; and

(c) whether any other country has offered to mediate in the matter and if so, their names and the reaction of the concerned parties i.e. Bangladesh India and Pakistan in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen reports of the statement made to this effect by President Bhutto's Special Emissary Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar after his recent visit to Washington.

(b) and (c). No formal offer of mediation on the P.O.W. issue has been received by Government from any country.

Compensation for land acquired for Steel Plants

6104. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any inventory of names of persons whose land has been taken over by Government for construction of steel plants in the country;

(b) how many of these persons, apart from compensation for the land, has been offered jobs in the steel plants; and

(c) whether any scrutiny of the plant-wise list has been made to find out the number of persons in whose case even compensation has not been

paid and the total amount thereof and the number of persons who are yet to be absorbed in jobs and by what time this will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c) Land for a project is acquired by the State Government concerned and any compensation payable therefor is actually paid and disbursed by the State Government authorities. The project authorities pay whatever compensation amount is payable to the State Government. Accordingly, an inventory of names of persons whose lands have been acquired would be available with the State Government and the information as to whether compensation has actually been paid to all of them would also be available with them.

As regards employment, the recruitment policy laid down by Government for public sector undertakings envisages preference for those who have been displaced from such lands in the matter of recruitment of unskilled workers and to posts of skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff whose scales of pay are comparatively low, so long as basic qualifications and experience are forthcoming. The posts are notified to the Employment Exchange. The displaced persons have to get themselves registered in the Exchange and are considered for employment therefore on the basis of a certificate issued to such persons by the local authorities certifying that these are displaced persons. Accordingly, information as to whether or not each and every affected person has been given employment would not be available with steel plant authorities.

However, information relating to the amount of compensation paid by the Steel Plants to the State Governments concerned and the number of displaced persons who have been provided employment is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Saving of Foreign Exchange from Sound Ranging System Equipment

6105. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the saving of foreign exchange due to manufacture of the Sound Ranging System Equipment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTIONS) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Equipment has not been so far taken up for production. No indication of the foreign exchange saving can therefore be given.

उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में लाइसेंस देना

6106. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कम विकसित क्षेत्र कौन से हैं और इन क्षेत्रों की खानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता कितनी है और उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें किस-किस तिथि को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उनमें कितना उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक खान को अपना पूर्ण विस्तार करने हेतु पिछली बार मंजूरी कब दी गई थी; और

(घ) क्या उत्पादन में कमी हुई है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक खान में उत्पादन में कितनी-कितनी कमी हुई है और यदि इसके कोई कारण हैं, तो वे क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के रोलिंग मिलों को लोहे और इस्पात की सप्लाई

6107. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न रोलिंग मिलों को वर्षवार तथा मिलवार कितना लोहा तथा इस्पात (लोह के पिंड, लोह की कतरने और लोहे का चूर्ण सप्लाई किया गया ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उपरोक्त मिलों को सप्लाई किये गये कच्चे माल से उन्होंने कितना उत्पादन किया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को कोयला खान कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि से लाभ

6108. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को कोयला खान कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि से अनेक वर्षों से कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं । मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों के श्रमिक, कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण संगठन द्वारा चिकित्सा,

व्यवस्था, जल पूर्ति, शैक्षिक और मनोरंजन क्रियक शक्ति के समान बढ़ावा सभी विभिन्न सुविधायें प्राप्त कर रहे हैं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खानों के मालिकों द्वारा कोयला खान विनियमन अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया जाना

6109. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकांश कोयला खान मालिक कोयला खान विनियमन अधिनियम का निरन्तर उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन खान मालिकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों में खान विनियमन अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा तथा इंजीनियरिंग श्रमिकों की समस्यायें

6110. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा तथा इंजीनियरिंग श्रमिकों की समस्यायें सुलझाई जा सकें ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में 31 कारखानों के बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप कितने श्रमिकों पर असर पड़ा है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) मामला अग्रसरक रूप से राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

Medical Department of Dandakaranya Project

6111. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether specialised apparatus for various sections of the Medical Department of Dandakaranya Project and specialists posts were sanctioned long time back but no specialists have been posted so far;

(b) if so, the apparatus purchased and when and how many specialists' posts are lying vacant and since when; and

(c) whether Government are considering to post specialists soon, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Dandakaranya Project Administration, the specialised apparatus required for various sections of Medical Department of the Dandakaranya Project were sanctioned and purchased from time to time. Cardiological apparatus was sanctioned and purchased during 1963, 1964 and 1967 by stages. Radiological apparatus and MMR were purchased during 1963. Dental unit and Ophthalmic apparatus were purchased during 1965. Surgical and Gynaecological apparatus were purchased by stages during 1961, 1964 and 1966. It is, however, not correct that no specialists have been posted so far. Three officers of the specialists Grade of the Central Health Service namely the Chief Medical Officer, the Surgeon and the T.B. Specialist are in position now. These Specialists' posts as well as those of Pathologist and Gynaecologist had up even before the Danda-

karanya Project joined the Central Health Service Scheme during September, 1966. The Specialist's post of Pathologist has remained vacant since 24th April, 1969 and that of Gynaecologist since 19th August, 1969 as these posts are encadred in the Central Health Service and no incumbents could be found for manning these posts by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Specialist's post of Radiologist is lying vacant since 26th November, 1962. The Union Public Service Commission have been requested to select an incumbent for this post. Posts of Physician-cum-Superintendent and Ophthalmic Surgeon have been vacant since November, 1970 and November, 1971 respectively. Requisitions for these posts also have been placed with the Union Public Service Commission whose nominations are awaited.

Indo-Pak Relations After Simla Pact

6112. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is coming closer to China and U.S.A. and her relations with India are becoming far from satisfactory after Simla Pact; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Pakistan's relations with China have been close for the past few years and continue to be so.

Regarding relations of U.S.A. with Pakistan the Government have already expressed their concern about the recent unfortunate decision of the U.S. Government to lift the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan.

On Indo-Pakistan relations the position is that after the delineation of the Line of Control in J & K and withdrawal of troops under the Simla

Agreement, there has been little further progress inspite of Government of India's efforts. This has been mainly due to Pakistan's refusal to recognise the realities of the situation in the sub-continent. Government are, however, constantly exploring the possibilities of implementing the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

Mining leases reserved for Government Undertakings granted to 20 Large Industrial Houses

6113. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mining leases reserved for Government undertakings and Government Mineral Departments have been granted to large Industrial Houses; and

(b) if not, the particulars of the leases granted to 20 large industrial houses in the year 1972 in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dues regarding Mining Lease from Large Industrial House

6114. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total balances of all types of dues to be taken from Large Industrial Houses regarding Mining leases;

(b) whether all dues have not been cleared by 20 large Industrial Houses in 1972; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor and the total balances to be realised from them for the year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a)

to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Common Recruitment Policy for Heavy Industrial Units

6115. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a common recruitment policy for the heavy industrial units in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Recruitment to various posts in Public Sector Undertakings in the country is made in accordance with a common policy formulated by the Government for the purpose. No new proposal is under consideration to formulate a recruitment policy exclusively for heavy industrial units.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for Labour Contract Societies in Kerala

6116. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals/schemes regarding the formation of Labour Contract Societies in each Taluk for undertaking the execution of departmental works on contract basis has been received from the Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a). No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of C. I Sheets in Assam

6117. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute scarcity of C.I. sheets in Assam for the last many years;

(b) the allotment of C.I. sheets to different States for the last three years; and

(c) the basis on which the allotment of CI sheets is made to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to galvanised corrugated sheets. The availability position of these sheets is at present comparatively easy.

(b) and (c). Under the present system of distribution, there are no state-wise allocations. Despatches of steel including GC sheets from the main steel producers are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands. However, details of quantities of GC sheets despatched to different States in the last three years are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commission allowed to Auctioneers Appointed by D.G.S. & D.

6118. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of commission allowed to Government auctioneers appointed by the DGS&D during the last five auctioneering contracts;

(b) whether the commission allowed in the last contract is considered workable in accordance with the essential pre-requisites of these auctioneers and also in view of the present steep rise in the price index; and

(c) if so, the reasons for accepting the non-workable rates?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The required information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4726/73].

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Auctioneering Contracts

6119. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum rates of commission quoted by the prospective auctioneers are main criterion for granting auctioneering contracts by the DGS&D;

(b) if not, the other essential conditions which are taken into consideration while granting an auctioneering contract; and

(c) whether all the conditions prescribed by Government were strictly followed while awarding the last auctioneering contract; if not, the reasons for the departure from the established contract practices?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No.

(b) The essential conditions which are taken into consideration while granting an auctioneering contract are:—

- (i) Adequate proof in support of previous experience as Auctioneer;
- (ii) Sound financial position to handle the Government money;
- (iii) Valid income-tax clearance certificate;
- (iv) Police report for a satisfactory conduct; and

(v) Competitive and workable rate of commission.

(c) Yes.

Manufacture of Steel Tubes

6120. DR. GOBIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories engaged in the manufacture of steel tubes;

(b) the total quantum of steel tubes manufactured in the country during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether some applicants who were given registration numbers for manufacture of steel tubes are pending with Government for a long time and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of the applicants whose cases are pending since 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 16 units are at present manufacturing steel tubes in the organised sector of the industry.

(b) The production of steel tubes during last three years in the organised sector was as below:—

1970	2,15,578 tonnes
1971	2,34,133 tonnes
1972	3,27,219 tonnes

(c) and (d). No application for registration for the manufacture of steel tubes is now pending with the Government.

गणतंत्र दिवस पर भवनों पर रोशनी करना

6121. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1973 के गणतंत्र दिवस पर विभिन्न सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी भवनों पर रोशनी नहीं की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) और (ख). देश के कुछ हिस्सों में सूखे की स्थिति तथा ग्रामतौर पर बिजली की कमी के कारण, इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर सरकारी इमारतों पर रोशनी नहीं की गई थी।

Sale of Revolvers and Cartridges to General Public

6122. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are manufacturing pistols and revolvers and their cartridges for sale to the general public;

(b) if so, what small weapons are available for purchase and from where and how; and

(c) what are the sale prices of such small arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Pistols and Revolvers are not at present manufactured in the Ordnance Factories. However, a composite project for the manufacture of 32 Pistols for the civilian use and those required by the Services has been sanctioned and the production is likely to commence in about 4 years time.

Cartridges 32 "Revolver Long and Cartridges 32" Athletic Starter are manufactured in the Ordnance Factories for sale to the general public through registered arms and ammunition dealers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Revision of Wages

6123. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item with caption "Bhahuguna wants wages revised" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Press report referred to contains the personal views of the Minister of Communications and these have been noted.

News Report Regarding Losses in Heavy Engineering Corporation

6124. SHRI RAMKANWAR:
DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th November, 1972, regarding the functioning of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Limited;

(b) whether reports bring out serious lapses on the part of the management which has led to heavy losses of public money;

(c) whether any investigations have been conducted in regard to the functioning of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Limited; and

(d) the gist thereof and the action, if any, taken in regard to the proposals made by the investigating body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. An article under the caption "HEC: A Lumbering Giant" appeared in the *Hindustan Times* in three instalments. The first instalment was published on November 29, 1972.

(b) The article contains allegations of certain lapses on the part of the Heavy Engineering Corporation management resulting in heavy losses.

The losses incurred by the Heavy Engineering Corporation cannot entirely be attributed to lapses on the part of the management of Heavy Engineering Corporation. Losses in a project of this magnitude and complexity are inevitable in the initial years of operation. The losses have primarily arisen on account of heavy investments involved and long gestation periods, which entail a heavy burden of interest, depreciation and overheads. To a certain extent, the losses can also be attributed to the slow rate of build-up or production due to a combination of factors including unsatisfactory industrial relations and deficiencies in management in the initial phase of operation of the HEC plants.

(c) The functioning of Heavy Engineering Corporation is under constant review by the Government. A task force to periodically review the performance of the Heavy Engineering Corporation was constituted in the Ministry in April, 1971. The Committee on Public Undertakings on two occasions (1967 and 1971) examined in detail the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. An Action Committee on Public Enterprises, set up by the Government also examined the working of the HEC in May/June, 1972.

(d) The major shortcomings brought out by the different studies relate to unsatisfactory industrial relations, lack of proper production

planning and control, defective procedures regarding procurement of materials, deficiencies in material handling and maintenance, high level of rejections, high idle time of men and machines, lack of trained personnel and the need to strengthen the management.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, the following steps have been taken/are being taken:

(i) To improve the industrial relations, grievances of the workers are redressed as quickly as possible, a rational personnel policy is being introduced and promotion procedures are being systematised.

(ii) Detailed itemised plan of production has been prepared by the HEC for each shop and is being closely followed.

(iii) Procedures relating to procurement and handling of materials have been streamlined. The procurement, issue and accounting of materials is being computerised, with a view to eliminate idle time on account of shortage of materials. The recommendations made by the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, who studied maintenance and material handling in the foundry forge plant at the request of the HEC are being implemented.

(iv) In order to have stringent quality control and to reduce the high percentage of rejections, production has to conform strictly to the specifications incorporated in the technology sheets. In addition, the training of workers and first line supervisors has been made more intense and incentives are based on production conforming to specifications.

(v) With a view to reducing idle time of men and machines, time keeping with the aid of time punching clocks has been introduced and double/triple shifts in identified areas are being introduced progressively.

An incentive scheme is being introduced in a phased manner in order to develop proper motivation.

(vi) The possibility of obtaining trained personnel from other sources including railway workshops is being considered by the HEC.

(vii) New general managers for the foundry forge plant and the heavy machine building plant were appointed by the Government in May, 1972. It is expected that a new Director (Finance) will be appointed soon. Action to fill other key posts, viz., General Manager (Production, Planning and Control), Chief Engineer (Production and Planning) and System Manager has been initiated by the HEC.

New Labour Laws to regulate industrial relations

6125. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has received a number of proposals from State Governments seeking its approval for enacting new labour laws to regulate industrial relations in their respective areas; and

(b) if so, how many States have submitted their proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Proposals had been received from five State Governments.

Vigilance Cases against Executive Engineer Dandakaranya Project.

6126. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vigilance cases were instituted against the present

Executive Engineer of the Central Division at Umerkote of Dandakaranya Project; if so, when;

(b) whether he was promoted in spite of the vigilance cases against him;

(c) whether the vigilance cases have been finalised and action taken; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Smuggling of Arms by Foreign Legation

6127. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any attempt being made by any foreign legation in this country for smuggling in arms; and

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent any smuggling of arms by foreign legations to foment internal revolts here?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Government continually take all possible steps to prevent smuggling of arms by any one for any purpose whatsoever. For security reasons it will not be desirable to disclose those steps.

Setting up of Panel of Experts to advise Techniques of Energy Planning by U. N. Secretary General

6128. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged upon the U. N. Committee on Natural Re-

sources to recommend to the Secretary-General to set up a panel of experts to advise on the more sophisticated techniques of energy planning for the benefit of the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Committee thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The Committee took note of India's proposal as well as some other proposals submitted by other delegations. No decisions were taken on any of them.

Production of Wagons in Indian Standard Wagon Company at Asansol

6129. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Ministry of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company at Asansol has been decreasing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an enquiry committee has been set up by Government to investigate the cause of decline in production of wagons; and

(d) if so, the result of the enquiry and the steps being taken by Government to increase the production to make up the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): A Committee was appointed by the Government to investigate into the affairs of M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd. The Committee has just submitted its report. It is under consideration.

Facilities provided to I.N.A. Personnel

6130. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what facilities have been given to the I.N.A. personnel so far; and

(b) whether any facilities have been given to their dependents and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

1. Ex-Indian Army Personnel

1.1. Army Officers and men who had joined the INA were divided by the British Government of India into three categories viz., 'Whites', 'Greys' and 'Blacks'. 'Whites' were reinstated in service, 'Greys' were discharged and 'Blacks' were dismissed and/or convicted. After transfer of power, the Government of India re-considered the cases of Greys and Blacks. All the officers and men who had been convicted and imprisoned were released. Orders of dismissal were set aside and re-placed by orders of discharge so that no stigma should attach to the members of the I.N.A. The previous classification did not hold good any longer and was no more a bar for service with the State in any capacity. Re-instatement in the army of these personnel was however, ruled out because they had lost touch with the Army for a number of years and their re-instatement would have led to many complications both practical and psychological.

1.2. In cases in which dismissal from service was converted into discharge/retirement the following benefits were given:—

- (i) Service pension/gratuity admissible under the normal rules assessed on whole of the service upto the date of discharge/retirement;

(ii) War gratuity in full under the existing rules, assessed on the whole of the war service upto the date of discharge;

(iii) Lump sum grants ranging from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 800/-, to personnel who were disabled while serving with the Indian National Army, and to the dependents of the personnel who died while serving with the Indian National Army;

(iv) Ad-hoc financial relief as follows:—

Officers	Rs. 1,500/-
JCOs	Rs. 500/-
NCOs	Rs. 220/-
Ors	Rs. 160/-
NCsE	Rs. 120/-

(v) Arrears of forfeited pay and allowances; and

(vi) Restoration of pension in the case of re-employed pensioners.

2. Ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined INA and their dependents are eligible to receive all the benefits normally extended to the other Indian Army ex-servicemen and their dependents, such as financial assistance for resettlement and rehabilitation in civil life, at the prescribed rates, from various funds meant for this purpose, land grants sanctioned under the various Central and State Colonisation Schemes, for ex-servicemen, assistance in securing Civil Employment etc.

II others (i.e. those who were not serving in the Indian Army at the time of joining the Indian National Army).

1. In 1961, it was decided that participation in the I N A movement should be treated to be at par with participation in the National movement in India. Accordingly, ex-INA personnel are treated as freedom

fighters and are eligible for reliefs in the matter of employment to public service, financial assistance, educational concessions to children, etc., as are admissible to political sufferers. State Governments have been requested to follow the same policy and to extend to ex-INA personnel in the States the same concessions as are sanctioned by them for freedom fighters in their areas.

2. The Government of India have sanctioned a new pension scheme for freedom fighters which came into force on 15-8-72. Ex-INA personnel who suffered imprisonment/detention in jails within the country or in detention camps etc., outside the country, for a period of not less than 6 months or lost their jobs, civil or military, or means of livelihood, due to their participation in the I.N.A. movement, are eligible on application, for the grant of pension under this scheme, provided their annual income is less than Rs. 5,000/-. Families of the ex-I.N.A. personnel who lost their lives while fighting with the Britishers are also eligible for the grant of pension under the scheme. Persons who are not Indian citizens or are not residing in India are not eligible for the grant of pension under this scheme.

Request from Indonesian Government for Joint Naval Exercises with Indian War-Ships

6131. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesian Government have requested the Government of India to impart joint Naval Exercise with Indian war-ships to Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the date and venue of exercise;

(c) the war-ships taking part on both the sides; and

(d) whether some more friendly countries will also participate?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). At the suggestion of the Chief of Naval Staff, Indonesian Navy, it has been agreed, in principle, to have a joint naval exercise between the Indonesian Navy and the Indian Navy. The details regarding the date and venue etc. of the exercise, and the war-ships which will participate in the same, have not yet been finalised. At present there is no proposal for any other country to participate in the exercise.

Centre's help to Goa for raising iron ore production

6132. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government are considering to help Goa to raise Iron Ore production in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): There is no special proposal under consideration of the Government to help Goa to raise iron ore production in that State.

Approval of Sub-Marine built by Mazagon Dock Limited

6133. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government regarding the approval of submarine which has been built by Mazagon Dock Limited in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, has not so far built any submarines. The question of Government taking any decision in regard to approval of such a submarine does not, therefore, arise.

Threat posed by Sino-Japanese Rapprochement

6134. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the issue in regard to the collective security systems in Asia considering the threat posed by the Sino-Japanese rapprochement according to the commentator of the Novesti Press Agency; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Our view is that it is for the countries in the region to discuss various ideas on the subject and evolve, in consultation with each other, ways and means to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and strengthen cooperation among themselves. As far as rapprochement between China and Japan is concerned, Government welcomes improvement of bilateral relations between all countries and any step which may help relations of tensions in this part of the world.

H.M.T. Collaboration with Citizen Watch Company of Japan for making Watch Parts

6135. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. had entered into collaboration with citizen Watch Company of Japan for mak-

ing various parts of the watches; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have an existing collaboration agreement with Citizen Watch Company of Japan for making wrist watches and certain components thereof. This agreement, however, does not include critical components like main springs hair-springs and shock absorbers.

H.M.T. Collaboration with Malaysian Party for manufacture of Machines Tools

6136. SHI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. is entering into a collaboration with a party in Malaysia for the manufacture of machine tools; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

H.M.T. Negotiations with Swiss Company for making Watch Parts

6137. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. had negotiated with a Swiss Company for making parts of the watch; and

(b) if so, the result of negotiation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Percentage of Imported Parts in Tractors manufactured in India

6138. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 2438 on the 8th March, 1973 regarding manufacture of Tractors and state the percentage of imported spare parts used, in the manufacture of tractors in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The percentage of imported parts (and not imported spare parts) in the tractors manufactured in the country at present is as under:—

Name of manufacturing unit	Percentage of Imported parts
(1) M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay (International-B.275) (35HP)	10.0
(2) M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd Madras (MF-1035 35 HP)	8.5
(3) M/s Escorts Ltd., Faridabad (Escort-25-35HP)	12.0
(4) M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad (Eicher 26.5 HP)	8.7
(5) M/s. Escort Tractors Ltd., Faridabad (Ford-46HP)	50.0
(6) M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda HWD-50 (50 HP) : HWD-35 (35 HP) :	26.0 45.0
(7) The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Punjore (Zetor-2011/2511) (25 HP)	67.5

Grant of Stand-by Credit to Nepal

6139. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the Nepalese Government's request to make available a stand-by credit of Rs. 10 crores; and

(b) if so, the nature of its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The credit will be utilized for expenditure only in India. It will bear an interest of 5 per cent per annum on the amounts actually drawn, besides a commitment charge of half per cent per annum on such part of the credit as is not drawn.

Compensation paid for Acquisition of Land

6140. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1418 on the 1st March, 1973 and state;

(a) what was the total compensation paid for 2215.193 acres of private land including the additional compensation awarded by the court; and

(b) the total amount received by each individual land owner?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले उर्दू के समाचार-पत्र

6141. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक उर्दू समाचार पत्रों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन समाचार-पत्रों ने भ्रम-जीवी पत्रकार अधिनियम को और भ्रमजीवी पत्रकार मण्डली बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को भी तक लागू नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Plan to cover demand of Lead and Zinc

6142. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned Hindustan Zinc Limited has drawn up an ambitious plan to cover the shortfall, between the demand and availability of lead and zinc during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan and what would be the demand for zinc at the end of 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The demand for zinc and lead by the end of the Fifth Plan period is likely to be of the order of 200,000 tonnes and 118,000 tonnes respectively. As against this, the existing production capacity is as follows:—

	Licensed capacity per annum	Present production per annum
	(In tonnes)	
Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Public Sector)		
Debari Zinc Smelter.	18,000	13,000
Tundoo Lead Smelter.	5,400	3,000
Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. Private Sector		
Zinc.	20,000	14-15,000

In addition, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has been licensed to set up two smelters, one at Vizag and the other at Debari

as expansion of the existing smelter, as indicated below:—

	Licenced capacity per annum (In Tonnes)
<i>Vizag Zinc Smelter</i>	
Zinc	30,000
Lead	10,000
<i>Dcbari expansion</i>	18,000

These two schemes are expected to be completed by the end of 1975.

Therefore, the gap between the zinc production capacity in 1976, i.e., 86,000 tonnes and the estimated demand for zinc at the end of the Fifth Plan, i.e., 200,000 tonnes, would have to be filled by setting up other zinc smelters in the country. The matter is under consideration of Government. It may be added in this regard that Hindustan Zinc Ltd., is examining the feasibility of setting up during the Fifth Plan, a smelter with a capacity of about 50,000 tonnes zinc and 10,000 tonnes lead based on Rajpura-Dariba deposits, Cominco-Binani Zinc Ltd., may also expand their capacity by 20,000 tonnes during the Fifth Plan.

Non-Governmental Machinery for fostering Indo-Bangladesh Friendship

6143. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there exists any machinery at non-Governmental level for fostering ever growing friendly relations between the peoples of Bangladesh and India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): A large number of friendship societies are in existence with a view to fostering friendship between the peoples of India and Bangladesh.

Press comments about Prime Minister's statement on American Bombing of North Vietnam

6144. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an editorial in "The Washington Evening Star" dated the 16th February, 1973, wherein it has been stated that "the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's attack on the American bombing of North Vietnam might have been due to India's exclusion from the Paris Conference on Indo-China"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen comments to this effect in the U.S. press.

(b) Our opposition to U.S. bombings of Vietnam was based on certain principles and dates back to many years. It has nothing to do with our inclusion or exclusion at the Paris Conference. We would have liked to be at such Conference only if we had been invited by common consent of all sides concerned.

Takeover of Private Sector Car Manufacturing Firms

6145. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3436 on the 15th March, 1973 regarding Indian made cars and state;

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the private sector car manufacturing firms with a view to manufacture cheap and qualitatively better cars; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Government decision in this behalf will depend on the techno-economic merits as also socio-economic benefits and the priority of the industry in the Plan.

लेखकों और पत्रकारों की पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों के मामले में प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बैठक

6146. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में कुछ लेखक और पत्रकार उनसे मिले थे और अनुरोध किया था कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को रिहा कर दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और बातचीत का सारांश क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सर्वश्री खुशवन्त सिंह, जी०एल० मेहता, किशन चन्दर और खाजा अहमद अब्बास पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को जल्दी छोड़ देने की सम्भावना पर बातचीत करने के लिए 5 मार्च, 1973 को प्रधान मन्त्री से मिले थे। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने इस मामले पर सरकार के सर्वविदित सैद्धान्तिक निर्णय से उन्हें अवगत करा दिया।

श्रम कल्याण केन्द्र अस्पताल, झुमुरीतल्लैया, बिहार

6147. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रम कल्याण केन्द्र, झुमुरीतल्लैया, बिहार में श्रमिकों के लिए कितने बेंडों के अस्पताल हैं और क्या वहां बाहरी व्यक्तियों से इलाज की भी व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या वहां डाक्टरों की संख्या आवश्यकता से अधिक है और दवाओं की व्यवस्था भरपूर मात्रा में नहीं है ; और

(ग) बाहरी व्यक्तियों के इलाज की व्यवस्था "आउटडोर" के रूप में किए जाने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) श्रमिक खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन के अन्तर्गत कर्मा (झुमुरीतल्लैया) में अस्पतालों में श्रमिक खनिकों के लाभ के लिए 150 पलंगों की व्यवस्था है। बहिरंग मरीजों के उपचार के लिए सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) श्रमिक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्थित की गई चिकित्सीय और अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए श्रमिक खान श्रमिकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्ति हकदार नहीं हैं। इसलिए निधि के अस्पतालों और औषधालयों में उनके चिकित्सा के लिए राज्य सरकार अंशदान दिया करती थी। यह किये गये खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हुआ। तथापि, उन्होंने अब यह बताया है कि उनके अंशदान को बढ़ाने का एक प्रस्ताव उनके विचाराधीन है। फलतः, निधि चिकित्सा की सुविधाओं को गैर श्रमिक खनिकों को भी दे रहा है जो कि वह पहले पा रहे थे।

Development of Mechanical Mine Layer to lay and bury anti-tank non-detectable Mines

6148. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mechanical mine layer to lay and bury anti-tank non-detectable mines has been developed by the Research and Development Establishment of the Defence Ministry at Poona; and

(b) if so, whether this mechanical mine layer will speed up mining in large areas?

THE MINISTER STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Sample Survey to Ascertain Employment Pattern of Graduates

6149. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a sample survey to ascertain the employment pattern of graduates in the country;

(b) the salient features and precise objectives of the survey.

(c) the agency which has been assigned with the job and the basis on which the areas or persons to be subjected to the survey are to be chosen; and

(d) the time by which the survey is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) The Report of the Survey is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1974.

STATEMENT

The survey relates to the employment pattern of graduates (including post-graduates) and diploma holders in Engineering/Technology (equivalent to graduates) who had obtained their degree/diploma during the year 1968 from any University, Polytechnic etc. in the country. The object of the survey is to bring out relationship between the education and employment of these graduates.

The Survey is being conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of

Labour and Rehabilitation under the technical guidance of a Committee of Direction comprising representatives of Planning Commission, University Grants Commission etc. The selection of alumni for the survey is based on the following criteria:—

- (i) all post-graduates (including doctorates), graduates with honours, graduates in professional/technical subjects and other graduates who have secured 1st Division;
- (ii) 50 per cent of the graduates who have secured second division; and
- (iii) 25 per cent of the graduates who have secured third division and the Engineering diploma holders.

The lists of addresses for the Survey are obtained directly from Universities/Colleges-Polytechnics which are sampled on the above basis. To the sampled alumni the prescribed questionnaire is mailed.

दिल्ली में घटिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई

6150. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कोयले की दुकानों से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चूरा और रेत मिला हुआ कोयला उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार का घटिया कोयला सप्लाई किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुखर्जी प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

**नेपाल, श्रीलंका और बर्मा में रह रहे
भारतीय**

6152. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेपाल, श्री लंका और बर्मा में रह रहे भारतीय मूल के लोगों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : सूचना इस प्रकार है :

बर्मा : लगभग 2 लाख

श्री लंका : लगभग 975,000

नेपाल : 30 से 40 लाख के बीच ।

**Colours and badges awarded to
Battalions of Indian Army**

6153. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of Battalions and Regiments of the Indian Army are still holding their colours which were awarded to them by the British Government;

(b) if so, the number of such Battalions and Regiments in the country;

(c) the reasons for not doing away with the old colours to these Battalions and Regiments; and

(d) the time by which all the Indian Army will be provided with their new colour and badges?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). All colours awarded by the Britain Government have since been replaced by new colours, except in the case of four regiments.

(c) and (d). The post independence policy regarding award of colours was finalised by Government in August, 1962. Since then the Army has been engaged constantly in operations on our borders. The design of

the new colours for these four regiments will have to be approved by the President, got manufactured according to the prescribed design and specifications and then presented to the Regiments by the President. Every effort will be made to complete the process as early as possible.

**Threat to Indian Mission at Kathmandu
by Black December Group**

6154. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHR GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Mission at Kathmandu has been asked to take extra security precautions in view of the threat posed by the Black December Group; and

(b) whether any military personnel has been deputed to Kathmandu to assist the Indian Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Following the incident in our High Commission in London on 20th February, 1973, all our Missions abroad, including Kathmandu, have been asked to implement special security instructions to meet such threats.

(b) No, Sir.

रक्षा विभाग द्वारा दी गई जीपें

6155. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान रक्षा विभाग द्वारा दिये गये सरकारी कोटे से कितनी जीपें बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध की गईं ;

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों ने अब तक जीपें नहीं खरीदी हैं, क्या वे अब भी उन्हें खरीद सकते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) से (ग) . रक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा आवांटेन करने के लिए जीपों का कोई सरकारी कोटा नहीं है। वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन, संस्थाओं के कतिपय वर्गों के अतिरिक्त, संसद, राज्य विधान मण्डलों, और महानगर परिषद, दिल्ली के सदस्य विधायक के रूप में अपनी अवधि के दौरान रक्षा सेवाओं द्वारा निकाल दिए स्टाक से, पूर्वनिश्चित मूल्य पर, एक बार एक जीप अथवा एक मोटर साइकल प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। भूतपूर्व सैनिक अथवा उसकी विधवा को उनके जीवन काल में, छंटनी की गई मोटरगाड़ी का एक बार आवांटेन करने की सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं।

1971-72 के दौरान पूर्वोक्त वर्गों के कार्मिकों को बांटी गई जीपों की संख्या निम्नांकित है :

1971 600 नग

1972 353 नग

Rehabilitation of repatriates from other countries in Orissa

6156. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and released to Orissa Government in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 for the rehabilitation of repatriates in the State;

(b) the countries from which these repatriates came; and

(c) the rehabilitation programmes on which this amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Repatriates from Burma only have been resettled in Orissa. An amount of Rs. 19.60 lakhs has been sanctioned and released to the Government of Orissa for grant of business and housing loans to the repatriates from Burma. Year wise figures are as follows:—

	Business Loan	Housing Loan
	Rs.	Rs.
1970-71	7.00 lakhs	6.60 lakhs
1971-72	3.00 lakhs	3.00 lakhs
1972-73	..	..
	10.00 lakhs	9.60 lakhs

Completion of Mini-steel Plant in Orissa

6157. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed mini-steel plant in Orissa has been constructed by now; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The question presumably refers to the sponge iron-cum-electric furnace complex proposed to be set up at Barbiljoda by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for manufacture of steel billets. The Corporation are examining all technical and economic aspects with a view to implementing this scheme.

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये व्यक्ति

6158. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की विभिन्न कोयला खानों में वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान दुर्घटनाओं में

मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) किन किन कोयला क्षेत्रों में गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इन दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल में घातक दुर्घटनाओं और ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों की संख्या ने 1971 की अपेक्षा 1972 में सीमान्त वृद्धियां दिखाई ।

(ग) 1972 में कोयला खानों में मृत्यु संख्या की समग्र रूप से स्थिति, 1971 की अपेक्षा अच्छी है । फिर भी कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा विनियमों की कारगर क्रियान्विति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा सतत् प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

विवरण

(क) 1971-72 के दौरान विभिन्न खानों में दुर्घटनाओं के कारण मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के ब्यौरे :

कोयला क्षेत्र	1971	1972
1	2	3
असम	9	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15	21
बिहार	125	90
जम्मू और काश्मीर	3	1
मध्य प्रदेश	39	37
महाराष्ट्र	6	4

1	2	3
उड़ीसा	5	8
तमिलनाडु	—	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	39	54
	231	218

विशेष ध्यान दीजिए : 1972 के लिए आंकड़े अनन्तिम ।

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by Iran during and after last Indo-Pak War

6160. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last Indo-Pak war and thereafter Iran supplied arms and military air craft and other equipments to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are aware that a certain amount of military equipment was passed to Pakistan from Iran during the period in question;

(b) The details cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Sanction obtained for prosecutions filed in Employees Provident Fund Organisation

6161. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanctions are obtained before filing of the prosecution from the State Government in the Employees Provident Fund organisation;

(b) if so, the sanctions obtained from the State Government of Bihar by the Regional Commissioner, during

the last two years with the names of the establishments, period involved, the date of sanction obtained and the date of filing the prosecution;

(c) whether complaints and petitions are not filed for months together even after obtaining the sanction for prosecution from the State Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the glaring irregularities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी शरणार्थी

6162. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत युद्ध के बाद अब तक राजस्थान में पाकिस्तान से कितने शरणार्थी आए हैं और उन्हें किन किन स्थानों पर रखा गया है ; उन पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा चुकी है और इस समय उन पर प्रति दिन कितना धन व्यय होता है; और

(ख) क्या उनकी देखभाल करने की सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था के अभाव में एक साल के भीतर 80 शरणार्थी मर चुके हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जानकारी नीचे दी गई है ?

(i) वर्तमान शरणार्थियों की संख्या
61,269

(ii) शिविरों के नाम :-

(1) बिसाला

(2) सबीतदा

(3) निम्बला

(4) बरदियादा

(5) राजदल

(6) पुशद

(7) हरसानी

(8) तुरबी

(9) जिरब

(10) बलेवा

(11) गदरा रोड

(12) चोहटान

(13) कपराओं

(14) अलामसर

(15) घनाऊ

(16) अती घनाऊ

(17) मिथराओ

(18) मेठा का तला

(19) बीजासर

(20) बीजरद

(21) केलनोर

(22) भासर (i)

(23) भाकासर (ii)

(24) सितोराम

(25) जरेना

(iii) कुल शिविर जनसंख्या—58027

(iv) अब तक किया गया कुल खर्च—128.47 लाख रुपये

(v) प्रतिदिन औसत खर्च—56,000 रुपये

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में लगाई गई पूंजी और इसके लिए खरीदी गई मशीनों की लागत

6163. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में अब तक कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ;

(ख) इस राशि में से कितनी लागत की मशीनें खरीदी गईं और सेवाओं पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक खेतड़ी (राजस्थान) में कितनी मात्रा में तांबा निकाला जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) खेतड़ी ताम्र संकुल में फरवरी, 1973 तक कुल 76 करोड़ रुपये का विनिधान किया गया था ।

(ख) लगभग 34 करोड़ रुपयों के मूल्य के उपकरणों और मशीनरी के लिए आदेश दिए जा चुके हैं । इंजीनियरी सेवाओं पर 6 करोड़ रुपए की राशि व्यय की गई है ।

(ग) पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक, खेतड़ी ताम्र परियोजना में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 25,000 टन ताम्र धातु उत्पादित किए जाने की संभावना है ।

Conclusion of Technical Economic Co-operation Agreement with Tanzania

6164. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical economic cooperation agreement has been recently concluded with Tanzania; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An Agreement on Friendship and Technical Economic and Scientific Cooperation with Tanzania was signed on 28th January, 1966

(b) The Agreement is on general lines, to facilitate and promote technical, economic and scientific cooperation, and provides for:—

(a) exchange of personnel for training purposes in technical schools, scientific and other institutes, factories and other production centres in each country and grant of scholarships.

(b) exchange of experts' visits with a view to lecturing, instructing and acquiring expert knowledge in the other country.

(c) provision of the services of experts.

(d) exchange and giving of technical documentation and necessary equipment, including the exchange and giving of corresponding information.

(e) cooperation in scientific research work between scientific institutes and bodies of the two countries, and exchange of information, books and scientific publications.

(f) setting up of joint industrial ventures.

(g) cooperation of production enterprises in finding the most suitable technical solutions and attaining increased productivity.

रक्षा विभाग के व्यय में कटौती

6165. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या रक्षा विभाग का विचार देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने व्यय में कटौती करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 1973-74 के लिए रक्षा प्राक्कलन बनाते समय साधनों पर नियन्त्रण तथा सुरक्षा की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया था और रक्षा व्यय में और कटौती करने का तत्काल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Proposal to declare mediterranean as an area of Peace

6166. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Mr. Dzemal Bijedic and Smt. Indira Gandhi sponsored a proposal for declaring the Mediterranean an area of peace; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the declaration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposal for declaring the Mediterranean an area of peace is still in a preliminary stage. The matter is under consideration of the interested States of that area.

Persons injured and died at the time of clearing mines in Punjab Sector

6167. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been injured or have lost their lives during the time of clearing the mines near Punjab sector in the border of Pakistan after the war;

(b) how many of them are civilians and how many of them are Army personnel; and

(c) whether any compensation were given to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Sixty six Army personnel were injured and four lost their lives whilst clearing mines in the Punjab sector after the war. Army personnel injured are allowed extra pensionary benefits. The next of kin of Army

personnel who are killed in such circumstances are also allowed extra pensionary benefits. Civilians are not used for mine clearing operations.

Setting up Defence Based Industries

6168. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received by the Government regarding the setting up of Defence based industries in the border States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. We have had requests in the past from all these States.

(b) The location of Defence projects is decided in each case on full consideration of all relevant factors including strategic and techno-economic considerations of the project. Claims of all these States were duly examined while finalising the location of various defence projects.

Running of a Military Special Train between New Delhi and Jammu

6169. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has received a suggestion to persuade the Railway authorities to start a daily military special train between New Delhi and Jammu, for the convenience of the Military personnel hailing from the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was examined and was not considered practicable.

Acquisition of Chinese Gun Boats by Pakistan

6170. **SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reaction of the Government to the reported acquisition of Chinese gun-boats by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Government are aware of the situation. All possible steps are being taken in the matter.

Purchase of Harrier Fighters from U.K. by India

6171. **SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government are thinking of buying vertical take off Harrier fighters from U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No such proposal is under consideration.

Pak-Iranian Naval Cooperation in Arabian Sea

6172. **SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the Government's reaction to the reported Pak-Iranian naval co-operation in the Arabian Sea?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Government are aware of the situation. All possible steps are taken by Government for the security of country. The position is reviewed from time to time.

Comments by Ceylon Workers Congress over Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement

6173 **SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Thondaman, President of the Ceylon Workers Congress, had said that the estate labour of Indian origin in Sri Lanka have been relegated to the status of national illegitimacy by the Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement of 1964; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports wherein Mr. Thondaman, President of the Ceylon Workers Congress, is reported to have said that the stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka have been relegated to a form of national illegitimacy. He has not linked the 1964 agreement with the so called illegitimacy. As the Hon. Members are aware, the Governments of India and Sri Lanka are taking steps to end the statelessness of these persons in accordance with the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964.

Cruelty meted out to Indian Seamen in Pakistan Jails

6174. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether almost all the 79 Indian seamen released on the 10th March, 1973 and handed over to the Indian Government have complained of cruelty meted out to them in Pakistan jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): According to information available with Government, it is

understood that the 79 Indian seamen in Pakistani jails released on 10th March, 1973 were generally maltreated and in some cases were even beaten.

British nuclear submarines' right to entry into Asian ports

6175. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Statesman*, Calcutta edition, dated the 7th February, 1973, under the caption "British Nuclear Submarines—Right of Entry into Asian Ports sought"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Government of India in this matter is well known. In consonance with that policy, Government has played an active role in advocating at the Non-Aligned Conferences and the United Nations the declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The Government of India has, accordingly, drawn the attention of all countries to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2832 (XXVI) of December 16, 1971, regarding the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace which, *inter alia*, calls upon the Great Powers to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean with a view to eliminating from the Indian Ocean the disposition of nuclear weapons. The Government of India has also informed all countries that it is the Government's policy not to offer host facilities at Indian ports to foreign vessels which have nuclear weapons on board.

Production as per cent of rated capacity of Public Sector Steel Plants

6176. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1476 on the 1st March, 1973, regarding stagnation in steel production due to non-utilisation of capacity and state:

(a) the production as per cent of rated capacity of each public sector steel plant, including IISCO month by month from April, 1972 to January, 1973; and

(b) the reasons why capacity utilisation is not improving even now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The following table shows production of Steel ingots during the months, April 1972 to March, 1973, as percentage of monthly rated capacity:—

	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela	IISCO
April 72	81	48	49	41
May	74	41	53	40
June	70	38	57	28
July	87	50	63	29
August	84	38	71	47
September	80	48	71	48
October	87	48	63	52
November	80	35	71	47
December	91	38	69	53
January, 73	90	50	71	39
February, 73	88	46	68	43
March, 73	102	63	78	53

It will be noticed that there has been general improvement in capacity utilisation during the months of February (28 days) and March, 1973. Further improvement is expected in the current financial year.

Violation of Passport Regulations reported by Passport Control Authorities at Santa Cruz, Bombay

6177. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person holding a Portuguese passport is permitted to enter or leave India;

(b) whether the Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi is authorised to issue Portuguese passport to persons wishing to leave India;

(c) whether Government of India permit Indian citizens to emigrate on the basis of Portuguese passports issued in Delhi by the Brazilian Embassy; and

(d) if the answers to (a), (b) or (c) be in the negative, whether the Passport Control Authorities of Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, have reported any violation of such regulations during March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No Person holding a Portuguese Passport is permitted to enter India without a valid visa. No person holding a Portuguese passport is allowed to leave India without a departure endorsement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi is authorised to issue Portuguese passports to *bona fide* Portuguese nationals.

(c) If an Indian citizen, having renounced his Indian citizenship, acquires a Portuguese passport issued by the Brazilian Embassy, he is dealt with in accordance with the law relating to foreigners and can leave India on the strength of a departure endorsement on his passport.

(d) We have not so far received report of any violation of our regulations on the subject.

Unsatisfactory output performance of Durgapur Steel Plant

6178. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that in view of the Durgapur steel plant's unsatisfactory output performance, no further expansion of this plant is called for;

(b) if so, whether the specific steps taken to improve output have failed; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Demands of Dandakaranya Employees' Association

6179. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (Non-Gazetted) has been making repeated representations for early settlement of their long-standing demands and grievances;

(b) whether the Dandakaranya Authority is proceeding with termination of services of the work-charged staff in violation of earlier assurances;

(c) whether a number of leading official of the Employees Association have been served with transfer notices; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the junior employees of work-charged establishment have been served with retrenchment notices, but these have been stayed at present till 30th April, 1973. Efforts are being made to avoid retrenchment.

(c) According to the information received from the Dandakaranya Project Administration no leading officials of the Employees' Association namely, the President, the Vice-President, the General Secretary, the Joint Secretary and/or the Treasurer, have been served with transfer notices.

(d) Does not arise.

Wage negotiating Committee with representatives of Management and labour in B.H.E.L.

6180. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:-

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to set up a wage negotiating Committee with representatives of Management and labour in B.H.E.L.;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether Government intend to set up such mechanism in other establishments too?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) to (c). Government have accorded approval for the setting up of a bi-partite negotiating Committee for wage revision in the Heavy Electrical Undertakings. This Committee will broadly examine the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments of the employees in the BHEL and HEIL, Bhopal, also having regard to increased production and productivity and will recommend

such changes as are considered desirable and feasible taking into account the historical background, the economic conditions in the country and the implications on the rest of Industries in a developing economy like ours.

International Convention of Trade Union Rights and Liberties

6181. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the international conventions of trade union rights and trade union liberties;

(b) whether all or any part of these conventions have been ratified by India; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) There are five ILO Conventions on the subject. These are: Convention No. 11 concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers, 1921; Convention No. 84 concerning the Right of Association and the Settlement of Labour Disputes in Non-Metropolitan Territories, 1947; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, 1949; and Convention No. 135 concerning Protection and Facilities to be Afforded to Workers' Representatives in the Undertaking, 1971.

(b) and (c). Of these, Convention No. 11 has been ratified by India. Convention No. 84 relates to Non-Metropolitan Territories and is not applicable to India. Though not formally ratified, the basic principles of the other three Conventions are being generally complied with.

Manufacture of Railway wagons

(b) the annual production during the last three years?

6182. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA::

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state::

(a) the names of industries which are manufacturing Railway wagons in India; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:—

S.No.	Names of Industries which are manufacturing Railway Wagons in India	Annual Production in Nos. in terms of four wheelers		
		1970	1971	1972
1	2	3	4	5
	M/s.			
1	Arthur Butler & Co. (India) Ltd. 11, Brabourna Road, Calcutta.-1.	706	400	Closed
2	Braithwaite & Co. (I) Ltd. Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-43.	890	625	1300
3	Bridge of Roof Co. Ltd., 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	429	480	530
4	Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd., 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	209	143	100
5	Burn & Co. Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	870	238	154
6	Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd. Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	2272	1353	2040
7	Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Qutab Road, Nabikarim, New Delhi.	357	365	312
8	Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	1018	1175	226
9	Jessop & Co., Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	1049	1200	786
10	K.T. Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. Broach Street, Dana Bunder, Bombay-9.	216	140	108
11	Mckenzie's Ltd. Sevri, Bombay-1	1544	Closed	Closed
12	Modern Industries, Shahibabad, Ghaziabad.	490	255	347
13	Raymond Engg. Works Ltd., Brabourne Road, Calcutta.	Closed	Closed	Closed
14	Singh Engg. Works Ltd. G.T. Road, Kanpur (UP)	Closed	Closed	Closed
15	Southern Structural Ltd. GDR Building 19, Cathedral Road, P. B. No. 742, Madras-6.	Closed	Closed	337
16	Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Belgharia, 24 Pargana.	1939	1636	2939

Defence Production Units in the country

6183. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of defence units working in the country State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4727/73.]

Implementation of Paris Peace Treaty

6184. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P.R.G. of South Vietnam has requested the non-aligned countries to use their good offices to ensure the successful implementation of the Paris Peace Treaty;

(b) whether India has been approached by the P.R.G. in this context; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The document signed in Paris is, however, not a Treaty but an Agreement.

(c) India supports the implementation of the Agreement by all concerned.

रूस की सहायता से भिलाई तथा रुरकेला और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्रों के विकास की योजना

6185. डॉ० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस की सहायता से भारत में भिलाई, रुरकेला तथा बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्रों के विस्तार की योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) . भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का 40 लाख टन क्षमता तक विस्तार करने का कार्य पहले ही चल रहा है। इस विषय में सोवियत संगठन आवश्यक तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं। इन विस्तारों के लिए सोवियत संघ से ऋण के रूप में भी सहायता मिली है।

2. भारत सोवियत संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत पक्ष से हुई हाल की बातों के दौरान भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का 70 लाख टन और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का लगभग 100 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड की वार्षिक क्षमता तक विस्तार करने की सम्भावना को स्वीकार किया गया था। भारतीय संगठन सोवियत संगठनों की यथा आवश्यक सहायता से इन कारखानों के विस्तार हेतु तकनीकी आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करेंगे।

3. सोवियत रूस की सहायता से राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए आशय-यत्र

6186. डॉ० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार द्वारा नए उद्योगपतियों को लाइसेंस तथा आशय-यत्र जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1972-73 में ऐसे कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए; और

(ग) 1973-74 के अन्त तक कितने ट्रेक्टरों के बनने की सम्भावना है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) किंसी भी नये उद्योगपति को वर्ष 1972-73 में ट्रैक्टर बनाने हेतु कोई आशय-पत्र नहीं दिया गया है। किन्तु पहले जारी किये गये एक आशय-पत्र को इस वर्ष लाइसेंस में परिवर्तित किया गया है।

(ग) लगभग 45,000 ट्रैक्टर बनाए जायेंगे।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का विस्तार

6187. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह सिफारिश की गई है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का और अधिक विस्तार करके इसे छोटे कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर भी लागू किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको कार्य रूप देने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) जी हां। इस सम्बन्ध में एक सिफारिश संदर्श योजना विषयक समिति द्वारा, जिसने हाल ही में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, की गई है।

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने 17 मार्च, 1973 को हुई अपनी बैठक में, लगभग तीन महीने की अवधि में निगम की एक विशेष डम रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए बुलाने का निश्चय किया है। इस मामले पर निगम के विचारों को ध्यान में रख कर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए लोहे का कोटा

6188. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में साइलों और मकानों के बनाने के लिए लोहे का कोटा वहां की जनसंख्या के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना कोटा दिया गया है और क्या बिहार के लोग वर्तमान कोटे से असन्तुष्ट हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के लिए कोटे में वृद्धि करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। अब इस्पात का राज्यवार कोटा नहीं दिया जाता है। मुख्य इस्पात कारखानों से इस्पात के प्रेषणों का विनियमन इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही में इस्पात के अन्ततः उपयोग, उपलब्धि और स्पर्धी मांगों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है;

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

काठमाण्डू जाते हुए 26 भारतीयों की मृत्यु

6189. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाशिवरात्रि के अवसर पर पशुपतिनाथ के दर्शनार्थ काठमाण्डू जाते हुए मारे गये 26 भारतीयों की लाशों की पहचान इस बीच कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या और वे कहां के रहने वाले थे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 4 मार्च और 6 मार्च की दो दुर्घटनाओं में कुल मिलाकर 13 भारतीय तीर्थयात्री मरे। शवों की पहचान हो गई है।

(ख) इन दो दुर्घटनाओं में जो भारतीय तीर्थयात्री मरे, उनके नाम और पते इस प्रकार हैं :

1. कलसिया तेली (स्त्री), जिआयो ग्राम, जिला छपरा (बिहार)
2. कान्ता (स्त्री-60), देवरिया (उ० प्र०)

3. रूपतारा अबाधिया, मन्थरा गांव,
जिला छपरा (बिहार)
4. राम सेवक कुर्मी कमाना मौजा
जिला गोंडा (उ० प्र०)
5. लखपतिया अबाधिया, थाना परसा,
जिला छपरा (बिहार)
6. गणेश प्रसाद कुर्मी, भालो मलियान
ग्राम का मुखिया, थाना सगता
(रक्सौल के निकट)
7. पार्वती कुर्मी (क्रम संख्या 6 की
पत्नी)
8. कुमारी हीरामती देवी कुर्मी, क्रम
संख्या 6 की भतीजी ।
9. रामचन्द्र प्रसाद कुर्मी, क्रम संख्या 6
का दामाद ।
10. राज प्रसाद कुर्मी, क्रम संख्या 6 का
भाई ।
11. उगान कुर्मी, सरसुआ ग्राम, थाना
सगता, रक्सौल के समीप ।
12. चुनिया कुर्मी, ग्राम थाना सगता,
रक्सौल के निकट ।
13. बीरातातमा, ग्राम थाना सगता,
रक्सौल के निकट ।

**Letter of Intent issued for manufac-
ture of Tractors at Pratapgarh**

6190. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letter of intent issued for the manufacture of tractors at Pratapgarh has been converted into an industrial licence;

(b) if so, when the factory is expected to go into production;

(c) whether the company has been permitted import of tractors and parts thereof; and

(d) if so, the number of tractors to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to forecast the date when they will go into production.

(c) and (d). They have been permitted to import 500 tractors in "Semi knocked Down" condition.

**Coal Production at Singareni group of
Collieries**

6191. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to step up coal production at Singareni group of collieries in the context of increasing shortage of coal in the country; and

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration for undertaking open-cut mining to augment production and profitability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) To meet the increasing demand for the power sector and other consumer industries, the Singareni Collieries propose to increase their production from the existing level of 5.2 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes by 1978-79. For this purpose, they have already drawn up a programme of development of a number of mines. Further, with a view to increase the production from 10 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes by 1978-79, the Company is drawing up another programme of development of mines.

(b) The Company had conducted extensive studies of the deposits in Ramagundam area for open-cast mining. The preliminary Feasibility studies suggest economic viability of the project.

Small Traders affected by Take Over of Coal Mines

6192. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2000 small traders are affected by the take-over of coal mines by the Government; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Idle Capacity in Machine Tool Industry

6193. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is idle capacity in the machine tool industry to the extent of 30 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the capacity in the machine tool industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The extent of capacity utilisation in Machine Tool Industry at present is 63.5 per cent.

(b) and (c). The industry recorded a steep fall in production during the years 1967 and 1968 mainly due to the recession in the Engineering Industries. Production has gradually started picking up and it is expected that capacity utilisation to the extent of 75 per cent will be possible in the next two years. In an industry of this type, production level at 80 per cent of rated capacity is considered to be the optimum.

Review of working of Joint Negotiating Committee for Steel Industry

6194. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the the Joint Negotiating Committee for steel industry; and

(b) if so, the achievements and shortcomings of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). While no review as such of the working of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Steel Industry has been made, Government are aware of the tasks undertaken and progress made by the Committee in various directions. Apart from supervising the implementation of the wage agreement, the Committee has been devoting its attention to standardisation of scales of pay, designations and certain amenities and formulation of a scheme for regulation of contract labour. It has recently finalised the targets of production for each of the steel plants for 1973-74 fixed on the basis of joint discussion between the Management and the workers at the plant level.

Talks with Trade Unions on Industrial Relations

6195. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold another round of talks with the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations before finalising the proposed Industrial Relations Bill; and

(b) if so, when the talks are expected to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present.

Revision of Wages in Scheduled Employment

6196. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are to revise the minimum wages in scheduled employment at least once in every five years under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some States, like Maharashtra, have not revised wages in such scheduled employments in a large number of industries for the last six or seven years; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes. Under section 3(1) (b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the 'appropriate Government' is required to review at such intervals as it may think fit, such intervals not exceeding five years, the minimum rates of wages already fixed and revise them, if necessary.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to effect wage revisions wherever due.

अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण

6197. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से 18 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये सैनिक प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य होना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सशस्त्र सेनाओं में स्वैच्छिक आधार पर भर्ती सन्तोषजनक रही है। अतः देश में इस समय अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देना आवश्यक नहीं है।

देश में अवकाश प्राप्त और अवकाश प्राप्त करने वाले सैनिक कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देना

6198. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : श्री राम भगत पासवान :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय देश में 5 लाख सैनिक कर्मचारी अवकाश प्राप्त हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इनको रोजगार देने में प्राथमिकता देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे कितने बेरोजगार सैनिक कर्मचारी हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमन्, संख्या अधिक है।

(ख) भूतपूर्व कार्मिकों के शीघ्रता से पुनर्वास के लिए निम्नांकित मुख्य कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और विभागों में 30 जून, 1974 तक भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए तृतीय श्रेणी में 10 प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 20 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण करना ;

(2) आरक्षण की कुल प्रतिशतता को 45 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना।

(3) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उपक्रमों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तृतीय श्रेणी के 17½ प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी का 27½ प्रतिशत पदों का आरक्षण।

(4) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सभी वर्गों के पदों का आरक्षण।

(5) संध लोक सेवा आयोग/सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण और प्रबन्ध संस्थान द्वारा लिये जाने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में परीक्षा/आवेदन फीस की अदायगी से छूट।

(6) विभिन्न व्यवसायों और ट्रेडों में सेवामुक्तिपूर्व और पूर्व समुच्चैतर मुक्तोत्तर प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं। पाठ्यक्रम

(7) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के रोजगार की देखभाल करने के लिए रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय में एक सैल का गठन; और

(8) कुछ राज्यों में भूतपूर्व कर्मिकों को शीघ्रता से रोजगार देने के लिए विशेष सैलों का सृजन।

(ग) 31-12-1972 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के "चालू रजिस्टर" में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की राज्यवार संख्या निम्नांकित है :

राज्य/संघ शामिल क्षेत्र		संख्या
1	2	3
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	3396
2. असम	.	619
3. बिहार	.	3451

1	2	3
4. गुजरात	.	388
5. हरियाणा	.	4416
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	2928
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	.	2943
8. केरल	.	6002
9. मध्य प्रदेश	.	1691
10. महाराष्ट्र	.	5527
11. मैसूर	.	2846
12. उड़ीसा	.	1252
13. पंजाब	.	7790
14. राजस्थान	.	2448
15. तमिलनाडू	.	6541
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	8039
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	4839
18. चंडीगढ़	.	396
19. दिल्ली	.	2927
20. गोवा	.	48
21. लक्षद्वीप	.	11
22. मणिपुर	.	834
23. मेघालय	.	132
24. मिजोरम	.	204
25. पांडिचेरी	.	117
26. त्रिपुरा	.	195

जोड़ . 69980

देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए रोजगार पाना आसान कार्य नहीं है परन्तु यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक को रोजगार सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है।

Man-Days Lost in 1972 Due to Strikes and Lockouts in Mysore

6199. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days lost during 1972 due to strikes and lockouts in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the loss suffered by the State due to strikes and lockouts?

State	No. of disputes (strikes and lockouts)	Mandays lost due to these disputes.	Value of production lost (in crores of rupees.)
Mysore	97	702,739	11.69*

*Value of production lost is in respect of 68 disputes for which information is available

Reorganisation of Defence Set-up

6200. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been process of reorganisation of the defence set up with the creation of Northern Command; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Setting up of Asia-Pacific Organisation

6201. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is keen to set up an Asia-Pacific Organisation with a larger scope and size than all the existing organisations;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). According to the available provisional information, the number of mandays lost due to industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Mysore and value of production loss during 1972 was as follows:

(b) whether any proposal has been made to India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Japanese leaders have spoken in general terms about the desirability of a larger international conference to consolidate peace in Asia but there has been no specific proposal.

Amount Set Apart for S.A.I.L. for Providing Capital to its Subsidiaries

6202. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount has already been set apart for the Steel Authority of India Ltd., for providing capital to its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the break-up thereof; and

(c) how this amount would be spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 32.37 crores has been provided in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1973-74 towards further subscription of share capital to Steel Authority of India Limited for investment in its subsidiaries. Subsidiary-wise break-up of the above amount is as under:

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Hindustan Steel Limited]	22.37
2. Salem Steel Limited . . .	1.00
3. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited .	6.00
4. Bharat Coking Coal Limited	3.00
	32.37

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been made for the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of HSL, which has since been formed into a separate subsidiary of SAIL under the name of Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited.

(c) These amounts would be utilised for financing the various approved capital schemes of the subsidiaries.

Mini-Steel Plants under S.A.I.L.

6203. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring the mini-steel plants also under the Steel Authority of India Ltd.; and

(b) the reasons to decide at the beginning that the mini steel plants should not be brought under the S.A.I.L.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government have decided that SAIL will exercise proxy rights on behalf of public financial institutions in respect of the shares held by them in private sector companies in the field of iron, steel and associated input industries. The so-called mini steel plants are also included in these industries. SAIL will exercise through these rights, such authority and control in these companies as will ensure that their operations, programmes and development are conducted in accordance with the National Plan.

Subscribed and Issued Capital for Giant holding Company for Steel and Associated Industries

6204. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total subscribed and issued capital for the giant holding company for steel and associated industries by the end of March, 1973;

(b) whether the Company has been registered on Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) on 24th January, 1973;

(c) whether the shareholding of the Government in Hindustan Steel, Bharat Coking Coal, National Mineral Development Corporation would be transferred to 'SAIL'; and

(d) the name of the companies which would be brought under it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The total subscribed and issued capital of Steel Authority of India Limited as on March 31, 1973, was Rs. 12,94,41,35,000/-.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The shareholding of the Government of India in Hindustan Steel Limited has already been transferred to SAIL. Government's shareholdings

in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and in the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited are being transferred to SAIL.

(d) The following public sector undertakings will come under SAIL:

- (i) Hindustan Steel Limited
- (ii) National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
- (iii) Bharat Coking Coal Limited
- (iv) Bokaro Steel Limited
- (v) Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.
- (iv) Salem Steel Limited

Default of E.P.F. by Units in Bihar

6205. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees Provident Fund defaulting units in the State of Bihar with the names of the establishments, the names of the accused, amount due and recoverable and period involved;

(b) whether the two Jute Factories in Katihar are up-to-date in compliance; and

(c) if not, the nature of their default?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The number of defaulting units in the State of Bihar stood at 589 as on 31st December, 1972. The information in respect of names of all the defaulting establishments, the names of the accused, amount due and recoverable together with the period involved, is not available. However, a statement showing the names of 33 defaulting establishments which have failed to deposit the provident fund

contributions of Rs. 15,000 and above together with the amount in default, names of accused and the period involved as on 31st December, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4728/73].

(b) and (c). Two Jute factories in Katihar viz. M/s. R.B.H.M. Jute Mills (P) Ltd. and M/s. Katihar Jute Mills (P) Ltd. are not up-to-date in compliance and have defaulted in the payment of provident fund contributions.

E.P.F. Benefit to Employees of M/s. Champaran Sugar Co., Ltd., Barachakia, Bihar

6206. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of M/s. Champaran Sugar Company Limited, Barachakia in the State of Bihar are not getting the benefits as per provisions of the E.P.F. Act, 1952 and are not admitted to the membership of the fund because of the various tactics by the management; and

(b) whether the Assistant Commissioner or Regional Commissioner propose to pay an immediate visit for a thorough inspection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) The Provident Fund Inspector visited the factory on 27th December, 1972 but no irregularities were noticed by him in regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 or in regard to the grant of membership of the Fund to the eligible employees of the said factory.

(b) Does not arise.

**E.P.F. in M/s. G. M. Corporation
(Pvt.) Ltd., Patna**

6207. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. G. M. Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Patna was covered under E.P.F. Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder and later on the same was released from the operation of the said Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who is responsible for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) Yes.

(b) The establishment was uncovered under the orders of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, as it was not found coverable under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 under the Scheduled head "Engineering Contractors."

**E.P.A. in M/s. Roxy Cinema
Motihari, Bihar**

6208. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Roxy Cinema, Motihari in the State of Bihar was covered under the E.P.F. Act, 1952 but was subsequently released from the operation of the said Act and the Scheme on the ground that it did not attract the provisions; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the person for irregular release and whether any action to recover it has been conducted so far; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-

KATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) Yes.

(b) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner recovered the establishment on further examination as it did not employ twenty or more persons.

**Interim Report of Bhagwati
Committee**

6209. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Bhagwati Committee in its interim report on unemployment submitted to Government;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the recommendations contained therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). A copy of the interim report of the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on 24th March, 1972. A summary of the recommendations made in the Report is contained in para 90 of the report.

(c) The Inter-Ministerial Working Group which examined the interim report submitted by the Bhagwati Committee made certain suggestions regarding allocations to be made for the employment schemes in 1973-74. This has been kept in view while formulating the annual plan of 1973-74 of Central Ministries and State Government.

Blackmarketing in Coal and Steel

6210. SHRI BHOGENendra JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether unjustifiably high prices for coal and steel are being charged by traders from private and domestic consumers throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure supply at the controlled rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The position in respect of Coal and Steel is as follows:

(i) *Coal*.—There is no statutory control on coal prices since July 1967. Some traders taking undue advantage of the shortage of coal supplies in some regions due to inadequate rail transport and temporary difficulties arising out of the recent take over of the management of the non-coking coal mines by the Government did increase coal prices. Railways are making efforts to improve the wagon availability for ensuring increased coal supplies to the areas of shortage. Government are also taking steps to bring down prices by creating dumps in major cities and distribution through State administrations.

(ii) *Steel*.—Most of the steel produced is despatched to the actual consumers at regulated prices and only a small percentage of steel production is given to traders for resale purpose. There are three regulated sources for supply of steel material namely main Steel Plants, Billet Re-rollers and stockyards of the main producers and steel materials can be obtained from these sources at uniform prices all over the country.

Use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted or applied for is an offence. Action is taken whenever cases of leakage of steel given for actual use to the open market come to light.

E.P.F. Dues from Companies

6211. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Provident Fund contributions for nearly Rs. 20 crores have

not been deposited with the authorities by a number of companies; and

(b) if so, the number of those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that 7685 un-exempted establishments (inclusive of Companies) have failed to deposit the provident fund contributions (inclusive of past accumulations) to the tune of about Rs. 21.56 crores as on 30-9-1972.

भारतीय नौसैनिक बेड़े में बढ़ोतरी

6212. श्री एम० एस्० पुरती :
श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन् :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय नौसैनिक बेड़े में कुछ बढ़ोतरी की गई है ;

(ख) क्या नौसेना में कुछ बड़े अफसरों के पद भी बढ़ाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) भारतीय नौसैनिक बेड़े, विशेषतया पनडुब्बी शस्त्र तथा पनडुब्बी रोधी नौसेना एयर विंग, को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कदम उठाए गये हैं। नौसेना का विकास एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

(ख) जी हां श्रीमान।

(ग) प्रिन्सिपल स्टाफ अफसरों के दो पदों का ओहदा बढ़ाकर वाइस एडमिरल कर दिया गया है और रीयर एडमिरल पद में सहायक प्रिन्सिपल स्टाफ अफसरों के तीन पदों का सृजन किया गया है।

**Effect of shortage of Power on
production in Public Sector**

6213. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the shortage of power hit the production in the public sector units; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). Production in public sector undertakings in the States where the power cut has been as high as 75 per cent or near abouts, has suffered a severe set back. States where the extent of power-cut has been of the level of 25 per cent or less there has been a marginal dislocation of the production schedule. It has, however, not been possible to quantify the extent of loss in production due to this factor.

The Ministry of Irrigation & Power have considered the problem of power shortage at Regional Power Conferences at which recommendations have been made both for immediate measures and for taking longer term action during the Fifth Plan. The short term measures include acceleration of work on a priority basis on power projects and generating units which may have gone out of order. In some cases, attempts are being made to bridge the gap by borrowing power from nearby surplus areas. Further, The Government is also having the matter reviewed on a regular basis by a Group of Ministers constituted for this purpose. The long term measures include setting up of new projects to be commissioned in the Fifth Plan to meet the increasing power requirements of the country.

In the case of hydro-electric projects, where there is complete dependence on rainfall and storage in the reservoirs, this year's drought has caused power shortages. It is hoped that the situa-

tion in these cases will improve with the next monsoon.

**बिहार में इस्पात नियंत्रक का कार्यालय
खोलने का प्रस्ताव**

6214. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादक राज्य बिहार में इस्पात नियंत्रक का कोई कार्यालय नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके कार्यालय उक्त राज्य में कब खोले जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री मुखेश प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कानपुर और हैदराबाद में जहाँ इस्पात की खपत अधिक है लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोले गये हैं । ये कार्यालय क्षेत्रीय आधार पर खोले गये हैं और इनका काम इस्पात के दुरुपयोग विशेषतया, वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं, जिनको इस्पात का आवंटन किया गया हो, द्वारा इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकना है । बिहार राज्य क्षेत्रीय लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक, कानपुर के क्षेत्राधिकार में है । फिलहाल प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग कार्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

मुख्य इस्पात कारखानों के (बिहार राज्य में स्थित कारखाने भी शामिल हैं) कार्यकरण की देखभाल स्वयं इस्पात नियंत्रक के मुख्य कार्यालय द्वारा की जाती है ।

**Manufacture of D. 50-15A, Komatsu
and Hanomag-K-7 Crawler Tractors**

6215. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of D. 50-15A Komatsu and Hanomag K-7 Crawler tractors

respectively based on which SKD/CKD packs were allowed to two public sector units undertaking the manufacture of these machines;

(b) the number of engines allowed in each case; and

(c) the extent of deletions in each lot by either of the units, excluding the prices of dozer blades and how these deletions compare with the relevant licencing conditions imposed on these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The CIF price of complete Crawler Tractor model D 50-15A Komatsu is Rs. 93,800 and that of model Hanomag K-7 Rs. 1,70,000.

(b) 282 of Komatsu and 60 engines of Hanomag crawler tractors were allowed to be imported with SKD/CKD packs in the initial stages of manufacture.

(c) The required information is given as under:—

Model of crawler tractor	Deletion achieved	Lot Not
Komatsu D 50-15A	67%	I
	70%	II
	69·12%	III
	72%	IV
Hanomag K-7	26%	I
	58%	II

The extent of deletions achieved is in accordance with the manufacturing programme approved by Government.

Inflated price on Komatsu Crawler Tractors

8216. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Commercial Manager of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Japanese Liaison Officer representing the foreign suppliers and manufacturers of

Komatsu Crawler Tractors had colluded in furnishing inflated price in foreign exchange to D.G.S. & D.;

(b) whether on discovery of the above facts by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Commercial Manager resigned his post and the Japanese Liaison Officer committed suicide; and

(c) the extent by which the prices thus artificially inflated by the above-mentioned officers affected the consumer interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Bharat Earth Movers Limited have not so far submitted any quotation to the DG-S&D for the import of Crawler Tractors. However, during discussions with the DG S&D and the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture in the year 1969 in respect of the price quoted by Bharat Earth Movers Limited for the indigenously produced D50-A15 type Crawler Tractors, the Company had, for the purposes of comparison, given an indication of the FOB price of such Crawler Tractors to the DG S&D. According to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the FOB Komatsu price of the D50-A15 Crawler Tractor then indicated by Bharat Earth Movers Limited was on the high side. However, the FOB price indicated by BEML was based on the information in this respect furnished by the local Komatsu Office. As BEML had at that time no regular distributorship or agency arrangement with Messrs. Komatsu, the price list for this equipment was not available to the Company. In any case, there was no proposal to import any Crawler Tractor from M/s. Komatsu at the above-mentioned FOB price and neither M/s. Komatsu nor Messrs BEML sought or received any benefit as a result of the indication of the FOB price as above. Therefore, the question of any collusion or prejudicial effect on the consumer interest does not arise.

2. The price of the indigenously produced D50-A15 Crawler Tractors quoted by BEML was based on the Company's cost of production and was not related to the FOB price of such Crawler Tractors. However, since the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was still not satisfied and considered BEML's price to be on the high side, the Company has, as a result of persuasion by Government, agreed to a Cost Study by the Bureau of Public Enterprises of its price for the D50-A15 Crawler Tractors and this Study is at present in progress.

3. We have no evidence to suggest that the resignation of the General Manager (Commercial) of BEML in 1971 and the reported suicide of the Komatsu representative with the above-mentioned issues have any link up.

Strike in J.K. Jute Mills Ltd., Kanpur

6217. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike in J.K. Jute Mills Ltd., Kanpur is still continuing;

(b) whether any reply has been received from the State Labour Minister; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The dispute falls within the purview of the State Government who have, however, sent us the facts relating to the dispute.

Foreign Agreements Committee re : Manufacture of Tractors and Power Tillers

6218. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Foreign Agreement Committee was held on the 9th September, 1968 to consider the collaboration cases of tractor and power tillers to be manufactured in the country; and

(b) if so, the make/model of tractors considered in this meeting indicating *inter alia* the horse-power in each case, as mentioned in the Agenda Notes circulated for this meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following collaboration proposals for tractors were considered at the Foreign Agreement Committee meeting held on the 9th September, 1968:—

(i) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.—Bulgarian 13 HP.

(ii) M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (Now M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd., New Delhi).—DT-14B (14 or 20HP).

(iii) M/s. Escorts Tractors Ford Ltd., Faridabad (46 HP).

Representation from M.P.s regarding functioning of Sainik Schools

6219. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from some Members of Parliament regarding the functioning of the Sainik Schools in India; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirteen MPs had suggested the constitution of a Parliamentary Com-

mittee to look into the affairs of Sainik Schools. The Hon'ble Members felt that the conditions of service of the staff required revision and the schools should not be controlled by Service officers.

Government consider that since the objective of these schools is to train potential officers for Armed Forces, the association of experienced Service officers with the Sainik Schools is essential. The terms and conditions of service of teachers and other staff in these schools are similar to those obtaining in good Public Schools.

The desirability of reviewing the performance of Sainik Schools has been engaging the attention of the Government. A high powered Committee consisting of distinguished educationists, representatives of Ministries of Defence, Education and Finance and some State Governments is expected to start functioning shortly. Therefore it does not seem necessary to appoint a Parliamentary Committee for this purpose.

Change in Structure of Sainik School Administration

6220. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about any change in the structure of Sainik School Administration so as to increase the utility of the education in these schools; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A High Power Committee has already been constituted, with wide terms of reference to review basic objectives, performance and functioning of Sainik Schools. This Committee, which will be meeting shortly, will examine all aspects of the administration of the Sainik Schools. On receipt of the recommendations of the Committee Government will initiate necessary action.

बिहार के गिरीडीह जिले में टिसरी सब-डिवीजन की अभ्रक खानों में मजदूरों की मृत्यु

6221. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गिरीडीह जिले में टिसरी सब-डिवीजन की अभ्रक खानों में अक्टूबर, 1972 से पहली मार्च, 1973 तक हुई दुर्घटनाओं में पांच मजदूरों की अकाल मृत्यु हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन अभ्रक खानों में उक्त दुर्घटनाएं घटी हैं उनके तथा मृतकों के नाम क्या हैं और इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार उनके विरुद्ध कब तक कार्यवाही करने का है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ). रेड़ी अभ्रक खान और रेडीयातारी अभ्रक खान में हुई दो दुर्घटनाएं छोड़ी हुई खानों में हुई हैं, दुर्घटनाएं जिनके बारे में यह अभिकथित है कि स्थानीय ग्रामवासियों द्वारा अनधिकृत कार्य हो रहा था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाएं हुई । चूंकि दुर्घटनाओं में अनधिकृत व्यक्ति अन्तर्गस्त थे और वे मारे गये इसलिए उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठा तीसरी दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और जांच रिपोर्ट के परिणामों के आधार पर यथोचित कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

विवरण

(ख) खान का नाम	दुर्घटना की तारीख	दुर्घटना का कारण	मारे गये व्यक्तियों का नाम
1. मसर्स गावन माइका माइनिंग क० लि० की रेड़ी माइका माइन .	1-10-72	गैसों से दम घुटना	1. केदार पांडे 2. हेमराज रबीदास
2. मैसर्स गावन माइका माइनिंग क० लि० की रेड़ियातारी माइका माइन	29-1-73	दीवार का गिरना	1. कुलोसाग्रो 2. बदरी गोप
3. मैसर्स सिंगों माइका माइनिंग क० लि० की मुराली पहाड़ी .	1-3-73	छत का गिरना	चेतन तूरी ।

लपंगा कोलियरी के सरकार के हाथ में आने के बाद उसके मजदूरों को काम से हटाना

6222. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में लपंगा कोलियरी के सरकार के हाथ में आने के बाद उसके प्रबन्धक बोर्ड ने उसमें काम करने वाले 95 प्रतिशत मजदूरों को काम से निकाल कर नए मजदूरों की भर्ती की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) लपंगा कोलियरी में काम कर रहे मजदूरों की सेवा-अवधि क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से

(ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और संभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Setting up of Slag Granulation Plant near Bokaro by Bihar Government

6223. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government propose to set up a slag granulation plant near Bokaro;

(b) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant has agreed to supply Slag required by the proposed plant; and

(c) if so, the quantity and value of slag to be supplied by the Bokaro Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh had shown interest in setting up facilities to granulate the slag arisings from the Bokaro Steel Plant for manufacture of cement. However, the Board of Directors of Bokaro Steel Ltd. have recently decided to set up their own slag granulation Plant at Bokaro. After the setting up of the Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant would supply granulated lag to various customers including Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Import Contents of Warships built at Mazagon Dock Limited

6224. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the import contents of warships built at Mazagon Dock, Bombay;

(b) what steps have been taken to eliminate these import contents completely; and

(c) how long it will take to achieve this aim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The major activity of Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay in the field of warship construction at present relates to the Leander Class Frigates. Import content of the Frigates currently being built by Mazagon Dock Ltd. is approximately 45 per cent.

(b) and (c). Constant efforts are being made to increase the indigenous content of the frigates. Two Directorates, viz. a Directorate of Warship Projects and a Directorate of Production and Inspection (Naval) have been set up under the Department of Defence Production with a view to assist in maximum indigenisation of the various items of machinery/equipment for the Warships to be built in India. With the help of these agencies, indigenous manufacture of a number of major items including Main Boilers, Main Turbines and Main Gearing, etc., required for the Frigates, has been successfully established in the country. Indigenous production of sophisticated radar and fire control equipment for fitment on these Frigates has also commenced and considerable progress has also been achieved in the indigenous manufacture of auxiliary and electrical machinery.

While the progress towards indigenisation is expected to improve in the coming years, it may not be possible to achieve cent per cent indigenisation in view of the changing requirements of weaponry and equipment due to advances in technology and also because in the case of some of the items, indigenisation would not be economical due to very limited requirements.

Literary and Academic Publications to Jawans and Officers of Indian Army

6225. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jawans and officers of the Indian Army are not receiving literary and academic publications suitable to them as their counterparts in other countries are;

(b) whether Government are considering a scheme for publication of selected books on selected subjects for sale among jawans and officers of the Indian Army at concessional rates and suitably edited for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the basic features of such scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. Adequate arrangements exist for the purchase of literary and academic publications considered suitable for jawans and officers which are placed in their recreation rooms and libraries for being studied by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Education of Labour for Healthy Labour-Employer Relations

6226. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up measures to educate various categories of labour for a healthy growth of labour-employer relation and trade unionism; if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether Government are considering measures for ensuring safeguards against destructive elements entering the labour world; and

(c) if so, the basic features of such measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). A countrywide programme of Workers' Education is in operation since 1958. The Scheme aims at creating a well informed and responsible labour force capable of organising and running the trade unions on sound lines. Under the Scheme, instruction is provided in topics like trade union philosophy, trade union organisation, union-management relations, labour legislation, collective bargaining and other matters of labour interest.

Measures to Supply C.I. Sheets and Iron rods to difficult Areas

6227. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that far flung areas like Manipur are facing great difficulty owing to high prices of C.I. sheets and iron rods caused by non-reaching of their due quotas in time;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to remove the said difficulty; and

(c) whether Government are considering special measures in the matters of wagon allotment and release of quotas for these difficult areas; if so, the broad outlines of the measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no state-wise quota now for iron and steel materials. Despatches now take place in accordance with the decisions of the Steel Priority Committee, who allot priority, taking into consideration the end-use for which the material is required, the availability of the category, other competing demands, etc.

(c) No complaints have been received in recent months by the Ministry of Railways about inadequate movement of iron and steel from steel plants to Manipur due either to inadequate wagon availability or any operational restrictions in movements.

Raising of Manipur Regiment

6228. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the raising of Regiment to be named as Manipur Regiment; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Army Act Applicability

6229. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army Act is applicable in respect of the employees serving in Nos. 1, 2, 3 Field Ordnance Depots and Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 28th November, 1962.

Indefinite Hunger Strike by Military Engineering Service Employees at Pathankot

6230. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was fifty-two days long relay and indefinite hunger strike observed by the MES employees at Pathankot in September?

October, 1972; if so, which was the trade union and to whom affiliated and what were the demands;

(b) whether as a consequence of the above hunger strike all the casual employees having 180 days continuous service at their credit in MES within North and Western Commands were regularised but nearly 400 casual workers of MES at Pathankot are still not regularised; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A relay hunger strike was observed with effect from 6th September, 1972 by an unrecognised trade union called the Western Command MES Employees Union, in support of the following demands:—

(i) protection from transfer of office-bearers of the Union; and

(ii) conversion of casual employees into temporary ones.

(b) and (c). Action has already been taken by the concerned authorities to absorb as many casual persons as possible, as temporary employees, to the extent vacancies are available in the Unit at Pathankot.

Implementation of C.H.S. Rules in H.E.C., Ranchi

6232. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi had come to an agreement with Indian Medical Association, Jagannathpur Branch to regularise pay, promotion and other service conditions in line with those obtaining in Central Health Service;

(b) if so, when the agreement was entered into and whether prospective and late implementation imposed heavy losses upon the medical officers; and

(c) whether C.H.S. Rules are being implemented in letter and spirit by Management of H.E.C. Ltd., today in respect of pay promotion and other benefits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The C.H.S. Rules have not been made applicable to the Medical Organisation of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

Agricultural Aircraft Manufactured by HAL

6233. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural aircraft that have so far been manufactured by HAL, Bangalore;

(b) the foreign exchange component involved in the production of each such aircraft;

(c) the production rate per annum of such aircrafts; and

(d) the total cost in Indian currency of one such aircraft, including the foreign exchange components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDAYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two prototypes of the agricultural aircraft BASANT have so far been built by HAL, Bangalore Division and flight development trials are nearing completion.

(b) Rs. 2.5 lakhs per aircraft excluding back-up spares.

(c) The planned programme for the manufacture of this aircraft is as follows:—

1973—74		8
1974—75		20
1975—76		40
1976—77 onwards		60

(d) The estimated cost per aircraft is Rs. 6.9 lakhs on the basis of present indications. A firm estimate will however be available when regular production commences.

Plots available for Allotment to East Pak Refugees in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

6234. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 residential plots are still available for allotment to eligible displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have finalised the scheme for construction of multi-storeyed buildings on 55 large sized plots in the above rehabilitation colony; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider the desirability of issuing a fresh press note for further allotment within a reasonable time?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) 55 plots in 233 Sq. Yards Category and 2 plots in 160 Sq. Yards Category are now available for allotment. Another 154 plots in 160 Sq. Yards Category could not be developed as yet due to encroachments and litigation. It may be possible to develop some of these plots only.

(b) The details of the scheme are under examination in consultation with the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) A Press Note will be issued as soon as the scheme is finalised.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान विस्थापित कालोनी, कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली में भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापितों को अलाट किये गये प्लाट

6235. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली के निकट स्थित पूर्वी पाकिस्तान विस्थापित कालोनी में, दिल्ली में रहने वाले भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के कुल कितने विस्थापित को अब तक प्लाट अलाट किए गए हैं ;

(ख) उक्त कालोनी में जिन्हें प्लाट अलाट किए गए हैं उनके प्लाट-वार नाम और पतों सहित अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में उक्त कालोनी में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अन्य विस्थापितों को और प्लाट अलाट करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) 1813 (एक हजार आठ सौ तेरह) ।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और बाद में सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) और (घ). शेष प्लाट उचित पद्धति से भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए उन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अलाट किए जाएंगे जिन्होंने विभाग के प्रेस नोटों के प्रत्युत्तर में अनुरोध किया था और जिन्हें इसके लिए पात्र घोषित किया गया है या पात्र पाया गया है । यह भी इस शर्त पर किया जाएगा कि उस वर्ग में प्लाट उपलब्ध हों जिस वर्ग में वे आते हों ।

इसके अलावा सामूहिक आवास के आधार पर पात्र व्यक्तियों को अलाट करने के लिए बड़े आकार के 55 प्लॉट हैं। इस योजना के विवरणों की दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सलाह से जांच की जा रही है। जैसे ही योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा एक प्रेस नोट जारी कर दिया जाएगा।

Recognition of Trade Unions of Workers in Public Undertakings

6236. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Trade Unions of Workers in various public undertakings which have got the recognition in the last three months;

(b) their affiliations with various political parties; and

(c) whether there is any new criteria for giving recognitions to various Trade Unions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Two Unions, affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress, and functioning in the Public undertakings in the Central sphere were recognised on the basis of the verification of membership conducted under the Code of Discipline, during January to March 1973.

(c) No, Sir.

Advance for drought to Employees of Bhilai Steel Plant

6237. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant employees coming from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal were given Rs. 500 each as advance for drought in their respective States; and

(b) if so, the reasons for denying this facility to employees coming from Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No such advance has been given to any employee this year, i.e., 1972-73. The reference is probably to an advance given in 1967 to non-executive employees of HSL, including Bhilai Steel Plant, coming from the drought affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This advance was equivalent to three months' basic pay subject to a limit of Rs. 500. No such advance was given to employees from West Bengal.

(b) As no advance by way of drought relief has been given to any employee of HSL now, there is no question of employees from any State being denied a facility given to others.

Permanent Employees Working in Bhilai Steel Plant

6238. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent employees working in the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) the number of Officers and others;

(c) how many employees were recruited. State-wise, category-wise since its inception each year; and

(d) the yearly amount spent on casual workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The total number of permanent employees in the Bhilai Steel Plant as on March 1, 1973, was 44,850—of which 2,518 were Officers and 42,132 were other employees.

(c) Statistics of employment by place of birth or residence are not maintained by the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(d) During the year 1972-73 (up to 28th February, 1973) the total amount spent on casual workers was Rs. 40,87,652.58.

Co-operative Farming Society formed by Officers of Bhilai Steel Plant

6239. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers of Bhilai Steel Plant have ever formed a co-operative farming society;

(b) if so, how many acres of land was under the farm; and

(c) whether fencing, ploughing, and other maintenance of the farm are done by Bhilai Steel Plant and yet the same is running at a loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Initially, 21 cooperative farming societies were constituted by the officers and workers of the various departments of Bhilai Steel Plant. Of these, 11 societies are functioning at present.

(b) 1,599 acres.

(c) In the initial stages, levelling and fencing of land of the societies was done by the plant management. Neither maintenance nor ploughing of the farms was done by the management. All the societies are not running at a loss. Out of the 11 functioning societies, four are working satisfactorily. Losses are mainly due to paucity of rains and inadequate supply of water.

Ratings of Hydro and Steam Generating sets manufactured by H.E.L. and B.H.E.L.

6240. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ratings of Hydro and Steam Generating sets manufac-

tured by the H.E.L. and B.H.E.L. so far; and

(b) the respective dates of their commission, load taken as percentage of ratings, and the idle periods of each Unit due to break-down and maintenance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). A tabular statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4729/73].

Schedule for Commencement/Completion and Commissioning of various projects under Ministry of Heavy Industry

6241. SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the original time schedule for Commencement/Completion and Commissioning of each project/plant undertaken by each company/undertaking either fully or partly Government owned under the charge of the Ministry of Heavy Industry; and

(b) the original time schedule for commencement, completion and commissioning of each separate unit in each such project or plant if such commencement /completion/ commissioning was scheduled to be done unit by unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Workers Laid off in Singareni Collieries

6242. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in some of the mines of the Singareni Colli-

ries in Andhra Pradesh have been laid off; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. had laid off from 10th March 1973 to 30th March 1973 about 20,000 workmen employed in their coal mines, as about 900 mining staff (Overmen, Sirdars and Shot Firers) had gone on strike from 10th March, 1973 to 20th March, 1973.

Damage to Indian Mission at Phnom Penh in Raid by an Unidentified Plane

6243. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any staff of the Indian Mission at Phnom Penh was killed or injured during the recent raid by an unidentified plane on the Presidential Palace at Cambodia;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the damage suffered by the Indian Mission thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cracks appeared in the walls and ceilings of the house of our Charged Affaires. Some doors and windows were also damaged.

Compulsory Insurance for Workers in Hazardous Jobs

6244. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Govern-

ment for providing compulsory insurance cover to all workers or atleast to those workmen engaged in hazardous jobs; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to take a final decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 already provides for compulsory insurance against employment injury for a large number of workers employed in perennial factories, employing 20 or more persons and using power. The question of further extension of the provisions of the Act to additional categories of establishments, including smaller factories, shops and commercial establishment, mines and plantations is under consideration. As for the workers employed in factories and other establishments, which are not covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, but are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, a proposal for introducing compulsory insurance of employer's liability under the Act is under consideration. Government have also introduced from 1st March, 1971. Family Pension Schemes for members of the Employees' Provident Fund providing for the grant of Family Pension and Assurance Benefit to families in case of death of the member while in service.

कोटा गार्ड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में गोली लगने से एक स्त्री का जखमी होना

6245. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेशन के निकट स्थित कोटा गार्ड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में गोली चलाना सीखते समय चलाई गई गोली से फरवरी, 1973 में तीरथ गांव की एक स्त्री जखमी हो गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). यह बताया गया है कि कोटा में दुदुवाड़ा रेंज में सेना द्वारा किए जाने वाले फायरिंग अभ्यास के दौरान बूढ़ी जिले से संबंधित एक स्त्री 2 मार्च 73 को घायल हो गई थी । फायरिंग तभी शुरू की गई थी जबकि रेंज पुलिस द्वारा खाली करवा दी गई और इस आशय का प्रमाण पत्र दिया गया था । एक जांच अदालत के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं । अदालत के निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् ही दुर्घटना के कारणों के संबंध में जाना जा सकता है ।

Import of Air Crash Tenders by Defence Institute of Fire Research

6246. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD: will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Crash Tenders imported during the last two years by the Defence Institute of Fire Research;

(b) the basis of distribution to various States and Union Territories; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to modify the old crash tenders and to stop the import and to develop the same indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Air Crash tender has been imported by the Defence Institute of Fire Research during the last two years.

(b) Defence Institute of Fire Research is not responsible for distribution of Air Crash tenders to States/ Union Territories.

(c) The existing crash tenders with IAF have been modified to the extent possible and are currently in use. The project for indigenous development of crash tenders for the Air Force has

been taken in hand and is nearing completion. In so far as the air crash tenders for the Civil Aviation are concerned, the vehicles are being developed by the Director General, Civil Aviation and the Defence Institute of Fire Research in mutual consultation.

Expenditure Incurred on Import of Foam Compound for Extinguishing Fire

6247. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by his Ministry for the import of Foam Compound for extinguishing fire during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make the Foam Compound and light water indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Foam Compound has been imported for extinguishing fire during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. However, about 430 litres of Foam Compound was imported during the above period for trials and evaluation and the expenditure involved was about Rs. 6,500.

(b) Protein Foam Compound is already being manufactured indigenously. Steps have been taken to develop Fluoro Protein Foam Compound. Studies are being carried out for feasibility of the development of light water (Synthetic Fluoro Compound).

Setting up of Commonwealth of Asian Nations

6248. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether* proposals for a commonwealth of Asian Nations have been made recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of setting up such a Commonwealth of Asian Nations; and

(c) the reaction of Malaysia and other South East Asian countries to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

खेतड़ी ताँबा खानों में उत्पादन में प्रगति

6249. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी ताँबा खान में वर्ष 1970 से अब तक उत्पादन में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह प्रगति बहुत धीमी और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) खेतड़ी ताम्र परियोजना की खानों में ताम्र अयस्क का नियमित उत्पादन अभी आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है । तथापि, खान विकासीय मंत्रियाओं के प्रासंग में ताम्र अयस्क का कुल उत्पादन प्राप्त किया जा रहा है । 1970 से लगभग 2,75,000 टन विकासीय अयस्क, उत्पादित और स्टॉक में एकत्रित किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported brutal killing of three workers at East Basuria Colliery quarters near Dhanbad .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported brutal killing of workers at the East Basuria Colliery quarters near Dhanbad on 2nd April, 1973, by a gang of armed goondas."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): On April 2nd, 1973, at about 9.00 hours, a group of persons armed with fire arms like guns, rifles and country bombs attacked Dhowrah No. 4 of East Basuria Colliery now under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited as Custodian consequent on the take over of non-coking coal mines by the Government on 31st January, 1973. The Government of Bihar have reported that 22 gun shots and bullet marks have been found on the outer walls of different quarters. At the place of occurrence about 22 empty cartridges, one live cartridge, two live bombs and one misfired bomb were recovered.

After the attack, one dead body with gun shot wounds was found at the spot. The name of the deceased is Thami Mandal. Another dead body stated to be that of a worker called Kadir Mian was reportedly taken away by the attacking party. According to the Government of Bihar fourteen persons received gun-shot and rifle shot injuries of whom three were in serious condition. One of these, called Jagdish Mandal, is reported to have expired.

It is understood that the police has registered cases under Sections 147/148/149/302/307 IPC for rioting with murder and attempted murder, under

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramanglam.]

Section 25 of the Arms Act and Section 5 of the Explosive Act. They had, by the evening of the 3rd instant arrested about 24 persons and also seized one of the cars alleged to have been used in the commission of the offence. Processes for arrest of those absconding are being executed. Reinforcements have been sent and patrolling in the area has been introduced.

At the time of occurrence of the offence, a party of the Central Industrial Security Force was camping in the area. Since they did not offer resistance, the Deputy Inspector General of Police Central Industrial Security Force has suspended the entire unit of CISF men.

The local manager of the colliery, Shri Kang and the Assistant Labour Officer, Shri A. P. Singh, who were also named as accused, are reportedly absconding. The Bihar Government have reported that the offence took place in collusion with the local management of the colliery. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited has suspended from service, pending enquiry, the Manager of the colliery, the Assistant Labour Officer and a supervisor named Ramchandra Singh. Bharat Coking Coal Limited is taking appropriate action against some other employees who have been named as accused.

That detailed reasons for the incident are being looked into. However, it may be mentioned that this locality is said to have an old history of inter-union rivalry.

I like to express my sincere condolences to the families of the unfortunate victims of the incident. All steps necessary to restore normal working conditions and security of life and property in the area will be taken and for this purpose full cooperation will be maintained with the State Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was rather a ghastly murder, a cold-blooded murder, that

Colliery (C.A.)

took place in this particular incident. No doubt, some steps have been taken; the Manager has been suspended and the Central Industrial Security Force men there have also been suspended.

But, Sir, this incident is not an isolated incident. The same nature of incident is taking place under the direct patronage of the ruling Party/ by the INTUC gangsters and goondas all over the industrial areas of West Bengal and specially in the coal belt of Asansol, Jharia and Dhanbad. This is a naked example.

In broad day light, at 09-00 hrs., in the morning, goondas in two or three cars reached the spot, first pulled down and tore away the CITU flag that was there in the football ground and then attacked Dhowrah, about which the statement mentions, for nearly 30 minutes! And action was taken only after 24 hours! May I know whether it will be quite correct on my part to conclude from this that there was collusion between the police, and the INTUC goondas, and if so, whether the Government will institute an inquiry into this matter? I want to know why there was this long gap. More than 24 hours were taken to arrest these goondas. The Manager is absconding as it appears from the statement. What is this? Can a colliery manager, after doing all this mischief, abscond for more than two days? Then, what Government is functioning there. I do not know. The Minister will kindly reply to that.

It was also a practice that, by keeping a large number of contract labourers, the labour relations in the colliery belts were always being utilised in favour or in the interest of coal mine owners. Those who have some experience of the coal belts know that the thana officers, the police officers, were regularly on the pay-rolls of coal mine owners. The same practice is still continuing, and it is a blatant example of the collusion of the police and the goondas who belong to INTUC.. (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: As you use these words, sometimes I find it very difficult to help you when you object to such words being used by others.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Here is the *Times of India* which says that 25 INTUC men were held.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Then say 'men' and not 'goondas'. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for the Chair to control.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I can manage myself if those people stand and speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Not a question of your managing, it is a question of the dignity of the House.... (Interruptions) No, please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I expect that it has been brought to the notice of Mr. Kumaramangalam who is the employing Minister of big industrial undertaking in the public sector—the report by the International Labour Organisation, which I want to mention—only the relevant portion.

Considering a series of such complaints from March 22, onwards by the CITU, United Trade Unions Congress and the Calcutta State Transport Employees' Union, the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO observed in its 136th report:

"The Committee takes the view that the situation involving the large number of unions affiliated to the complainant organization was of a sufficiently serious nature, involving not only physical violence and destruction of property but also the severe restriction of the free exercise of trade union rights as to warrant stringent measures being taken by the authorities to restore a normal situation."

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): You must know the jurisdiction of the ILO.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

You kindly consult your own dictionary. Again in para 66, the Committee recorded:

"It would appear, however, from the detailed information supplied by the complainants that although the authorities were aware of the frequency and gravity of the attacks on members of the CITU-affiliated organizations, on the property of these organisations, intervention on the part of the authorities was often inadequate to ensure protection of trade union rights."

May I know from the Minister whether the situation demands serious attention of the authority after the report of the I.L.O.P.? I think Dr. Ranen Sen and Mr. S. M. Banerjee would also corroborate that the same method of gangsterism is now being applied against the Unions that are led by them. I know particularly in the IOC Union of which Dr. Ranen Sen is the President, regular gangsterism and goondaism are being indulged in by the INTUC.

My question to the Minister, who poses himself to be very serious and progressive, is what positive action the Government purpose to take so that the trade union rights are really protected and the workers both of the collieries and other units exercise and enjoy the freedom at least to be a member of any union they like and that all legally constituted unions are allowed to function properly and that there is no further goondaism and attack and forcible occupation of trade union office and the practice of not allowing the trade union leaders to report to duty, as it is happening in his jurisdiction in the Durgapur Steel Plant? In this connection I will ask the Minister also to reply—it is also a case of inter-union rivalry—whether it is not a fact that the situation reached a new peak in the Durgapur area where two groups belonging to the same Congress Party are fighting each other causing disruption of production.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

The Durgapur Steel Plant Management has referred this matter to the West Bengal Government and to Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam for taking immediate steps in the matter. Nehru Forum Members call him as ex-communist party member; I do not have any complaint against him, but some may call him a renegade. I request him to give factual reply to all my questions.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What relevancy has his statement got with the Calling Attention Motion? It is just possible that your men may be ruling the goondalism there.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is an unfortunate incident. The hon. Member is not correct when he said that police came on the scene long afterwards. The police came soon after the incident and the incident itself lasted for a very short time. This is the information I have got. I am reading from the actual statement which I have got. This is to the effect that 'as the above occurrence took place suddenly and lasted for a very short time, by the time the police arrived, they fled away'. So far as absconding is concerned, the hon. Member knows that if anybody wants to abscond, he can abscond for some time and so let us not make too much of it. The seriousness with which the Government looks upon this can be seen by the speed with which action has been taken against persons responsible.

I am not aware of the contents of the report from which he quoted extensively. If he would be good enough to supply me a copy of it, I will get it examined and see what action can be taken in the matter.

Then, so far as Bharat Coking Coal is concerned, the Ministry of Mines are certainly not taking any partial attitude at all towards any union. I should have thought that the hon. Member with all his historical outlook and his study of the science of

politics would have appreciated that whenever there is a forward movement to restructure society resistance is always offered by some backward-looking people and this is an instance of that character. The very fact that proper action has been taken shows that we are not prepared to tolerate this type of resistance, and we will deal with it firmly. And, so far as inter-union rivalry is concerned, I don't think it is possible or helpful to go into that at this stage. He made some irrelevant remarks about Durgapur which he can put before me at the proper time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, from the statement placed here by the Minister it is not clear who are forces behind these acts of murderous gangsterism. Thirty-four persons have been arrested but what is their colour and what is the purpose behind this? Nothing is mentioned. But it is evident that the management is involved in this. Some friends have taken exception to the term 'goonda' but I am reading from what has appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:

"Three persons were killed and 14 injured when about 20 persons, all alleged to be hired goondas of a contractor-cum-labour leader, raided workers quarters at East Basuria Colliery of the Coal Mines Authority, a Government of India enterprise this morning and started indiscriminately firing on workers."

This is the report which has appeared in the Press. Hired goondas are being used to serve the purpose of these miscreants.

According to Shri S. K. Bakshi, General Secretary, Koyla Kamgar Union, the contract system was prevailing in the colliery even after the takeover by the Government. He also stated that the contractor had managed to get entry of about 300 men at the time of changeover of hands and was trying to replace old workers by his new recruits. This had caused great

resentment among the workers. Generally, the workers' resentment was perfectly justified and CITU probably took up the cause of the workers as opposed to the men of the contractor. That is why the attack concentrated on the CITU Union. According to police and eye-witness accounts the raiders tore up the hoisted flag at the Union office and proceeded towards the workers' quarters. They also threw about half a dozen bombs and fired gun shots. The police later recovered some used bombs and a couple of live bombs.

In the FIR lodged with the police the names of the colliery manager and the contractor-cum-labour leader have been mentioned. I want to know the name of this contractor-cum-labour leader from the Minister. This type of labour leaders are being encouraged by the management. They want to set-up stooge unions under INTUC with this type of people. This is the report which has appeared in the paper:

"The contractor-cum-labour leader besides other persons participated. The raiders continued their operations and escaped before the police could arrive and the Union leader has complained that the security force of the coal mines authority refused to protect when the workmen even approached them, on the plea that their commander was away."

So, this is a total conspiracy. It is not an isolated thing. In the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* the three names have already appeared of the persons who have already been killed.

But one name is not mentioned in the statement. The victims are Kadar Mian, Thami Mandal—he has been taken away by the gangsters; the body has not yet been recovered—and Samar Mian. Samar Main is not mentioned in the statement. Another person has succumbed to injuries in the hospital; the condition of three other persons is very serious. So they may also succumb any time.

I have received a telegram from the Secretary of the Union which says:

"Brutal firing by Manager and goondas in East Basuria colliery Dhanbad on second April on peaceful workmen. Four shot dead."

If that name is added to your statement, the figure becomes four—

"Several missing. Fourteen hospitalised with serious injuries."

He must inquire how many are missing and what has happened to them. This is the position in the colliery.

The facts admitted by the Minister in his statement reveal a serious situation in the Dhanbad colliery area where there is no administration and no rule and this happened in broad daylight. It is also stated that section 144 was in force before this action took place. Despite that and in the presence of the CISF men, these gangsters with arms at the instance of the Manager attacked Dhaura, and 22 bullets were fired. This is the statement of the Minister also. So, you can understand how serious is the situation there. This is not an isolated thing.

I will refer to one thing which I heard from some of the leaders of the colliery union when I visited Madhya Pradesh in January last. I was told by CITU union leaders in Banki Mongra that they got information through the local police privately; the police had warned them that the local management in Banki Mongra, an NCDC colliery, was employing anti-social elements and goondas to murder union leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a call attention motion. Be brief.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is a serious matter. I am drawing the Minister's attention to the attitude of the management who are employing goondas to murder trade union leaders. If this becomes the attitude

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]
of the NCDC management, it is quite clear that they are not prepared to tolerate any union.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: It is a very unfair remarks.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is the report I personally heard in Madhya Pradesh from our trade union leaders who had been warned by the local police privately they stated this to me; it is not second-hand information.

That is why I mention it here.

Then in Sura Kachar Colliery, three union leaders have been dismissed. They had issued a strike notice. They are going to strike....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a general debate.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am relating the attitude of the management.

MR. SPEAKER: It must relate to the call attention.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is not an isolated incident. That is why the Government must think of changing the attitude of the management and take proper and stern action. Unless Government change their outlook and induce the management to establish good relations with the workers, the situation is bound to further worsen.

That is why my question to the Minister is whether the contract system is still in vogue there and the contractors are being allowed to have their men take jobs in the collieries in place of the old workers. Attempts are being made to smash the unions through these gangster methods.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, the hon. Member has quoted extensively from the reports in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and most of the statements there are not very different from the statement I made on the floor of the House at the outset.

I would only mention that so far as the names of persons and the number

of persons are concerned, I am not prepared to make a categorical statement. I gave whatever information I had in my possession, but obviously there is nothing to gain by putting it as two, three, four or seven, because I do not think the quality of any incident is to be guided by the exact number of persons who have lost their lives. We have no motive in suppressing a name here or there, and I am sure the hon. Member will agree with me that I can leave it at that and let the investigation go on.

But I do point out to him that despite the seriousness of the incident, it would not be correct to say that there is no law and order and that the administration has broken down, because it is a fact that by the evening of the 3rd, as I have mentioned in my statement, 34 persons had been arrested and one of the cars alleged to have been used in the commissioning of the offence has been seized and patrolling is taking place. The normal law and order situation has been restored, but, of course, with severe petrolling by the police.

The hon. Member has charged that this type of incident is being encouraged by the management. I would like to make it quite clear that the Bharat Coking Coal's management has certainly not had anything to do with encouraging this type of incidents. The persons who have been pinpointed are persons who have been employees in the previous management—the private management—and we are going through an elaborate process of screening so as to exclude those who are bad officers. Naturally that takes time.

The hon. Member has commented on the question of induction of labour from outside. Yes; but I cannot say categorically the extent to which it was taking place. But certainly the local contractors both here and in the earlier Kargali incident, have been involved in some way and in a sense the basic cause for this type of unrest does arise out of the attempts made by this contractors and

others also to induct what he called correctly "new labour" as opposed to old labour. But he will appreciate that very strict instructions have been issued to Custodians both in the NCDC and the BCC that they must be careful to see that not a single "new labour", to use the same expression, is inducted and that the rights of those who have been really the workers in the mines are preserved, and the Custodians have been warned that we will take a very severe view of any mistake, particularly any fraudulent mistake, in respect of the instructions that we have sent.

The hon. Member referred to Madhya Pradesh. I would like to make it quite clear that there is no incident that has been reported from Madhya Pradesh of this character till now. And to try to picture the management of the NCDC as responsible for murdering well-known workers, there is no basis for that either. No such allegation till now has been brought to my notice. It would have been a little fair for the hon. Member to have brought it separately to my notice and had it been done I would certainly have examined it, but this is the first time that I have heard of any such allegation so far as Madhya Pradesh area is concerned.

Finally, so far as the question of the contract workers is concerned, we are not certainly going to permit contractors continue with their activity. The hon. Member has asked me about the name of a particular contractor. I am afraid I am not in a position to give him that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Contractor-cum-labour leader.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I do not know the name of any contractor-cum-labour leader. I have not been given any such name as yet. Since, as he is aware, a large number of persons have been arrested, undoubtedly, the motives and the particular circumstances under which this

incident has taken place will come to light in the course of the criminal proceedings, the case for which has already been registered. The hon. Member is aware that the sections under which the case has been registered are very major sections of the Indian Penal Code.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I must appreciate the statement made by the hon. Minister originally and also the subsequent clarifications he made. Even then I must say with all sense of appreciation that the attitude taken so far by the hon. Minister or the administration is simply to put a stop to such incidents temporarily. While appreciating the statement I would certainly like to know whether any machinery has been evolved to stop any recurrence of such a nature in all these nationalised coal industries. We know that coal is not only the generator of power and energy, but it is practically a big generator of black money also. If the hon. Minister appoints a committee of enquiry or special commission to look into the matter in all its perspective, relations of the management and the workers, the affairs of the management having obligations to this particular industry, the particular mines concerned, it will be seen that everywhere the play of black money had its large share. There is the question of induction of this new labour. In some collieries we know the actual real workers or labourers of the particular coal mines, who were enrolled in the register of workers and labourers, and they had been paid their bonus, provident fund etc; all these things have been paid, not hundreds or thousands but lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been taken out and that was going on under the nose of the so-called political leaders and union leaders. If it is the claim of the hon. Member of this House that it was simply to destroy their own trade union some workers, some goondas had been employed by the management or anybody else, I would request them to consider in their own mind what they

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury] were doing so long when such sort of black money was being generated from the coalfields themselves? I do not like to say this but simply on the face of it their behaviour at that time and till now seems to be mysterious. Today they claim that some other goondas are coming out and obstructing them. But the basic problem is not this. The basic problem is: how to improve the management of the coalfields in general and how to get rid of all these unhappy incidents as had happened in Kargil a few weeks ago and as had happened in Basuria colliery; there may be other incidents, unless it is looked into very seriously, in some other collieries. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will appoint a committee to study the recurrence of such situations, to go into the assets and the properties so far acquired by the managers of the respective collieries whose services are still being maintained? In each and every case the hon. Minister will find or the committee of enquiry will give its findings that they have amassed huge wealth, quite disproportionate to their own income, as they were getting as managers of that particular colliery.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude whatever you want to ask. We have fixed a certain time for all the five Members; if we are not able to finish within that time, there is no use fixing a time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I want to ask the hon. Minister one more question. To stop all these incidents in future, it is high time that the Government evolves a new policy. And these coal mine authorities may be asked to go into details to see whether any incident has occurred or not in all the collieries. He should certify that. That is the only way to avoid any incident in future.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I appreciate what the hon. Member has said about the general situation in the area. There is certainly a lot of truth in it. The coalmine owners have an extremely cor-

rupting influence in society and possibly there is no sphere of society and of economic life of that area which they do not corrupt in one way or another. With all respect I do not think that the appointment of an inquiry committee that was suggested by him will be necessary in understanding this. The problem is well known. If it is a question of disproportionate assets of individuals, well, I think, there is the Income-tax Department which has got more than enough powers to proceed against any individuals of that character.

But, so far as the general problem in the coalmine is concerned, it is not a mystery, it is a wellknown fact. Even last year, hon. Member would remember the case of a Deputy Mechanical and Mining Engineer who had suffered. He was in Bharat Coking Coal. Unfortunately, the hon. Members on the other side often tend to feel that if a Mechanical and Mining Engineer is beaten by goondas, it is not important to bring a Calling Attention Notice on that. The Mechanical and Mining Engineer was beaten up in broad day-light. We will not be able to get any evidence in regard to that matter at all. The result is that the assailants went scot-free. It does prevail in some mine areas. We are taking action as much as we can. It will take us time to bring everything properly under control. I think that the hon. Members in this House will appreciate that a major change of this character will always be accompanied by incidents which are extremely deplorable. We should try to prevent it with all the best will in the world. Sometimes it happens.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): It is stated by the hon. Minister in his statement that Ram Chandra Singh is a supervisor of the colliery. It also appears from the statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, Shri Chandra Mohan Jha that he (Ram Chandra Singh) is Production Manager-cum-Trade Union leader of the colliery. It is also alleged that he was also once a labour contractor—a benami contractor. I want to

know from the hon. Minister categorically as to how Ramchandra Singh managed to become the Production Manager on the eve of take-over of coal mines.

In view of the fact that the system of contract labour is the root cause of many troubles and many such incidents, is the Minister prepared to bring forward legislation to abolish this contract system of labour?

My third question is this. It is said in the statement that fire-arms, like rifles, guns and three cars too were used for committing the offence. One car was seized. I want to know the name of the person the car seized belonged to. It is said that rifles, fire-arms etc., were used in this incident in which three colliery workers were killed. What is being done by the Minister to compensate for the loss of lives to the bereaved families?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: If I may answers the hon. Member and his tutor the following are the answers:

As for the question whether Ramchandra Singh is a labour leader, I have no information. The information I have in my possession shows that he is not a contractor himself, but he is related to a contractor. So far as the question of his being a Production Supervisor is concerned, that is correct. But there is nothing unnatural when he himself is not a contractor. As for the question regarding the policy on the abolition of the contract system, the hon. Member may be aware, we have discussed it with the leaders of different labour unions. We are committed to that policy but at the present moment we are finishing the screening and actual recruitment of labour. Regarding the question of compensation, I am not in a position to say anything at the moment, but I have no doubt that as in other cases compensation will be paid. He asked me about the name and the person from whom the

car was seized, I have no information about it at the moment.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयला खान के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जिन लोगों के मुंह में शोषण का खून लगा हुआ है वे चाहते हैं कि आप के इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के कार्य को किसी तरह असफल करें। और जैसा समर मुखर्जी ने कहा कि इस घटना में गुण्डे किराये पर आए गए थे मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। गुण्डों का कोई पार्टी नहीं होती। गुण्डे तो गुण्डे हैं। जब वह किराये पर लाए गए तो जो लोग उन को किराये पर लाए थे क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई इस तरह का एक इंटेलिजेंस सेल आप बनाएंगे क्यों कि आप पुराने मैनेजर्स पर डिपेंड नहीं कर सकते, ठेकेदारों पर डिपेंड नहीं कर सकते, लोकल पुलिस पर डिपेंड नहीं कर सकते, ये सब उस के हिस्सेदार थे, तो एक ऐसा इंटेलिजेंस सेल या इस्टीमेट बनाएं पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो आप को बता सके कि जो आपने यह एक सामाजिक क्रान्ति की है उस को तोड़ने में कौन कौन लोग हैं ताकि उस को आप रोक सकें। यह कोई साधारण घटना नहीं है कि बम ले कर के और हथियार ले कर के कार में जायं और गोलियां चलाएं मजदूरों पर। उस में जितनी जल्दी सरकार ने कदम उठाया कि गिरफ्तारियां हुई, कुछ लोग जो फरार हैं उन को भी पकड़ा जायगा, जो मैनेजर्स हैं उन को भी सस्पेंड किया गया है और गिरफ्तारियां कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इतनी जल्दी कार्यवाही बहुत कम होती है। जब कलकत्ता में सी० पी० आई० (एम०) की हुकूमत थी तब रोजाना ऐसी घटनाएं होती थीं, अगर वह मजबूती से कार्यवाही करते तो आज ढाई हजार नक्सलाइट्स जेल में नजरबन्द नहीं होते। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कार्यवाही बहुत मुनासिब की गई है, बहुत जल्द की गई है,

[श्री शशि भूषण]

लेकिन इस के साथ साथ एक इन्टेलिजेन्स सेल भी बनाया जाय ताकि ऐसी घटनायें आगे न हो सकें।

आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० की जो बात कही जाती है, वह राजनीतिक बात है, मैं इस को नहीं मानता। गुण्डा गुण्डा है, उस की कोई पार्टी नहीं है, सब को उसे कण्ठेम करना चाहिए। कोई भी गुण्डा लाल झण्डा ले कर निकल सकता है, तिरंगा झण्डा ले कर निकल सकता है, इसमें राजनीति को नहीं लाना चाहिए। इस लिए आप ने जो सख्त कार्यवाही की है, यदि जरूरत पड़े तो और ज्यादा कीजिए, क्योंकि आज आप की योजना को फेल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

दूसरी बात मैं ठेकेदारी प्रथा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी एक एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के काफ़ी मेम्बर्स वहाँ गये थे, हम ने देखा था कि बिलकुल भेड़-बकरियों और जानवरों की तरह से मजदूरों से काम लिया जाता है, उन को गोरखपुर या दूसरे इलाकों से लाया जाता है और ठेकेदार उन से निर्दयतापूर्वक काम लेते हैं। अगर यही ठेकेदार मैनेजमेन्ट के साथ मिल कर काम करेंगे तो वहाँ शान्ति कायम नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बढ़ गई है, इस लिए ठेकेदारी प्रथा फौरन खत्म होनी चाहिए। ठेकेदारी प्रथा, मनी लैंडिंग और फूड-होलिडिंग हमारे देश के राष्ट्रीय रोग हैं। अब आप पर जिम्मेदारी आई है, काफ़ी दायरों से इस को दूर कर रहे हैं, आप भी इस को खत्म कीजिए।

यहाँ यह कहा जाता है कि आप एक्स-कम्युनिस्ट मिनिस्टर हैं—ये सब राजनीतिक कल्पनायें हैं, मैं इन को नहीं मानता। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार में हम किसी को कैपिटलिस्ट्स

का स्टूज नहीं मानते और न ही कम्युनिस्ट मानते हैं। बिरोधी दल किसी को एक्स-कम्युनिस्ट, किसी को बिरला लावी का एजेंट कहते हैं, यह सब झूठ है, गलत है, इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। मैं इस सब को एक राजनीतिक क्रान्ति मानता हूँ और इसी लिए इस को जिंक्र के बीच में नहीं लाना चाहता। गुण्डों के संरक्षण के लिए कैबिनेट में अलग अलग ढंग से सोचने वाले हैं—यह सब बेकार की धारणायें हैं, हमारी पार्टी एक समाजवादी पार्टी है—इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्टेलिजेन्स सेल आप कब तक बनायेंगे, तथा जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन किये गये हैं उन की रक्षा के लिए आप कौन से नये उपाय कर रहे हैं, ताकि आइन्दा ऐसी घटनायें न घटें। जो झण्डा ले कर निकलनेवाले गुण्डा तत्व हैं, उन की लिस्ट बनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि वे किसी मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम न कर सकें—यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The hon. Member has suggested that there should be an independent cell in the public sector organisations. He may rest assured that we do have our organisation to keep track of the position in relation to matters like places where there may be outbreak of violence and friction. Naturally, when incidents occur in such a vast area, all information is not available. I do not think there is any need to set up any independent cell because the organisations themselves have been entrusted with this type of work, apart obviously from the intelligence that is being collected by the police.

So far as the abolition of the contract system is concerned, I have already mentioned to the House that we are committed to that policy in

terms of the findings of the coal wage board and are going to take steps for implementation after the other work connected with the regularisation of the employees and the mini-workers has been completed.

12.54 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: INCIDENTS AT
BHILAI STEEL PLANT**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): Sir, since the matter of the incidents at Bhilai on the 2nd April, 1973 has been raised in this House, I would like to put the facts before the House.

Bhilai Steel Plant had made record production of 211,000 tonnes of ingot steel in the month of March, 1973. This is 102 per cent. of the rated capacity and a good achievement. It has also produced 2,108,000 tonnes over the year 1972-73, which is the highest recorded production. I went down to Bhilai on the 2nd April in order to congratulate the engineers and workers on their excellent performance and also to announce the targets for next year's production, which had been fixed in consultation with the representatives of the workers.

After visiting the Plant where I met a number of engineers and workers, whom I personally congratulated on their excellent performance, I came to the head office of the Bhilai Steel Plant. There, a large number of ministerial employees under the leadership of the office-bearers of the Staff Association, invaded the administrative building and insisted that I must come out and discuss with them. I asked their representatives to come inside and discuss with me their problems. They insisted that I should come out and address them. Ultimately, I did so and they claimed that since they are also part of

the operational staff and in view of the excellent performance of the Plant, they are also entitled to some additional payment. I told them that I would discuss about this with their management who would meet them later in the day.

The Chairman of Hindustan Steel Ltd., Shri H. Bhaya and the General Manager, Shri P. R. Ahuja later met some representatives of the ministerial staff and after discussions, the representatives were informed that in view of the excellent performance of the Bhilai Steel Plant, they would be given two days' extra wages. The representatives of the ministerial staff expressed their full satisfaction with the decision of the management.

However, when the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri P. C. Sethi, and I arrived at the place of the meeting at 5 P.M., we found that a crowd, around 2,000 to 3,000 consisting mainly of ministerial staff and contract workers were shouting slogans condemning the management and acting in such a way that the atmosphere had become tense and any moment it was possible that violence might break out. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and I, therefore, decided that it would be better not to hold the meeting and cancelled it.

Later, a procession of some 2,000 to 3,000 strong crowd came to the Bhilai Hotel where I was staying. According to the Superintendent of Police who was on duty outside the Hotel, when he asked the processionists to choose a delegation who could go inside the Hotel and discuss their problems with me, they insisted that all of them should be allowed to go inside the Hotel. The Superintendent of Police, apprehending violence, refused to allow them. They then threw stones and brick-bats. A lathi-charge was resorted to, tear-gas shells were burst and the crowd dispersed.

I must express my regret at this unfortunate happening. I had al-

[Shri S. Mohan Kumarmangalam]

ways been ready to meet any delegation from the workers in Bhilai as in other centres and I was ready on that day. But it appeared from the manner stones and brick-bats were thrown that some persons at least in the crowd were prepared for more than merely meeting me and this unfortunate occurrence developed out of this. This is all the more unfortunate in view of the good record of Bhilai Plant in March, 1973. Almost all records have been broken not merely in production of ingot steel and saleable steel but in a large number of departments and my intention was to congratulate the workers personally on their excellent performance. Unfortunately, this was not possible.

13 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE.
VARIATION IN ESTIMATES OF COST
OF APTA-MANGALORE RAILWAY
PROJECT

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): The estimates of the West Coast Railway Project from Apta to Mangalore vary from Minister to Minister and from time to time. This has created confusion in the minds of the people.

Shri Hanumanthaiya, the then Railway Minister, in his letter dated June 4, 1971 addressed to me had stated in the note appended to his letter as under:—

"Reconnaissance engineering and detailed traffic surveys for a new Railway line from Apta to Mangalore is now in good progress" and further down "The project may cost anything upto Rs. 100 crores"

It may be noted that this outer limit of Rs. 100 crores was given after the survey was in good progress as admitted by the Minister himself.

After the completion of the survey reports, Shri T. A. Pai, the then Rly. Minister wrote to me on September 23, 1972 that the line may cost about Rs. 214 crores.

Then Shri L. N. Mishra the present Railway Minister made his statement in the House on 26-2-1973 and he put the cost at Rs. 225 crores including rolling stock and interest. As a matter of fact it is wrong to include interest in the cost of construction. That is never done. Even the cost of the rolling stock should not be included in the cost of construction of the Railway line because the rolling stock will not be limited to this length of 910 kms. only but it will operate on the entire length of the line from Bombay to Kanya Kumari and further north and east.

In reply to supplementaries to my Starred Question No. 105 Shri Mishra said on 27-2-73 that the cost would be Rs. 325 crores and when Shri B. V. Naik asked how the cost went up by 100 crores in 24 hours, he replied that the Hon. Member should give thought to the interest part of it, rolling stock part of it.

As a matter of fact interest and rolling stock were included in the figure of Rs. 225 crores stated by the hon. Minister on the previous day itself.

Even more puzzling is the reply of Shri Qureshi, the Dy. Minister of Railways who while answering Unstarred Question No. 3131 on 13-3-1973 i.e., within less than a fortnight of the Railway Minister's statements on the floor of the House has put the cost at Rs. 213 crores. He has presumed that the work will be spread over 8 years.

The facts are too puzzling and require elucidation without recourse to any prevarication. It is hardly necessary to point out that the extremely discordant figures can only lead to the inference that somebody is playing with the figures with ulterior motives.

The Final Locational Survey and the actual expenditure after the completion of the work are two new bo-

geys that are being introduced to justify a further escalation of the cost. An estimate is essentially limited to the facts disclosed at the time of survey and investigation. The Minister should, therefore, give the actual cost of construction of the rail line without including the cost of hospitals, parks, interests and rolling stock and should explain why the outer limit of Rs. 100 crores mentioned in Shri Hanumanthaiya's letter is so blatantly outstripped by the latest figures.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's statement is very long. He may lay it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Yes, Sir. I beg to lay my reply on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In his letter dated 4-6-1971, addressed to Shri Savant, the then Railway Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya indicated that the survey for the new railway line from Apta to Mangalore extending over a length of 900 kms. was in good progress and the cost may be anything upto Rs. 100 crores. It was explained that this was purely a rough cost based on the usual average construction costs. When surveys are carried out, detailed data is collected on the alignment levels, cross sections, waterways, bridges and tunnels, and as and when the field work is completed, plans and sections are made out and quantities are first estimated. With the quantities and the rates as worked out based on the cost of materials and labour prevailing in the area and leads etc., the cost estimate is made out. It is only after the preliminary survey is over and the estimates are made out, that the approximate cost picture becomes available. Though this survey was in progress when the letter referred to earlier was addressed, it was not possible to give even an approximate cost as the estimate had yet to be framed. The estimate was prepared and sent to the

Board along with the report only in July '72. It will thus be clear that the Rs. 100 crores figure indicated in June '71 was only a very rough estimate as even the approximate cost based on the preliminary survey was available only very much later.

It was seen from the estimate as received from the Railway in July, '72, that the construction cost was about Rs. 195 crores, and the cost of locomotives and other rolling stock was about Rs. 19 crores. When the Minister of Railways, Shri Pai, wrote to Shri Savant on 23-9-72, this cost picture of Rs. 214 crores which was the cost of construction plus the cost of rolling stock was indicated to him.

In view of the difficult nature of the construction and the heavy investment involved, the construction of the project was proposed to be phased out over a considerable period of time—about 8 years, and interest during the period of construction on the investment was reckoned as about Rs. 45 crores on the construction cost of Rs. 195 crores. Thus the total outlay viz. the cost of construction, cost of rolling stock and interest during the period of construction was estimated at Rs. 259 crores, say Rs. 260 crores.

This estimate of Rs. 260 crores was examined in the Railway Board. With a view to bringing down the cost of the project, the Board asked the Central Railway to revise the estimate by adopting austerity standards, steeper gradients and limiting the construction to the barest essentials. The Central Railway intimated that the revised cost on the basis of these austerity standards would be Rs. 162.5 crores, exclusive of interest and rolling stock. On a further examination of this estimate in the Ministry of Railways, it was found that steeper gradients could be adopted only over some short lengths and that it would not be possible to reduce the cost of construction, exclusive of interest and rolling stock, to less than Rs. 170 crores. The revised total outlay including the cost of construction, cost

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

of rolling stock and interest during the period of construction, which will be somewhat less because of the reduced cost of construction, was worked out at Rs. 225 crores on the basis of 1971-72 prices. This was the figure given in the statement placed on the Table of the House on 26th February, 1973. I must also state that all these figures are provisional and a firm estimate of the cost of the project will become available only after a detailed Engineering and Final Location Survey is carried out.

Shri Savant in his statement has stated that "it is wrong to include interest in the cost of construction" and "that is never done." Interest charges during the period of construction have to be taken into account, because the Railways' liability for payment of dividend to General Revenues accrues on all the Capital-at-Charge including the projects under construction during the year. This is done invariably for determining the financial viability of all construction projects and the relevant rules in the Indian Railways Code specifically provide for this. In this case, the amount of interest is large because the intrinsic cost of the project itself is high and the period of construction is estimated to be eight years. I may also add that for getting the approval of this House for Demands for Grant only the cost of construction (exclusive of interest during the period of construction and rolling stock) is taken. The interest element is taken into account while determining the dividend liability and the cost of rolling stock is covered under the Demands for Rolling stock.

It is also not correct to say that the cost of rolling stock should not be included. The traffic requirements over such a long line can be met only by provision of additional rolling stock and the investment required on this rolling stock will certainly form part of the outlay for the project and has also to be reckoned for financial vi-

bility. It is only in the case of very small new lines that it can be assumed that the lines can be worked with the existing rolling stock. In any case, when in financial appraisal of a project credit for all the revenue earnings is taken, its cost must include also the overall capital outlay on all new assets including the rolling stock.

It has to be pointed out that no Final Location Survey has yet been done for the project and until this is done, detailed estimate of costs cannot be worked out. The Techno-economic survey already carried out can only give approximate costs and before construction can be taken up, estimates will have to be prepared in much greater detail based on a detailed Engineering Survey. The figure of Rs. 225 crores now advised as the total outlay of the project (including interest during the period of construction and cost of rolling stock) has been arrived at on the basis of the Techno-economic Survey and will necessarily be approximate. The actual cost is likely to be much more, particularly as the work will be spread over several years and there will be some escalation in the cost of materials and level of wages. In this case when no Final Location Survey has yet been done and a long time of about 8 years for completion is involved, it is only reasonable to assume that the real and actual cost will be very much more and will be of the order of Rs. 300 crores or so.

It will thus be seen that there has been no intention to mislead on the figures of cost and they have been given on the basis of the best estimates as available at that time.

The hon. Member has made another point that in the reply given by the Deputy Minister of Railways on an Unstarred Question on 13-3-1973 the cost was given as Rs. 213 crores as against the cost of Rs. 225 crores. This small difference is due to oversight and is regretted.

The precise figure of cost would be available only when the Final Loca-

tion Survey is carried out and the final estimates are prepared. Till then it will only be an approximate figure for general guidance. As has already been explained the present approximate figure as assessed after scrutiny is Rs. 225 crores which includes besides the cost of construction, the cost of rolling stock and the interest charges during the period of construction but excludes escalation. This will be modified, when the final estimates are received, after the Final Location and detailed Engineering Survey is completed.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken pains to prepare that. I hope, your reply will not give rise to further complication again.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, Sir; it will not.

13.04 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri Vikram Mahajan to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by Shri R. D. Bhandare ceasing to be a member of the House."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri Vikram Mahajan to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by Shri R. D. Bhandare ceasing to be a member of the House."

The motion was adopted.

13.05 hrs.

RE. ACUTE SHORTAGE OF DOMESTIC COAL IN UTTAR PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have also given notice....

MR. SPEAKER: You are not entitled to speak simply by giving a notice. It is not treated as a right under 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking your permission..

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given me permission to raise this most important matter, the alarming situation created in the whole of Uttar Pradesh because of acute shortage of domestic coal due to non-availability of wagon. I am happy that the hon. Minister is here. There is a tremendous shortage of coal for domestic consumption in Uttar Pradesh, and since the last three months, from January to March, as against 7,200 wagons—the monthly quota is 2,400 wagons—, only 622 wagons have been supplied. There is practically no coal for domestic consumption in all the big cities like Kanpur, Banaras, Allahabad. With greatest difficulty, when the Delegation met yesterday the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Mchd. Shafi Qureshi, he was kind enough to order supply of one rake which means hardly 84 wagons. I would request the hon. Minister for Railways to kindly make a statement and assure the people of U.P. and the State Government that U.P. will not suffer because of non-availability of domestic coal. Coal is available in the coal-fields but because of the non-availability of wagons we are not getting any coal. May I request that the Minister may make some statement because there is acute shortage?

13.06 hrs.

RE. ACUTE SHORTAGE OF DIESEL OIL IN PUNJAB

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): Under Rule 377 of the Rules of Pro-

[Shri B. S. Bhaura]

13.09 hrs.

cedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha I wish to raise the following matter of public importance.

There is acute shortage of diesel oil in Punjab resulting in hardship to farmers whose crops are not getting water because the shortage of electricity is already there and now diesel oil is also not available. Black-marketing in the sale of diesel oil is also going on as the dealers are charging very high price. I request that the Minister should make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to make a submission, Sir. You have allowed two members under Rule 377. This is a very important matter concerning 2000 workers of Haryana....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

13.07 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): May I make a statement? I have consulted the Leaders of the Opposition. Because there are a number of speakers on our side as well as on their side who want to participate in the debate on the Demands for Education, the remaining time is not enough and they have all agreed that we may extend the time. May I submit that we may extend it for the whole of the day. That will give us two hours more and the Minister may reply tomorrow. They have all agreed to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you all agree.

The Minister will reply tomorrow.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I get a little favour from you in this regard ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not bring in State matters every time.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74 Contd.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture.

R Shri Rudra Pratap Singh.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, विगत कार्य दिवस पर, मैं सदन में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सांस्कृतिक विभाग के पुरातत्व उप-विभाग के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था। श्रीमन्, पुरातत्व विभाग के द्वारा समस्त प्रदेश तथा समस्त केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में, कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, गुजरात से असम तक स्मारकों के संरक्षण, सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन का काम तीव्र गति से चलाने की आवश्यकता है जिस से कि राष्ट्र का प्राचीन तथा प्राचीनतम इतिहास जो अंधकार में हो गया है वह वर्तमान के प्रकाश में आ सके और भविष्य में हमारा मार्गदर्शन कर सके।

श्रीमन्, 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की सेनानी, लक्ष्मी बाई, के पति की समाधि को भी मंत्रालय द्वारा संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाय, यह हमारा बहुत ही नम्र निवेदन है। और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का जो किला है, महल है, उस में उस समय की जो ऐतिहासिक वस्तुएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं उन को वहाँ पर एक संग्रहालय का स्वरूप प्रदान किया जाय।

श्रीमन्, पुरालेख तथा स्मारकों का सर्वेक्षण एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। इस के द्वारा भारतीय संस्कृति की अनेकता में एकता

का दर्शन होता है और राष्ट्र की भावात्मक एकता को बल प्रदान होता है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस कार्य को अधिक तीव्रता के साथ बढ़ाया जाय।

श्रीमन्, पुरातत्व विभाग के द्वारा भारत के बाहर भी स्मारकों के संरक्षण का काम किया जा रहा है, और इस आलोच्य वर्ष में भी वमियान, अफगानिस्तान की कंदराओं में इस प्रकार के कार्य जारी रखे गए हैं। इसके लिए मैं सरकार की सराहना करता हूँ, और मैं इस बात का अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का यदि सरकार प्रयास करना चाहे तो हमारे भारत के साथ एशिया के जितने भी देश हैं, वह चाहे लका, भूटान, सिक्किम, बर्मा, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, जापान और चीन, समस्त देशों में हमारे भारत के इतिहास और संस्कृति के अवशेष मिल सकते हैं जिनको संरक्षण दिये जाने की आवश्यकता

श्रीमन्, राष्ट्र के संग्रहालयों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रदेश और जिस केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में वहाँ के पुरावशेष और बहुमूल्य कला-कृतियाँ प्राप्त हों तो उसी क्षेत्र में संग्रहालयों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि राष्ट्र की भावात्मक एकता को बल मिल सके और राष्ट्र के एक प्रदेश के और केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र के पर्यटक दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जा कर उनकी राष्ट्रीय भावना को बल मिल सके और विश्व समुदाय के लिए भारत एक आकर्षण का केन्द्र बन सके।

श्रीमन्, इसके साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में हमने एक बहुमूल्य पुरातत्व तथा बहुमूल्य कला कृति विधेयक पारित किया था और उसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हमारे देश में, हमारे राजा महाराजाओं के यहां, पूंजीपतियों के यहां

अब भी जो पुरावशेष बहुमूल्य कला-कृतियाँ उपलब्ध है उनको उनके महलों से, प्रासादों से निकाल कर उन्हें सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के हेतु संग्रहालयों में रखा जा सकता है ताकि उन कला कृतियों के सामने राष्ट्र के पर्यटक और विश्व समुदाय के पर्यटक अपने श्रद्धा के पुष्प चढ़ा सकें।

दो शब्द अब मैं दूसरे राष्ट्रों के साथ हमारे जो सांस्कृतिक करार हुए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मेरी सूचना है विगत वर्ष तक भारत के 23 देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक करार हुए थे। इस आलोच्य वर्ष में हमारे जर्मन जनवादी राज्य और बंगला देश के साथ सांस्कृतिक करार हुए हैं जिस की सराहना की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमारा सांस्कृतिक विभाग चाहे तो हमारे समस्त एशिया के देशों के साथ और विश्व के अधिकांश देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकते हैं। लेकिन हमें खेद है कि रजत जयन्ती वर्ष तक हमारी सूचना के अनुसार केवल 25 देशों के साथ ही हम सांस्कृतिक करार कर पाए हैं। इस दिशा में हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

विदेशों से आने वाले सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों और राष्ट्र से विदेशों में जाने वाले सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। विदेशों से जो हमारे देश में प्रतिनिधि मंडल आते हैं उनका हमारे देश में उचित सम्मान होना चाहिए ताकि हम भारत-वासी दूसरे राष्ट्रों के दृष्टिकोण को समझ सकें। इसी प्रकार से हमारे देश से जो शिष्ट मंडल बाहर जाते हैं, प्रतिनिधि मंडल बाहर जाते हैं उनके लिए भी इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन्हें भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय इतिहास आदि का पूर्ण ज्ञान हो ताकि वे विश्व समुदाय

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

के सामने भारत के मस्तिष्क को ऊंचा कर सकें और उनके अन्दर किसी प्रकार की हीन भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए।

हमारी संस्कृति वसुदेव कुटुम्बकम की रही है। हमारी संस्कृति मानवतावाद की रही है। हमारे देश से जाने वाले शिष्ट मंडलों को अगर वसुदेव कुटुम्बकम का, मानवतावादी नीतियों का ज्ञान होगा तो निश्चित रूप से वे भारत के मस्तिष्क को विश्व समुदाय के सामने बहुत ऊंचा कर सकेंगे, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है।

शिष्ट मंडलों को बाहर जाने के लिए जो आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है उसमें भी इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन्हें भारतीय संस्कृति का कितना ज्ञान है और वे बाहर जा कर हमारे देश का कितना गौरव बढ़ा सकेंगे।

आपका अधिक समय न लेते हुए दो शब्द और मैं सांस्कृतिक विभाग के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाली साहित्यिक और नाटक और संगीत अकादमियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इन अकादमियों के द्वारा अब तक जो कार्य हुआ है वह बहुत कम हुआ है। इस दिशा में हमें बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत की संस्कृति अनेकता में एकता की है। यही उसकी विशेषता है। हमारे राष्ट्र की, समस्त प्रदेशों की, समस्त केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की अपनी सभ्यता है, अपनी संस्कृति है और देश के समस्त प्रदेशों और समस्त केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की सभ्यता और संस्कृति मिल कर हमारे राष्ट्र की संस्कृति का निर्माण करती हैं। इस प्रकार से इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश की, हमारे राष्ट्र की जितनी भाषायें हैं, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की जितनी लोक

भाषायें हैं, लोक नृत्य हैं उनको भी हमारे सांस्कृतिक विभाग के द्वारा उचित प्रोत्साहन और उचित स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए और इन अकादमियों को उनके कार्य के आधार पर सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। अब तक जो कार्य हुआ है, मैं बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अधिकतर व्यर्थ निष्ठ हुआ है। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने कार्य को विषय निष्ठ बनाने का प्रयत्न करें।

मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय का सांस्कृतिक विभाग जिस के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा हूँ वह हमारे ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का संरक्षण करते हुए, उसका विकास और उसका संवर्धन कर सकेगा और विश्व को हमारी संस्कृति के स्वरूप को बता सकेगा और चाहे कोई किसी भी प्रदेश अथवा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र का रहने वाला हो वह उस क्षेत्र या प्रदेश का नागरिक नहीं है बल्कि भारत का नागरिक है, ऐसा आभास उनको करा सकेगा और हम सभी नागरिकों में राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना और भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति स्नेह और आदर की भावना का उदय कर सकेंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

हमारे सांस्कृतिक विभाग को इस प्रकार से कार्य करना चाहिए कि हम विश्व को यह बता सकें कि हमारी संस्कृति यह है :

जिन्हें शक हो वे करें और खुदाओं की तलाश, हम तो इंसान को दुनिया में खुदा कहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सांस्कृतिक विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

At the very outset, I would like to refer to the solemn assurance given to this House by the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raj Bahadur. He assured this House that Hindi would not be indirectly imposed by using it in the Roman script in the Parliamentary Papers as also in documents like the Annual Reports of the Ministries of the Central Government. I am pained to say that this assurance to the House has been violated. You will see, Sir, that in all the Annual Reports of the Ministries and in all the documents like the Demands for Grants of the Ministries submitted to this House, Hindi has been used in Roman script instead of in Devanagari script. *On behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and on behalf of four and half crores of people living in Tamil Nadu I record my strong protest against the imposition of Hindi in an indirect way by using it in Roman script in all the documents placed before this House and this is a gross violation of the solemn assurance given to this House by the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, education is incorporated in the State List of our Constitution and it is the exclusive responsibility of the State to provide educational facilities to the people. The great responsibility of imparting education has been placed on the shoulders of the State Government. When this is the constitutional position, there is here the Central Ministry of Education which is not required at all. I substantiate this argument by saying that the Central Ministry of Education is just an ins-

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trument of interference in the activities of education sponsored and implemented earnestly by the State Government by imposing unwarranted and unwanted restrictions on the State Governments. Besides interfering in the States' programmes of educational activities, what kind of assistance is being rendered by this Central Ministry to the growth of education in the country? Whatever little assistance that is being given by the Centre goes to higher education. There is no tangible assistance worth the name from the Centre for the growth of primary education among the people in the lowest rung of our society. I strongly condemn the attitude of negligence on the part of the Central Government shown to primary education. As compared to the financial allocation made to education in developed western countries, it is very much less in our country. The very fact that only 1.62 per cent of the Central Government's Budget has been allocated for education, culture and social welfare proves my contention that there is no need at all for the Ministry of Education, Culture and Social Welfare at the Centre. You will be glad to hear that the State Governments spend one-third of their Budget allocations on Education. The Education Department of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu functioning under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Navalur Nedunchezian has been given 97.23 crores of rupees for 1973-74. If you put together the allotments made for medical education, agricultural education and so on, the total allocation for education comes to Rs. 108.56 crores. This is about 24 per cent of the Tamil Nadu Budget. When the crushing burden of providing the basic necessities of life to the people on the State Government, is there any need for the Ministry of Education at the Centre? While the provision of basic needs of the people like drinking water, rural and urban roads, medical facility, education, the implementation of welfare programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes, the im-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. A. Saminathan]

plementation of labour welfare measures, etc., has been made the responsibility of the State Governments, enormous revenue yielding activities like the Foreign Trade, Posts and Telegraphs, Airlines, etc., and the power to issue licences for industries are under the charge of the Central Government. In addition to this, the Central Government have appropriated to themselves activities like education, maintenance of places of historical importance and archaeological interest, museums, libraries containing valuable inscriptions on copper plates and palm leaves and so on. I am sure Sir, you will agree with me if I say that all these activities should be handed over to the State Governments. I condemn the attitude of the Centre to get bloated at the cost of the States.

Sir, a sum of Rs. 53.40 crores was allocated for education last year. But this year only a sum of Rs. 25.85 crores has been allocated for education. If I want to know why the allocation for education has been cut so drastically, immediately I will be given the reply that the subject of welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. This leads me to the suspicion that since the Education Ministry has done everything that it could do for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and since there is nothing more for the Education Ministry to do in this respect, it has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Or, it should be that the Education Ministry has failed to pay adequate attention to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I shall be happy if the hon. Minister of Education could clarify this point.

I will now refer to the Special Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant Nursing Mothers. The wisdom of starting such a programme for giving nutritious food to children and expectant nursing mothers, which will

help them to restore normal health dawned upon the Central Government only in 1970, after 23 years of our Independence. It was a matter of surprise to me that this Government could think of such a scheme only after two decades of our Independence. It is reported that there are 6 crores of emaciated children in our country due to malnutrition. A medical expert has expressed his opinion that if nutritious food is not made available there is a likelihood of 4 lakhs of children dying within three months. It is to be highly deplored that the Central Government has not taken any constructive steps in this direction, though the international organisation UNICEF has been giving aid for this purpose from 1949. 2.5 lakhs of undernourished children and expectant nursing mothers in Tamil Nadu have been covered by this scheme. In Madras city alone there are 2,10,000 children and 40,000 expectant mothers who are in need of nutritious food. In Tamil Nadu this scheme is in operation in 20 towns. Sir, in this regard, the Tamil Nadu Government have formulated a scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores to extend this scheme to backward areas, drought affected areas and to 20,000 slum areas where lakhs of Harijans are living. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education to approve this scheme of Tamil Nadu Government and to give Rs. 10 crores to Tamil Nadu for implementing this scheme.

Sir, a National Centre for Blind has been set up and a paltry sum of Rs. 18.43 lakhs has been allocated for this. In our country there are two categories of blindness. One category is those who are born blind. The other category is those who lose their sight on account of under-nourishment and for want of nutritious food. The problems of these two categories are quite different from each other. But, here you will be shocked to know that a sum of Rs. 17,000 has been allocated for education to blind children. The number of blind people who cannot get their sight back by having

operations is about 2 crores. They are so poor that they cannot afford to undergo eye operations. If the Central Government want to help crores of blind people in our country, then there must be a Five Year Plan exclusively for this purpose. Crores of blind people in our country cannot get back their sight because they are very poor to undergo surgical operation. The Central Government must undertake a massive programme in this direction. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, after pondering over this problem seriously, has become not only the path-finder but also the pace-setter for the entire country. He utilised his birthday for collecting funds for this purpose. He gave priority to giving eye-sight to the blind in his scheme of activities. On his birthday he collected donations which he utilised for conducting eye-camps in various parts of the State. All the poor blind people were given free food and free accommodation. They were given free medical attendance. After the operation, they were also given spectacles free of cost. On account of the magnificent initiative shown by our ever-diligent Chief Minister, in Tamil Nadu more than 1,42,000 poor blind people have got back their eye-sight.

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, felt his sacred duty to rehabilitate the beggars more particularly beggars suffering from leprosy. Our Chief Minister utilised his another birthday to collect donations for the noble task of rehabilitating beggars in Tamil Nadu. In each district of Tamil Nadu, a beggars rehabilitation home has been set up at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh each. When a State Government is taking so much interest in these activities, it is no doubt to be condemned that the Central Government have shown scant regard for human misery.

Similarly, a negligible sum has been allocated for the National Centre for Deaf and Dumb. In Tamil Nadu, our

Religious Endowments Minister, Thiru Kannappan, has been very successfully utilising the Temple Trust Funds for this humanitarian work. Orphanages, Homes for the Disabled Orphans etc., have been set up by the Temple Trusts. I say these things here because the Central Government can usefully emulate this illustrious example. The Central Government should take steps to establish in each District Headquarter a Home for Orphans which should help at least 5000 orphans in the district.

Even after 25 years of our Independence, the Central Government have not constructively reformed our educational system. I am constrained to say that this Government want to turn out from colleges and schools youths who will be fit for white-collar jobs only.

If this is not the motive of the Government, our educational system should have been transformed for the benefit of the people long time ago. During these two decades so many Commissions and Committees have gone into the question of educational reforms. In 1948-49, the Commission under the chairmanship of our former President, Dr. Radhakrishnan went into this question. In 1952-53, the Secondary Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar made many useful recommendations. In 1964-66 another Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Kothari examined the entire gamut of our educational system and made many worthwhile recommendations. I want to censure the Government on their failure to implement in full the recommendations of these Commissions. Besides this, in 1968, the Resolution on National Policy of Education was unanimously passed by this House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education what steps have been taken to translate this Resolution into constructive action.

Sir, the University Grants Commission gives grants directly to private

[Shri P. A. Saminathan]

colleges. This has enabled many people to make education as a commercial proposition. At the same time the Government Colleges are denied of any financial assistance from the U.G.C. You cannot deny that the State Government is the nearest agency to know about the financial requirements of Colleges. I would urge upon the Education Minister that the U.G.C. should hand over the money to the State Governments and entrust them with the power of disbursing the funds to the Colleges.

Under the scheme of providing employment to unemployed teachers sponsored by the Central Government in 1972-73 30000 teachers were enrolled throughout the country. Under this scheme, only 900 teachers from Tamil Nadu got the employment opportunity. But, Madhya Pradesh having the same population as that of Tamil Nadu got employment for 3000 teachers. 4800 teachers in Bihar having a population of 5.5 crores got the job opportunity. Rajasthan having a population of only 2.5 crores got employment for 2600 teachers. I have no alternative but to pass stricture on the Government for this partiality shown to Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu 22000 trained teachers are unemployed. We can create employment opportunities for 80000 teachers, if the Central Government are keen to implement this scheme on the basis of actual requirement rather than on any partial performances.

Here, I would like to refer to the issues raised by the hon. Lady Member belonging to the ruling party from Tamil Nadu who participated in the Debate yesterday. She has made a valiant attempt to connect the Haryana Teachers' strike and the strike of Graduate Teachers of Tamil Nadu. Generally women express their views after a thorough deliberation of the issues involved. But, in this case the Lady Member has expressed her views without making any analysis of the issues involved. The Opposition Parties demanded a discussion in this

house on the strike of Haryana Teachers, but the ruling Congress Party Members including the hon. lady Member refused to permit such a discussion in this House. Does the hon. lady Member know about the demands of the Graduate teachers of Tamil Nadu? She must not be knowing because she is new to politics. She is enjoying the fruits of politics with the munificence of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Out of 5 demands of the Graduate teachers, three demands have been accepted by the Tamil Nadu Government. Sir, I would like to inform the house through you the contents of the other two demands of the Graduate teachers of Tamil Nadu were such that any Government with some sense of responsibility cannot accept. One of the demands was that the Tamil teachers should not be made the Headmasters or Principals. Their second demand was that the Tamil teacher should always get less than what a B.T. teacher gets. These Tamil teachers are their own colleagues. They have done as much to the cause of education as the Graduate teachers have done. Can you expect any Government in the world to concede to such a demand? If the hon. lady Member has got the courage, let her come to Tamil Nadu and issue such a declaration. It is easy to speak politics inside this House. She also referred to the incidents that occurred in Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli in which some students were involved. But these two incidents are under judicial enquiry. I think that the hon. lady Member does not know about the parliamentary procedure that any matter under a judicial enquiry should not be referred to in this House. Her father was a leading lawyer. I only sympathise that this lady member has not got even an iota of legal propriety in her.

I would refer to another important issue. The places of historical importance and archaeological interest are spread far and wide in our country. In consequence, the Central Ministry is not able to exercise ade-

quate supervision in their maintenance. I am afraid that they will all become relics of history if they are neglected like this by the Ministry of Education. I have to point out regretfully that the Centre does not permit the State Government even to honour the sentiments of local people. The Centre seems more interested in maintaining the past glory of the places rather than to associate their past glory with the present aspirations of people. I need not say about the refusal of permission by the Centre to erect a statue of the King Raja Rajan who built the ancient temple in Tamil Nadu.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Education that the ancient archaeological monuments and museums should be handed over to the State Governments who are in a better position to maintain them properly. The maintenance and management of Thanjavur Saraswathi Mahal Library should be handed over to the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Before I conclude I would refer to the fact that during the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 25.45 crores was proposed for the development of Indian languages. It is deplorable that for languages other than Hindi only a sum of Rs. 1.35 crores had been allocated. During the Fifth Plan, Rs. 25 crores have been proposed for Hindi alone. This is what the hon. Minister of Education has stated. I would like to warn here that every step you take for the development of Hindi and for the imposition of Hindi will to that extent endanger national unity. I am sure, Sir, that the Central Government are aware of the strong feelings of 4.5 crores of people in Tamil Nadu. I don't think that the memory of the Central Government in regard to the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965 in Tamil Nadu has yet been obliterated. The Army was called to quell the emotional upsurge of the entire people of Tamil Nadu and the State was given a blood-bath. I hope that the Central Government are not interested to create such a situation in Tamil Nadu. The

people of Tamil Nadu will ever be ready to shed their blood in protecting their rights. From 1938 onwards eminent Tamil leaders have opposed the Hindi imperialism. Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna, Thiru Vee Ka and so many illustrious Tamil leaders had so far unequivocally opposed the imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi people. Our great leader Arignar Anna, who became the Chief Minister in 1967, gave up the three-language formula and he implemented vigorously the two-language formula in Tamil Nadu. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education not to precipitate a crisis by trying to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

Lastly, the Central Government every year celebrate the memory of eminent personalities of our country. But so far, the Centre has not cared to honour the memory of great Tamil savants like Thiruvalluvar, Plango Aidal Kambar, the revolutionary poet Subramania, Bharathi, another eminent poet Bharathi Dasan and other eminent personalities like Yogi Vemana from Andhra Pradesh, Narayana Guru and Vallathol from Kerala. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education that he should bestow his personal attention in arranging programmes for paying homage to these great men from Southern States.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Congress Members may take not more than ten minutes. There are 34 of them still in the queue.

Shri Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented to this House by the hon. Minister for Education. I heard the speeches from the Opposition side, especially, the one made just now by D.M.K. Members; wherein the Ministry for Education at the Centre was called Ministry for Interference.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

On the one hand you are calling it as the Ministry for Interference and on the other hand, you are asking for Central assistance to various programmes in the States. Is it that you are interested only in money and not in any qualitative improvement of educational development? We must ponder over this and examine this in great depth. Unless India emerges as a nation, it is no use creating this State or that State. There can be no State or emergence of a nation unless we have a coordinated development programme for education for the whole of the country. My grouse, on the other hand, is that this wonderful book with so many of the printed words does not speak a word about the coordination of various educational programmes at the Central level.

As a member of the Central Advisory Board on Education, I moved a resolution in the CABE meeting on 19th September last year requesting for the Minister of Education at the Centre to constitute a committee to examine the Central responsibility in education. Later on it was changed that it should be a committee to examine the Central responsibility in education in the existing constitutional pattern. But the State Education Minister did not relish this idea and in the answers to my questions in the Lok Sabha, I have not so far got a clear assurance whether or not a day would come when we would examine what exactly is the Central responsibility in higher education or in education at all. There are resolutions for making education a concurrent subject and there are recommendations. A resolution by Shri Samanta was circulated for public opinion and some people supported it. But that as it may, since education is the force that will shape the destiny of the nation in the end when all these passions have calmed down and are spent, when all the regional chauvinism and the sparks produced here and there have died a natural death. It will be the Central Education Ministry

which will have the final say in the shaping of this destiny. So, I request the Minister that within the existing constitutional provisions, we should examine this question in depth.

There are various sectors. The Central Ministry tells us that they propose to start one primary school in each block and one model higher secondary school in each district as pace setters. It would have been better had we been given the actual names of the places or districts where these schools have been set up and where they are proposed to be set up during the current financial year for which we are considering the demands. A vague reply, shorn of exactness is something which is not palatable to me at least.

In a recent book by Gunnar Myrdal the author of *Asian Drama* it has been suggested that all developing countries are suffering from an inverted system of priorities in the system of education. That is, greater attention is paid to the financial and other aspects of university education, lesser to the secondary education and the least to the primary education. 23 years ago, the founding fathers proclaimed it as a Directive Principle of our Constitution that primary education would be free, universal and compulsory. I am sorry to say that in these 23 years, it has not been possible to see that the lamp of education is lit in every home. Darkness remains and nobody has paid any heed to it. There are universities which are becoming increasing centres of violence. As a teacher, I hang my head in shame that one university in this country has come forward with the plea that there should be a police force of the university authorities, so that they can strut and dance in authority like a District Magistrate or SHO. It is the killing of the teacher that has taken place and the upgrading of the SHO or District Magistrate by planting him in an educational institution.

According to this Report, Delhi University presents a very fine spect-

acle. 1869 persons have registered themselves for Ph.D. Over a lakh of students are getting education directly or indirectly from the colleges of this university, through correspondence courses etc. But reference could also have been made to the recent disturbances in Delhi University and some sort of a complete picture presented to the country as to what the Delhi University is. Even now the Delhi University Teachers' Association is threatening to launch an agitation for certain reasons. In this capital city of ours, the teachers who have put in some years of service outside are at a disadvantage as compared to those teachers who have started their service here with the result that some of the teachers in Punjab have become junior to their own pupils here because of the strange policy of the selection grades approved by the Academic Council of our University.

There is growing violence and the darkness is thickening in the B.H.U. and the A.M.U. These very high-sounding names are bringing to us the signals of a developing doom and, unless we act in time, we would be put to a great inconvenience in the coming years. The rising generation of our country is getting the symptoms of a disease. I have before me a statement issued by Mr. Harivansh Bahadur who is the President of the B.H.U. Chhatra Sangh, dt. 4th April, saying that there are RSS centres in the University called the Banaras Hindu University and 32 *shakhas* are being held regularly. If you cannot control communalism in one university, with what claim can you come forward before the country to wipe out communalism from the entire country? You cannot condemn, control and eradicate communalism from the A.M.U. and the B.H.U. and there are voices of communalism coming in the garb of minorities threatening the very unity of this country. I want to sound a note of warning that unless the RSS citadel is permanently destroyed from the B.H.U., nothing better can be expected. You will have every day the

Vishwavidyalya bandh which was organised on 19th March, 1973 and other funny things of the type and you will have strikes in universities and nobody will be able to save the persons who are working there.

Recently, I visited the Vishwabharti (Central) University and I found to my dismay that there are growing signs of violence there too. You have come forward with a proposal that you want to set up a Central University in north eastern India. I wish there could be some comparative study of the Central Universities vs. State Universities. After all, when there is a demand of one area, we are going to cater to that area and give a Central university. But there are certain other parts of the country where the State universities are flourishing and these State universities are nothing better than the boards for the game of chess played by regional politicians for making their own recruitment, promotion and all that.

The hon. Minister of Education comes forward with a plea that the Central Government has no authority to intervene because Education is a State subject. May I invite his kind attention to the barbarism let loose on teaching community in the recent years by certain regional politicians in the States, exploiting the regional autonomy for their purpose. Teachers have been transferred; they have been harassed; they have been intimidated; they have been shadowed by C.I.D. and other things have been done to them and all in the name of regional autonomy. Education is a State subject but a young man is not a State subject; violence and communalism are not a State subject. It cannot be controlled by any Chief Minister or by any Education Minister or by any Vice-Chancellor. It will spread with a fast speed. Nobody will be able to control it if it is not controlled in a year or two.

Similarly, may I bring to your attention the great injustice that has been

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

done to the hill areas. The hon. Minister is the Chairman of a Committee which was appointed in September. What a wonderful Committee which has had not even a single sitting. I do not know what were the reasons. The Plan allocations are being finalised. But the Committee is still to meet.

Then, there is one wonderful institute, the Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies which was envisaged by our late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru as an institute of higher education corresponding to almost a university. But it was down-graded to a higher secondary school. I say that it should be restored to its original shape so that the soul of Jawaharlal Nehru may rest in peace and the students from border areas, who came with high hopes to get integrated in what was euphemistically called the mainstream of national life would be able to get the benefits of higher education as well as be able to preserve something of their past culture and heritage.

I want to bring other important point to the notice of the Education Minister. Unless we establish libraries in each one of the community development blocks, though on a small scale, from the Central pool we will not be able to help the educated, uneducated and semi-educated masses who will be able to get a few bits of modern knowledge from their school-going children. So, I would request him to have a programme for a network of libraries in all community development blocks on the pattern of the primary schools or model schools, because one national library is not enough. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Sir, after twenty five years of independence we have now come to the final conclusion that there is something basically wrong with our education policy. Time and again from all corners of this nation and from people of all spheres there has

been a constant demand that the education policy should be changed, that the education policy introduced by the Britishers to produce clerks should be shed and we should frame an education policy which will develop nationalism in the youth of this country. Our education policy should be job-oriented because the most acute problem before our nation today is unemployment among the educated masses. Unless and until you change your education policy and make it job oriented, the problem of unemployment can never be solved.

We have always condemned violence in the colleges and universities. But we have never detected; the root cause for the unfortunate happenings which affect everyone of us. The Education Minister has gone on record stating that a draft is being prepared to overhaul the policy of the Government of India. I hope he will be consulting the top educationists of the country before he implements it. I am saying this with a fear because a deep-rooted conspiracy is going on in the matter of higher education in India. I pray sincerely to the House to consider this aspect impartially and thoroughly and condemn the anti-national activities taking place right under the nose of Prof. Nurul Hasan.

Whenever a proposal comes before this Ministry in regard to education, even though the Minister accepts it, he quietly comes with an excuse that education is a State subject. But now with their party in power in nearly all the States and with the appointment of Chief Ministers as the Subedar of the Centre, I see no reason why he should not be able to convince them and make them implement it.

No doubt, the Government of India is appointing 60,000 teachers to help the States and the Union Territories in the field of promoting elementary education. But I pity the condition of the teachers of primary schools. See how low paid they are while we expect them to groom a child who has

to shoulder the responsibility of this great nation. In Japan the pay of a primary school teacher and that of a college lecturer are the same. We have still to attach a great importance to this section who have to contribute a great deal in the field of education and do everything to improve their service conditions. Please do not leave them at the altar of Panchas and Sarpanchas as is prevailing in Rajasthan where they are passing through torturous conditions.

I am sorry to say that the Central Government is neglecting its responsibility in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Education Directorate of Delhi has granted Selection Grades to those teachers who are no more in service, and those teachers who are entitled to them have been compelled to take the shelter of High Court. Teachers regard it as an act of dishonesty practised in the temples of learning. In schools, posts of Vice Principals, Post Graduate teachers, etc., are lying vacant. Senior teachers are frustrated on this account as well as on the account that their juniors are drawing more than what they are drawing. Faulty promotion policy, service rules, recruitment policy, etc., of the Directorate of Education, Delhi, are the main reasons for their discontentment. Selection Grade in aided schools should be implemented immediately as per the rules in government-owned schools. Here I may mention one very interesting point. The Pay Commission has considered the grade of pay of the teachers which was prevalent three years back; now the grade has been improved but the Pay Commission only considered the older grade.

I also want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the state of affairs in the Kendriya Hindi Nirdeshalaya. Its director has not been appointed for the last three years, while the Chairman is working on a temporary basis. The plans to promote Hindi are not being completed because of shortage of staff caused by retrenchment from time to time. Urdu Semi-

nars were held in Hyderabad and Lucknow about four months back. Rs. 80,000 were drawn to meet the expenses, but the account has not yet been submitted. Why is a separate Board for Urdu being set up? My Party has no objection to the development of this language, but the whole affair smells fishy. Because the U.P. elections are fast approaching and this Government has *mala fide* intentions in wooing the voters, they are giving it the unrequired importance. There is a strong rumour of Urdu being promoted as Raj Bhasha. I may warn the Government that any such thing at this juncture will have serious consequences.

My friends have discussed the state of affairs in the Banaras Hindu University and the problem of student unrest in the other Central Universities. Two years back when I was speaking on the Demands of the same Ministry, I had warned the then Education Minister that if the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, Dr. K. Shrimali, was not removed, the state of affairs in Banaras Hindu University were bound to deteriorate and it would become worse.

The present conditions there are due to the fact that the Vice-Chancellor has failed to win the confidence of the students and the teachers. His failure in curbing the activities of the unsocial elements in the University, the partiality observed in promotion of lecturers and appointments of the Heads of Departments and his only desire to activate communists who have been defeated in the elections to the students' unions, favouritism, nepotism, administrative inefficiency and the embezzlement of Rs. 13 lakhs are some of the factors responsible for the undesired climate in that temple of learning.

14 hrs.

The University was closed four times *sine die* and the students lost

[Shri Hamendra Singh Banera]
about nine months of their studies. That come to one academic year. Every time the University was closed the students had to go to their home and come back which alone cost Rs. 35 lakhs. Ten students were jailed from 10th March, 1973. When the Members of Parliament from the Opposition went to Varanasi, the Jail Superintendent did not allow them to meet these students. There are about ten to twelve charges—charges of murder, arson and dacoity, etc. against them. I may warn, Prof. Nurul Hasan, I know Shri Kanu Lal Shrivastava, I know he is your pet. To restore normalcy in the Banaras Hindu University, you should immediately constitute a commission of inquiry, it should be a very high-power commission and it should go into all these problems in the University. I appeal to the House and the Minister of Education to try and solve once for all this problem, that is, the political interference in the Universities. We are prepared to stay away completely provided all other Parties strictly observe it. But if you want only the Communists and Congress to participate, I am sorry, we will not allow them to do it. The Vidyarthi Parishad has a clean record and after resisting violence from Communists, that organization is held in high esteem as a disciplined one and a model for others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why indulge in self-confession.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERJA: Now I come to higher education.

Higher Education in India, it seems, has become the exclusive domain of the people having leftist leanings particularly of the CPI brand. During the last few years, most of the appointments have been made to favour scholars who excel not in their scholarship but in their being adherents of a particular ideology and belonging to a clique. A conscious and forceful bid is being made by the leftist forces to stage, if I may

say so, a *coup* in the institutions of higher learning. There is a lot of demand for what can be called 'committed' scholars who can re-write our history without any scruples as to the objectivity required of this discipline; who can pronounce their judgment afresh on the doings of Aurangzeb and Shivaji, to toe a given line by their high command. A glance at the organisation and functioning of such bodies as the Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, and institutions like the Institute for Advanced Studies, Simla and the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi would reveal that most of the people who have been given the plums happen to be these 'committed scholars'. More often than not their achievements in the field of scholarship have only been a secondary consideration in entrusting them with the jobs they now do. I would now like to cite a few instances to substantiate what I have just said.

The Indian Council of Historical Research, a brainchild of our present Education Minister Shri Nurul Hasan, has been constituted in such a fashion as to distribute the official patronage to the people who have been or still are the members of the CPI. The present director of a project on history has a basic degree in political science. Of course he was Secretary of the district CPI in Bihar. Another youngman who is not eligible for any scholarship anywhere, having a III Class in his BA and MA has been awarded a fellowship of Rs. 500 p.m. recently. I can give the names if you want. These scholars confine their research to a particular type of material and have a declared contempt for regional languages and various dialects of northern India spoken in medieval times.

The Indian Council of Social Sciences Research and the Institute of Advanced Studies do not conform to the norms in matters of selection laid down by themselves. For instance a person out of employment

was appointed on the staff on an *ad hoc* basis in the early years of the establishment of the ICSSR and soon after awarded a fellowship of Rs. 1100 p.m. He was later absorbed as an Associate Professor in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not use the floor of the House for going into these individual cases. You can write to the Minister and he will let you know.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: If he wants, I can name them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You have already exceeded your time. These are individual cases. You can as well write to him and draw his attention. Please conclude.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: About Jawaharlal Nehru University the most favoured child of the Education Ministry the less said the better. People have made it a springboard for more lucrative avenues and in doing so they shift from one discipline to another at their convenience. Nobody knows who will become a professor or an associate professor there. A gentleman who was a Reader for only a few months at the university next-door was offered a professorship and is now manoeuvring to stage a comeback to his parent institution as a senior professor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You can pass on these details to the Education Minister.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Government is not doing much in promoting among the youth of this country the necessary spirit of nationalism. I hope the Minister will spell out some concrete programme which will develop self-confidence amongst them by opening new avenues of employment. More youth hostels should be opened in the country.

Again, don't pay attention in the urban areas only. Massive programmes of sports should be undertaken both in rural and urban areas. Please pay adequate attention to village areas also. This is very important. I need not have to tell you the advantages but it will certainly increase discipline and better understanding between themselves. Everyone knows the way Raja Bhalinder Singh, the IOA Chief failed at the Munich Olympics. The Government has not dealt strictly with the persons who are guilty of projecting such a nasty picture of our nation. I can understand the facts why we lost and if improved next time we will again become the champions, but, what about the misbehaviour of these senior officials? Will they be let free or will action be taken against them?

Lastly, I want to strongly make a demand for setting up a university at Ajmer. I know the Rajasthan Government has appointed a Committee headed by Dr. K. L. Shrimali which was going to decide where the location of a university in Rajasthan has to take place. He is busy in the politics of Banaras Hindu University. So, I pray that he should be relieved from there and sent to Rajasthan where he can solve our problem.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, listening to the debate I am reminded of the great Prime Minister of U.K., Mr. Gladstone, who while moving the Education Bill to give education to the people of England said:

"Let us educate our masters."

It was a great saying because if we did not educate our masters we will not be doing justice. I feel I must invoke the couplet:

"Lead kindly light, Amidst the encircling gloom lead Though me on
Over crag and torrent till the night
is gone Lead me on"

[Shri Hamendra Singh Banera]

The illiterates of India today invoke the kindness of the Government of India to lead them through darkness to reach light. In our country there are more than 150 million illiterates who should get education. The Directive Principle says: We should give education to people upto the age of 14. After 25 years of Independence the illiterates in India are still groping in darkness and if we do not educate the people the country will never progress. The standard of a country's progress is measured by the standard of education that the people have. If we do not educate our masters, government will also become government of the illiterates as many political scientists say.

I must now bring to your notice the unrest, disappointment and frustration in the youth which culminated in the beginning of a naxalite movement in our country. There are more than 18,000 people in our jails who are naxalites and are rotting. Many of them are children below the age of 18. What was their fault? Frustration. They wanted jobs; the education could not give any jobs. Our education is not job-oriented. The students must feel that they are participants in the making of a nation. I remember Dr Chandrasekhar who was Member when he visited the Chinese Republic he went to a university and met the Rector of the University and said that he wanted to visit the hostel and campus. The rector took him round but he did not find a single student. Dr. Chandrasekhar asked where the students had gone. The Rector said they have gone to the fields. Dr. Chandrasekhar asked what they were doing there. The students should be in the university. Then the Rector said our education system is different. They have to participate in the making of the nation. They are now helping the peasants in the harvest season. The Meteorological Department has warned that within 7 days there will be a big cyclone and, as such, the harvest has to be over within 7 days. This is the type of educa-

tion which is needed. The students have to feel that they are part of this great nation. If there is trouble for the nation it is as much for their parents as for them. I asked the students have they become desperate? They have not. Who is responsible? All of us—the teachers, the guardians and the government—are responsible for this because we have not given them an opportunity to participate in the re-generation of our country. Every year the number of illiterates is growing. 1.60 crore illiterates are added every year. Who is responsible for this? In the Asian Conference in December, 1970 the then Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, said we should have pilot projects. Well, seeing the news I thought it is something like pilot industry that he wanted that the country should have pilot projects to educate the people.

I say the students are very poor. Why not take up a scheme that in their off-time students can go and educate adult illiterates? The hon. Minister is a great professor. He knows that the student are in difficulty. They must do something. If every student is given 20 a month to educate a required number of adult illiterates, he has done a great job. Why not take up a scheme like that?

In our country, there is no such thing as voluntary labour. Our great Prime Minister, the late Pandit Nehru, sent a group of experts to China to see how through voluntary labour, a great dam had been constructed. The experts were surprised to know that a great dam was constructed by voluntary labour in China. Why not ask our students to do some road work, bridge work, railway construction work and other things? That is how students should participate in the making of the nation.

After the last great war, the entire nation of Japan was demolished, almost crumbled down to dust. The same thing happened to the German nation. Their entire society almost crumbled to dust. But what happened then? Everybody participated in the making of their new State.

Today that small, tiny group of islands constituting Japan is helping us as an industrial country. They claim they are the biggest industrial state in the entire South East Asia region or one of the biggest industrial countries in the world.

The students and youth have to be made to feel that they have to contribute something to the making of the nation. If you ask them to do voluntary labour, you must set before them an example of your own honesty and integrity. You must also participate and ask them to do likewise. You cannot move about in limousines or sit in air-conditioned rooms and expect the college and school boys and youth to participate in the making of the nation. Such a slogan will be hyperbole and nonsense.

The universities have become almost citadels of corruption. I am a teacher myself. I feel ashamed to say this. But I have to because I have to bring to your kind notice, and through you to the notice of the Government and people, how these universities have become citadel of corruption. This is because the teachers of today are not the teachers of olden days. The great Maharishi Janaka, who was a great philosopher, who had spiritual vision, had to walk miles to meet his teacher Yagyavalkya. We read about it in mythology. Where is that sentiment today? Today the students and teachers sit across the table, drink alcohol and discuss vices, something which we can never tolerate. They say 'we are friends'. Of course, we are friends, but there should be a distance kept between teachers and students. The teachers have no character. Naturally the students have no character. The parents have no character; naturally, the students have no character.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about us?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: So we have to build up a new society.

Everyday we hear of some ugly incidents. We heard the other day that some boys in Delhi University tried to rape a girl. Today I was reading in the newspapers that the Supreme Court had upheld the Patna High Court's strictures on some college boys who had engaged in a nude demonstration of themselves in front of a girls' hostel in Patna.

Who is responsible for all this? Is this our civilised society? Is this the society India had in bygone days? India was one of the pioneers in the movement of cultural philosophy. Today that has crumbled down to test, with boys making demonstrations before girls, before our own sisters and mothers.

Then mass-copying is a great problem. Students go on copying in the examination hall. We could not think of it in our days. Could anybody in our days think of teachers and students drinking alcohol and smoking together? Why do they do it. The students want jobs. We have to give them jobs. I feel that if the right to work was a fundamental right, there would have been no trouble. The right to primary education should have been a fundamental right. But it is not there. Education is the means to harmonise development of the mind and soul, said the great Plato, many many centuries ago. How to bring about harmony between mind and soul, how to bring about the feeling that 'I am part of this entire universe, feel that my mind and soul is part of the entire universe. We have to do this by education.

I will not take much time. But I will just quote from an article written by Shri Aswini Roy in the *Hindustan Times*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give a summary.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: He writes that the social status of the professor in Germany

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]
can be the cause of jealousy in many countries. One additional evidence of the status is the number drawn from their ranks into the prize political post of the country. He is a permanent civil servant with salaries equivalent to those comparable to the highest civil servant; the diplomats in that country are drawn from the ranks of professors. That is the status they enjoy. And what is the status of the professors in our country? The status of the college teacher is this: he feels that he is less than a peon; the college teacher feels that he is less than a domestic servant in Delhi. In Delhi, a domestic servant gets probably more amenities than a college professor. Unless we give the professors that status in society—they are no less than Ministers; they are no less than scientists; they are no less than military generals; they are the makers of our country—our country will not go ahead.

I hope the hon. Minister will pay them more money and bring a regeneration of our educational system.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands made by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Sir, this Ministry is today suffering from a stunted growth. I do not know why this Ministry does not deserve a Minister of Cabinet rank; not that a Minister of Cabinet rank will add anything great, but the country at large will be able to understand that the Ministry has been given a place of pride. For many years, this Ministry has always been treated as a Cinderella before marriage. I do not know when this Ministry will get itself married like Cinderella and get a better status than it is enjoying today.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is Prince Charming, as Minister.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Which Minister? Both of them are professors; and professors make very bad husbands, often, excluding honourable exceptions like the Deputy-Speaker

Sir, I am afraid that the Ministry is not able to do justice to this subject not because there is anything wrong with the people at the helm of affairs but because of the very attitude of the nation towards this subject. India has given the highest place for education. The Sanskrit sloka says, *Vidya Viheenaha Pashu*: the man who is not educated is a *pashu*; he is an animal. If that is the idea with which India has always given the highest place for education, how is it being done today? The most shabby treatment is given to the subject of education. I do not know why education has fallen on bad days.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Bad hands.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Yes; that is in Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*) Sir, one simple example is enough to state how things are deteriorating. In 1947, the illiterate population in India was computed to be 298 million, and this figure rose today to 386 million. That is, 88 million more have been added. At this rate, with this population explosion, how many years does India require to make cent per cent illiterates? It is a very serious matter. It is not that the Ministers only or the Government alone have to think of it; but it is the whole nation that should think of it.

Again you have promised universal, compulsory, free primary education 25 years ago. In many places education facilities are not there and I do not know how you can call it universal. I want to talk about primary education only because that is the crux of the problem. If 100 children are admitted to class I, only 50 reach the fifth class and by the time they go to the 7 or 8th class, the number dwindles to 25 and perhaps it comes down to 10 or 15 at the higher secondary stages. Why is there so much loss in terms of education? I do not know why the Government has not thought of this and appointed a committee to remedy this wastage in the primary classes

If you neglect primary education, there will be neglect all along the line. Some friends said how the colleges and universities were seething with persons who had gone there, not for studies but for other purposes. Primary education is the foundation and every effort must be made to see that healthy and good primary institutions are started in all the States.

There is a move today to have new primary schools and call them by grandiose names. I do not want education to be divided; one community or person to have one type of education and another, a different type of education. If you want to build an integrated nation, children must be brought together and given education and other opportunities of growth. Children should live together and learn to love each other as brothers and sisters; from that stage we must build up. If you are thinking that leaders of political parties and Members of parliament or the legislative assemblies could meet in Kashmir and promote national integration, it cannot be done it is sheer waste. We must start with the children and instil in them a sense of nationalism and that is laying foundations for national integration. Therefore, I am anxious that more money should be allotted to primary education.

How many of those so-called new schools are being established? It should not be limited to the children of the privileged, rich class. 50 or 60 per cent of the seats should go to children from backward and other communities, to the weaker sections. Otherwise these schools will not thrive and there will be revolt against such schools. The Ministry should take early steps to see that 60-70 per cent of the seats in these newly-started schools go to these backward communities.

In many places there are schools managed by the community development blocks. The role of the Community development Blocks is very bad. So much so, many teachers are today resigning in revolt against the

maltreatment meted out to them. I would like to tell the Central Ministry that there must be reproachment between the State Governments and the Central Government in order to see that Education is not entirely the monopoly of the State Governments.

Now, a good friend of mine, Shri Parashar said that education should be the Central subject. But, what about the nation? We cannot divide them into States and Central subjects. The building of a nation should be the entire responsibility of the Central Government. The State Governments may also participate and take the responsibility. I do not want to say that the State Governments need not wash off their hands of this responsibility. But, the Central Government should see that the educational policy is such that they build up a healthy nation. This is completely one with our national goal.

Once again I would like to emphasise that casteism and communalism should be avoided. About this I do not think either the State Governments or the Central Government is doing anything. Even to-day, there are a number of villages where caste-Hindu children are not being sent to the schools where the scheduled castes or backward class teachers are working. I do not know whether any enquiry has been made to find out how many schools are like this and how many of the teachers have been transferred. I would like the Centre to look into the matter and see that education really develops a nation which will become healthy and strong.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय
तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री
डी० पी० यादव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव
सदन के सामने रखे हैं और शिक्षा मंत्रालय
के पैसों में कमी न हो, कटौती न की जाय,
लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात की मांग
की है—इस के लिए मैं उन के प्रति आभार
मानता हूँ।

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, उन में कुछ आलोचनात्मक हैं और कुछ रचनात्मक, मैं प्रत्येक बिन्दु पर तो नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, लेकिन इस माननीय सदन के सामने आश्वस्त हो कर और मुस्तैदी के साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 25 सालों के अन्दर अगर हम ने कुछ गलतियाँ की हैं तो अब हम उन को दोहराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी जो गलतियाँ हुई, हमारी जो खामियाँ थीं, हम उन को मान कर चलते हैं। आज देश में कितने शिक्षित हैं, कितने अशिक्षित हैं, कितने बेकार हैं, इस को बराबर न दोहरा कर, अब तो हमें एक ठोस रचनात्मक धरातल पर काम करना होगा।

श्रीमती विभा घोष गोस्वामी जी ने एक बहुत कारुणिक दृश्य खींचा है—हमारे यहां की एडल्ट इलिट्रेसी पर—मैं उन को बतलाना चाहूंगा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में 38 करोड़ की संख्या निरक्षर लोगों की है, उस में शून्य से लेकर 6 वर्ष तक और 6 वर्ष से लेकर 80-90 साल के जो लोग हैं, उन तमाम लोगों की संख्या निहित है। यदि हम उस की समालोचना करें तो मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचूंगा कि करीब 6-7 करोड़ बच्चे ऐसे होंगे जो 0 से 6 वर्ष की एज-ग्रुप में होंगे, उनकी कटौती हम पहले कर दे। इन के बाद हमारे पास जो 45 साल से ऊपर के लोग हैं, उन की शिक्षा पर भी अधिक पैसा खर्च करना, उन को साक्षर बनाने की चिन्ता करना भी इस समय उचित नहीं होगा। इस लिए 15 से लेकर 30 साल तक के जितने लोग हमारे देश में हैं उन की शिक्षा व्यवस्था कैसे हो, हम उन के लिए क्या करें—इस पर हमें एक ठोस कदम उठाना होगा। यदि हम इनकी संख्या को भी लें तो कम से कम 10-12 करोड़ लोग हमारे पास ऐसे हैं। लेकिन मैं सदन के सामने स्पष्ट कहना चाहूंगा कि पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना

में सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि कम से कम 4 से 5 करोड़ तक ऐसे लोगों की जो 15 से लेकर 30 साल की उमर के होंगे उन्हें साक्षर बनायेंगे। साक्षर केवल साक्षरता के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के लिए साक्षर बनायेंगे ताकि वे जीवन में ऐसी कदम बढ़ा सकें जो रचनात्मक हो, उन के लिए जोत्तिकोशदक प्रवृत्ति पैदा करें। इस लिए हम केवल थ्योरेटिकल शिक्षा देने में विश्वास नहीं करते टेक्नीकल, बोकेशनल शिक्षा देने में विश्वास करने हैं और ऐसी शिक्षा में विश्वास करते हैं जो उत्पादक हो।

उत्पादन या उत्पादकता शिक्षा में कैसे आये, इस के बारे में लोगों में भिन्न भिन्न विचार हैं। जैसे महापात्र जो अभी कह रहे थे तथा कुछ अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है—अब हमें अपने छात्रों को, निरक्षर बन्धुओं को ऐसे राजकीय कामों में लगाना होगा, जिस से राष्ट्र निर्माण की दिशा में काम करें। अब जहां तक हमारी पोटें-शियेल्टी का सवाल है, मैं इस सदन में दोहराना चाहूंगा—जब जब हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को पुकारा गया, वे राष्ट्र निर्माण का काम करने के लिए आगे आये, बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ आगे आये और उन्होंने काम किया। इस से बड़ा दृष्टांत और क्या हो सकता है कि 1972 में जब करोड़ों शरणार्थी आये थे, हम ने छात्रों को बुलाया था और उन्होंने नेशनल सर्विस स्कीम के माध्यम से इस चुनौती का मुकाबला किया—ऐसी दूसरी एक्जाम्पल नहीं हो सकती। अभी कुछ वर्ष पूर्व कोसी की भयंकर बाढ़ को कोई नहीं भुल सकता, उस समय हमारे छात्रों ने जो स्वयं-सेवा की और जो काम वहां पर किया, उसकी दूसरी एक्जाम्पल नहीं हो सकती। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस अपार शक्ति को कैसे चैनलाइज करें? अतः हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस बात को सोचा है कि इसी साल हम गमियों की छुट्टियों में इन तमाम

छात्रों को जो 75 प्रतिशत स्कूलों और कालिजों से आयेंगे और 25 प्रतिशत ऐसे छात्र होंगे जो नान-कालिजियेट्स होंगे, ऐसे लगभग एक लाख छात्रों को अलग अलग कैम्पों में राष्ट्र निर्माण में, खास कर वार-अग्रेस्ट-फैमीन के प्रोग्राम में इन्वाल्व करेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चनौती है। मैं इस सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि हम भरसक प्रयत्न करेंगे कि हमारा यह कार्यक्रम सफल हो और हमारी युवा पीढ़ी इस राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम में आगे आये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लिट्रेसी को एम्पलायमेन्ट से लिंक करना चाहते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी सुझाव सदन के सामने आये हैं और हमारा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ सोच रहा है—उस में हम बहुत जल्दबाजी में कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं, जिस से कि उस में कोई गड़बड़ी पैदा हो जाय। हम ने दृढ़ निश्चय कर लिया है कि जो 100 नेहरू यूवा कैम्प खोले हैं और जिन में 87-88 कैम्प काम भी करने लगे हैं, उन के माध्यम से हम अपनी योजना को आगे बढ़ायेंगे, वार अग्रेस्ट डिग्रीज और दूसरी समस्याओं का मुकाबला करने के लिए उन को तैयार करेंगे। इन तमाम समाज सेवा के कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए, उन को एक साथ कोऑर्डिनेट करने के लिए हम ने ये 100 नेहरू युवा केन्द्र खोले हैं और पांच पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक-एक नेहरू युवा केंद्र खोल देंगे। इन के माध्यम से जो कालिज के हैं, नान-कालिज के हैं, पढ़े-लिखे हैं, बिना पढ़े-लिखे हैं, इन तमाम शक्तियों को एक साथ बटोर कर किस प्रकार काम में लगाया जाय, हम ने उस तरफ कदम बढ़ाया है, हम किसी भी ग्रिम-पिक्चर से निराश होने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम युवा पीढ़ी की शक्ति का सदुपयोग

करेंगे और मुस्तैदी के साथ सदुपयोग करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रत्येक प्रखंड और प्रत्येक जिले में लिट्रेसी के प्रचार के लिए लाइब्रेरी की बात कही है। राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउन्डेशन के माध्यम से हमने यह फैसला किया है कि प्रत्येक खंड तक लाइब्रेरी विस्तार की सेवा हम कायम करेंगे। कुछ पैसे की कमी शुरू में जरूर हो सकती है लेकिन जन सहयोग से और नेहरू युवा केन्द्र के माध्यम से राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउन्डेशन का हमने कार्यान्वयन शुरू कर दिया है, राज्य सरकारों को भी मदद दे रहे हैं और देंगे।

रह गई यूथ पालिसी की बात, तो उस मामले में मैं आपको बता चुका हूँ कि यूथ पालिसी में जो कुछ भी सदस्यों ने कहा है, सरकार एक पालिसी सोच रही है लेकिन उस पालिसी को सोचने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उसका कार्यान्वयन करने से काम चलेगा। पालिसी तो बनायें और उस पर कार्यान्वयन न कर सकें तो सारा का सारा बेकार हो जाता है। हमारे सामने एक टार्गेट होना चाहिए और हमारा गंतव्य स्थान होना चाहिए कि युवा शक्ति का हम क्या सदुपयोग करेंगे। वह पालिसी हमारे मंत्रालय में विचारार्थ है और हमने अन्त में निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि देश के रचनात्मक कार्य में, गरीबी मिटाने के कार्य में युवा शक्ति को हम लगायेंगे और यही हमारी पालिसी होगी।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : बीस साल में हो जायेगा ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : पांच साल में हो जायेगा। पांच साल का हम आश्वासन देते हैं। पांच साल में जरूर कर देंगे।

एक और बात माननीय सदस्यों ने स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में कही। हम इस बात को जान कर चलते हैं कि हम बहुत अधिक या

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

कम गोल्ड मेडल बाहर से नहीं ला पाते हैं। अभी तक हमारा स्पोर्ट्स का काम कुछ ढीला जरूर था, इसको हम मानते हैं लेकिन अब ढीला नहीं है और न होने दिया जायेगा—इस बात का आश्वासन देने दीजिये। एसोसिएशन के नाम पर, फेडरेशन के नाम पर स्पोर्ट्स में कुछ पालिटिक्स आ गई है—उसको नेपोटिज्म कहिये, पालिटिक्स कहिए, जो कुछ भी कहिए—हम मानते हैं लेकिन हम उस पर रोकने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सरकार भी इस बात को मानती है, आप भी मानते हैं और यह सदन भी मानता है लेकिन करना क्या होगा, जो भी आपका निर्देश होगा, जो भी आप चाहेंगे, हमारा मंत्रालय उसके लिए तैयार है। हमने सोचा है ग्रास रूट्स से, जो टैलेन्ट्स हमारे पास हैं सारे देश के युवक, नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के माध्यम से उस को संवारा जाये और उन तमाम लोगों को लेकर ट्रेनिंग दी जाये।

आज स्वीमिंग की बात उठती है, तैराकी की कि हम तैराक हैं या नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान में जितना साफ्ट वाटर है, जितनी नदियां यहां हैं उतनी कहीं नहीं हैं। जिस देश में गंगा बहती है, जिस देश में यमुना बहती है वहां के लोग तैराक नहीं होंगे यह बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है। अतः हमने सोचा है कि हम सौ टैलेन्ट्स को सम्पूर्ण देश से लायेंगे, गांवों से मल्लाहों की फैमिलीज से लाकर एक सौ ऐसे नवयुवकों को तैयार करेंगे जिसमें कोई भी फेडरेशन हमारा काम नहीं देंगे, इसके लिए हम एडवर्टाइज करेंगे सारे देश में और इस तरह से उनको यहां लायेंगे। साथ-साथ हमारे पास आर्चरी की जो विद्या है उसमें भी डिसाइज किया गया है कि सारे देश के कोने-कोने से तमाम लोगों का कम्पिटिशन करा कर सौ लोगों को रिसीव करेंगे और उनको इन्टेंसिव ट्रेनिंग देंगे। दंगल, कुश्ती में भी देहात के जो चुने हुए हमारे पहलवान हैं उनको राष्ट्रीय, अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय स्तर की जो कुश्तियां होती हैं उनमें तैयार करने के लिए सौ पहलवानों को, युवकों

को चुनेंगे और उनको तैयार किया जायेगा। हम ओलिंपिक्स से सोने के मेडल लायेंगे, चांदी के मेडल लायेंगे। वैसे हमको मेडल्स में ज्यादा विश्वास नहीं है बल्कि हमको राष्ट्र की हेल्थ में ज्यादा विश्वास है। राष्ट्र की हेल्थ, नेशनल हेल्थ को हमें देखना है, सोने के मेडल को नहीं देखना है। वहां जो पालिटिक्स है उसमें हम पड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। रह गई हमारी टीम को विदेशों में भेजने की बात तो पालिटिक्स के कारण कुछ फेडरेशन और एसोसिएशन जो टीम भेजने में लोगों को प्रलोभन देते हैं और वहां जो राजनीति करते हैं, हमने फैसला किया है कि वाइलेट्रल कल्चरल एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम में स्वयं इसको अपने हाथ से करेंगे लेकिन उनको भी डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे, टीम ले जाना चाहें तो ले जायें लेकिन सरकार इसको दूसरों पर छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। वाइलेट्रल प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत स्पोर्ट्स एक्टिविटीज की परमीशन देंगे जिससे खिलाड़ियों को संतोष हो कि सरकार उनकी कदर करती है और सरकार में उनका स्थान है।

हमने स्पोर्ट्स के लिए पिछले साल क्या किया, इसके बारे में भी सदन जानना चाहेगा। पटियाला में हमारा एक नेताजी सुभाष स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट है उसमें हम कोच को तैयार कर रहे हैं ताकि सभी प्रकार के जो खेल हैं, हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में उस खेल का ट्रेन्ड कोच जाये जिससे सारे प्रदेश से टैलेन्ट एक साथ संग्रहीत कर सकें। हम ने अभी करीब करीब एक सौ स्पोर्ट्स कोच को देश के विभिन्न भागों में भेजा है। यह हमारी नेकनीयती का प्रमाण है कि हमने एक कदम इसमें आगे बढ़ाया है और आप इस बात को सराहेंगे।

माननीय सेठ गोविन्द दास जी जो सदा संस्कृति, धर्म इत्यादि की बात करते हैं, मैं उनकी भावनाओं की चोट नहीं देना चाहता हूं लेकिन यह देश जो है इसके संस्कार, इस देश की संस्कृति कहीं दूसरी जगह से उधार भांग कर नहीं लाई गई है। इस देश के संस्कार

और संस्कृति है परोपकार, इस देश की संस्कृति है दूसरों को मदद करने की क्षमता और पिछले साल डेढ़ साल पहले इस परोपकार की जिस क्षमता को हमने दिखाया है उसकी दुनिया में कोई मिसाल नहीं है। आज हम झूठ मूठ की बातों में पड़कर अपने असली कर्तव्य बसुर्बस कटुबकम् की थ्योरी को भूल जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी जो संस्कृति है उसमें हम विश्वास करते हैं। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बांदुंग में जो पंचशील के सिद्धांत का अपनाया था उससे बड़ी संस्कृति और क्या हो सकती है।

सेठ जी ने सी०एस०टी०टी० के बारे में कुछ उल्लेख किया। मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहूंगा लेकिन साइन्स टर्मिनोलोजी जो हमारी थी, हमको हर्ष है जिस उद्देश्य से वह बनाई गई थी उसका 90 प्रतिशत काम लगभग समाप्त हो चुका है और दस प्रतिशत काम बचा हुआ है और हमारे मंत्रालय ने सोचा है कि इसको भी हमको सैन्ट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट और सी०एस०टी०टी० को मिलाकर कुछ ऐसी रूपरेखा करनी होगी जिसमें प्रैजेंट दायरे में काम निहित हो सके। एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट का कोई सवाल उसमें नहीं उठता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी आप ने मुझे आदेश दिया है बैठने का, मैं उसकी अवहेलना नहीं कर सकता। एक, दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूं। उर्दू की कुछ बात आयी, हिन्दी के विकास की और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास की बात आयी है। मैंने यहां कई बार कहा है और पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी भारतीय भाषा पैसे के अभाव में बिलखने नहीं पायेगी। जितने पैसे की आवश्यकता भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए पड़ेगी. . . .

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dhara-puram): What is the allocation?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Whatever you can spend. It depends on your capacity to spend.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We wanted more funds for international studies. We have an institute. We sent a proposal for Rs. 18 lakhs. But you turned it down; you sent back the proposal asking us to prepare another scheme.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हम सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को बराबर की दृष्टि से देखेंगे। तमिलनाडु में तमिल भाषा के विकास के लिए 1 करोड़ रु० का आबंटन किया गया है। और वही तैलंग के लिए भी किया गया है। अतः किसी भाषा के लिए ज्यादा करें और दूसरी के लिये कम करें। यह आरोप सही नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ लोगों ने बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की बात उठायी है, कुछ ने अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की बात उठायी है। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री इस पर विस्तारपूर्वक विवेचन करेंगे, मैं सदन को सिर्फ यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि कुछ अनअवायडेबिल सर्कम्सटॉसेज के कारण आज अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर देना पड़ा है कुछ समय के लिए। इस पर शिक्षा मंत्री जी अपने विचार विस्तारपूर्वक आप लोगों के सामने रखेंगे और बतायेंगे कि वस्तु स्थिति इस समय की क्या है।

उप अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सोशल वेलफेयर के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा और इतना आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि मिड डे मील, इंटेन्सिव चिल्ड्रन्स इंटेग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम और नरिशमेंट प्रोग्राम जो हमारा है तो पांचवीं योजना में न्यूट्रिशन पर हम करीब करीब, सभी को जब मिला देंगे तो, करीब पांच से 6 सौ करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन करने जा रहे हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस से कम सारी पौपुलेशन को तो कवर नहीं कर सकेंगे, लेकिन बहुत हद तक पौपुलेशन को कवर करेंगे।

सैन्ट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड की चर्चा की गयी है। अभी तक मैं यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूं कि सैन्ट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड ने कोई

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

गनाह नहीं किया है, हो सकता है कि कहीं मानवीय कमजोरी हो, लेकिन उसके कारण इस संस्था को एक दम तोड़ दिया जाय यह कहना उचित नहीं है। मैं इस दलील को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। जहां तक डेस्टीट्यूट्स और ब्लाइन्ड बच्चों का सवाल है, यह पूछा गया कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं और आगे ऐसे लोगों के लिए हम क्या करना चाहते हैं। मुझे कहते हुए दुख होता है कि आज भारत में करीब 50 लाख के करीब लोग अंधे हैं, इतने लोग आंध्र के रोम से पीड़ित हैं। यह हमारे लिए एक चुनौती है। . . .

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल शिक्षा का बजट एक ओसत पर रहता था। लेकिन जब हम शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने की सोच रहे हैं, विद्यार्थियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं तो ऐसे समय में शिक्षा का बजट कम क्यों हो गया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not understand it.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच है कि चिल्ड्रन्स इंटिग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के मातहत हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के साथ कोऑर्डिनेट करके कुछ ऐसा उपाय किया जाय जिससे किसी बच्चे को न्यूट्रिशन के अभाव में यह अनुभव न करना पड़े कि वह जन्मान्ध हो जाय, या उसकी आंख खराब हो जाय। इस प्रकार के सोशल वेलफेयर वर्क्स पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हैं और हम उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे, ऐसा आश्वासन मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash): I would not have taken part in the debate but for the senseless act of the Government this morning in closing down the Aligarh Muslim University.

Yesterday I was there in Aligarh Muslim University. The examinations

were going on. In fact, last night, I witnessed a Mushaira also in the University Campus. There was no tension, no clash but this morning I was told and I was surprised to hear that the University has been closed down indefinitely.

This action of the authorities is not only undemocratic, it is atrocious. This Government and the Education Ministry want to spoil the academic career of the students. I do not know what the reason is. I want the Minister to explain why they have taken such an extreme step to close down the Aligarh Muslim University.

What is happening there? After all, it is a silent protest by the teaching staff and the students. There is no demonstration or agitation going on.

When the Aligarh Muslim University Bill was brought before this House in 1972, in the morning the Bill was sent to us, circulated the same morning and the Government wanted to introduce the Bill. We opposed it at the introduction stage itself. Even at that time was pointed out that this Bill would cause have on the students and the teaching staff, that we would have to consult all people concerned with the University and that you might take some time or refer it to the Select Committee, but it all fell on deaf ears. The Government refused to accept the suggestions and the Bill was rushed through and passed. Now, we are facing the consequences.

After all, the students and the staff of the Aligarh Muslim University want that the minority character of the University should be retained. It is the duty of the majority to safeguard the interests of the minority community, whether it be a linguistic minority or a racial minority or a religious minority. It is the duty, it is the bounden duty of the majority to safeguard their interests and the minorities should feel that they are safe and secure in the hands of the

majority. But, what the Government is doing is suppressing the rights of the minorities.

They say that they are implementing the Gajendragadkar Committee's report. I want to ask the Minister. When there are so many universities all over India, why have you picked up only the Aligarh Muslim University? Why have you not implemented it in other Universities? Why did you choose the Aligarh Muslim University as a sort of guinea pig for the experimentation of the Gajendragadkar Committee's report?

Not only the age-old concept of University autonomy is not being accepted by the Government but, on the other hand, they want to nominate to the Senate, the Governing Council and the Executive Council and pack them with their yes-men whether they belong to Prof. Nurul Hasan or the Government. We are afraid that most of them are going to be fallow-travellers and persons against the Muslim theology. The Government must give an assurance that the University will be re-opened.

This morning I saw truck-loads of the UP Provincial Armed Constabulary standing near the campus. Hundreds of buses are standing there and the students are being asked to vacate their rooms. Notices have been put up this morning and about 3000-4000 students are asked to vacate the hostels and they are asked to board the buses to reach their destination. It is a most atrocious thing one can ever imagine in the country.

I want the Government to immediately rescind the order closing down the University and the University should be immediately re opened.

श्री परियूपानन्द पंथली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय उपमंत्री, श्री यादव, ने इल-लिट्रेसी को दूर करने के बारे में बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं। किन्तु मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ी विडम्बना है कि एक ओर तो पिछले दस वर्ष में शिक्षितों की संख्या में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, अर्थात् लिट्रेसी का प्रतिशत 24 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 29 प्रतिशत हो गया है, और दूसरी ओर इसी अवधि में देश में 9 करोड़ निरक्षर और बढ़ गये हैं। आज भी हमारे देश में 80.54 प्रतिशत निरक्षर हैं और हमारे देश में निरक्षरों की जितनी संख्या है, वह विश्व भर की निरक्षर जनसंख्या का एक-तिहाई है।

जहां तक स्त्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, पुरुषों की तुलना में निरक्षरता का उनका प्रतिशत बहुत अधिक है। स्त्रियां आज पुरुषों से 32 वर्ष पीछे हैं। इस देश में केवल 18.72 प्रतिशत स्त्रियां साक्षर हैं। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से वह नेशनल एवरेज से बहुत पीछे है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 21.77 प्रतिशत साक्षरता है और स्त्रियों में साक्षरता का प्रतिशत केवल 10.70 प्रतिशत है। गांवों में साक्षर स्त्रियों की संख्या 7 प्रतिशत से भी कम है।

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में कांस्टीट्यूशनल डायरेक्टिव का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिसमें प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में चौथे फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान के अन्त तक 90,000 अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों की भर्ती का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस योजना में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को विशेष महत्व दिया जायेगा।

मैं आपका ध्यान सब-हिमालयन बार्डर रिजन की समस्याओं की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र काश्मीर से लेकर नागालैंड और मेघालय तक फैला हुआ है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि दिल्ली

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्पूली]

में बैठ कर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए एजुकेशन की जो योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं, वे वहाँ की स्थिति के अनुकूल नहीं होती हैं। उस क्षेत्र के हजारों प्राइमरी स्कूलों में ऐसे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जिनको स्वच्छ पानी तक नहीं मिलता है। उन छोटेछोटे बच्चों को पहाड़ की चढ़ाई और उतराई पार करके चार पांच मील की दूरी पर स्कूल जाना पड़ता है। इस अवस्था में वे ठीक प्रकार से शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

पिछले दिनों मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तर काशी जिले के टूर पर गया था। वहाँ मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि अध्यापक महीने में केवल उस दिन स्कूल जाता है, जिस दिन उसको वेतन लेना होता है। वहाँ न अध्यापक और न विद्यार्थी स्कूल में जाते हैं। आज वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि विद्यार्थी नकल करके इम्तहान पास करता है, सिफ़ारिश से नौकरी पाता है। और रिश्तत से काम करता है। जब देश का यह हाल है, तो उसकी शिक्षा में उन्नति कैसे हो पायेगी ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी-गढ़वाल पहले महाराजा के शासन में एक रियासत थी। विलीनीकरण की शर्तों के मुताबिक वहाँ के सब सरकारी कर्मचारी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी माने जाने चाहिए थे। विलीनीकरण की शर्तों के मुताबिक महाराजा को पेन्शन और अन्य सुविधायें तो सरकार ने दे दीं, किन्तु प्रान्तीय शासन ने 26 साल के बाद भी वहाँ के बेचारे अध्यापकों को अपने यहाँ नहीं लिया है। आज भी वे अधर में लटके हुए हैं, उनका कोई भविष्य नहीं है और वे संघर्षरत हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर दबाव डालें कि मर्जर एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक राज्य सरकार उन अध्यापकों को अपनी सेवाओं में सम्मिलित करे।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में मिड-डे मील्व और न्यूट्रीशन प्रोग्राम का उल्लेख किया गया है। यदि आप स्वयं जाकर

देखें, तो ज्ञात होगा कि यह योजना एक तरह से फ़ार्स है और उस में कोई वास्तविकता नहीं है। अठारह पैसे प्रति बच्चा न्यूट्रीशन के नाम पर दिया जाता है, किन्तु उतना भी उसको नहीं मिल पाता है। इस योजना के लिए काम करने वाले स्टाफ के लोगों का वेतन इतना कम होता है कि वे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर सकते। इसके अतिरिक्त ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्च और मैनेजरियल खर्चा भी उसी में जोड़ दिया जाता है। इसलिए बच्चों को कुछ नहीं मिल पाता है। महंगाई बढ़ने की वजह से यह कुछ न करने के बराबर है। इसलिए यदि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करना है, तो उसके लिए आवश्यक धनराशि दी जाये, और पूरी सुविधायें दी जायें, वरना इस काम को एक ढकोसलेबाजी का रूप न दिया जाये। यह कहना प्रवचन मात्र होगा कि इस योजना से इतने प्रतिशत बच्चों को कवर कर दिया जायेगा। पहाड़ों में जिन बच्चों को दो वक्त खाना भी नहीं मिलता है, वे क्या पढ़ाई करेंगे। कुछ पाकेट्स ऐसे हैं, जहाँ मैलन्यूट्रीशन के कारण पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक बच्चे टी० बी० या दूसरी बीमारियों के शिकार हैं। उन बच्चों के भविष्य को सुधारने के लिए उन्हें अच्छा भोजन देने की विशेष आवश्यकता

आज हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी माध्यम से दी जाने वाली पब्लिक स्कूल एजुकेशन एक अभिशाप बनती जा रही है। अंग्रेजी माध्यम से शिक्षा पाना और अंग्रेजी में बातें करना हमारा स्टेटस सिम्बल हो गया है। इससे सारे देश की जनता दो वर्गों में बंट गई है। एक तरफ़ सरकारी कर्मचारी और नेता आदि मुट्ठी भर गिनती के लोग हैं जिनके बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। देश के बाकी लोगों के बच्चों के लिए ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जहाँ अध्यापकों को वेतन न समय पर मिलता है और न वह पर्याप्त होता है, जहाँ बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरह सारा देश एक तरफ़ है और कुछ मुट्ठी भर

लोगों का एक अलग वर्ग बनता जा रहा है। इसकी रोक-थाम करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसका सम्बन्ध शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय से भी है। उचित शिक्षा न होने के कारण हमारे देश में अनैतिकता बढ़ती चली जा रही है। किसी सदस्य ने अनैतिकता अथवा वेश्या-वृत्ति की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं किया है। लाखों वेश्यायें हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में रहती हैं, किन्तु उससे अधिक संख्या क्लैडेन्स्टाइन प्रास्टीट्यूट्स की है। यू तो दिल्ली और बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहरों में साफ़िस्टिकेटिड क्लामिज में यह एक फ़ैशन जैसा हो गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह समस्या सोशो-इकानोमिक ज्यादा है।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आदिवासी इलाकों की लड़कियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिनको बहुत पतित जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़ रहा है। देहरादून जिले के जोनमार-भावर, उत्तर काशी और टिहरी-गढ़वाल की कोलटा जाति की लड़कियाँ और मध्य प्रदेश की बेड़िया और कंजर जाति की लड़कियाँ इसकी शिकार हैं। कुछ समय पहले इस सदन में मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की आदिवासी लड़कियों को बेचने और वेश्यालयों में रखे जाने की घटनाओं की चर्चा हुई थी। ये आदिवासी बहुत गरीब होते हैं और पीढ़ियों से ऋणग्रस्त रहते हैं। जोनसार-भावर में जो देहरादून का हिस्सा है और जहाँ 61,000 की आबादी है, उन लोगों पर विभिन्न विभागों का पचास लाख रुपये से अधिक का कर्जा सरकारी खातों में दर्ज है। किसी के दादा या परदादा ने कर्जा लिया होगा, लेकिन वह अभी तक उसको नहीं चुका पाया है। केवल सूद देने के लिए ये लोग अपनी लड़कियों को बेचने पर बाध्य हो जाते हैं। वे लड़कियाँ आठ दस हाथों में गुजरने के बाद अन्त में वेश्यालयों में पहुँच जाती हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस समस्या के समाधान की ओर ध्यान न

दिया गया, तो इससे बेनिरीयल डिजीज़िज़ और क्राइम आदि कई अन्य समस्याएँ पैदा होंगी। अगर यह समस्या हल हो गई, तो जो दूसरी बीमारियाँ इस के कारण पैदा होती हैं उनका स्वतः निराकरण हो जाएगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि वेश्या-वृत्ति निवारण की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। सप्रेमन आफ इम्मारेल ट्रेफिक एक्ट किमी जमाने में बना था, लेकिन वह इतना पंगू और निष्क्रिय हो चुका है कि उसके आधीन कुछ काम नहीं हो पाता है। मैंने अभी शोसन एन्ड मारल हाईजीन एसोसिएशन के लोगों से बात की और उनसे पूछा कि किन्नी लड़कियाँ ऐसी हैं, जो वेश्यालयों में भेजी जाती हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इनके आंकड़े तो हमें मालूम नहीं हैं, लेकिन दिन्नी के जी० बी० रोड पर इतनी लड़कियाँ लोकेट की गईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि लड़कियों को लोकेट किए जाने के आंकड़ों में काम नहीं चल सकता है। आवश्यकता इस बात का है कि जिन इलाकों में यह समस्या है, उन इलाकों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जायें। लेकिन इस काम को केवल सरकार नहीं कर सकेगी। यह वालेन्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन के करने का काम है।

एजेन्डा नोट्स फ़ार दो कॉन्फ़रेंस आफ स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स, जो 23 जुलाई, 1972 को हुई थी, के पेज 46-47 पर जो उल्लेख किया गया है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसके अनुसार केन्द्रीय शिक्षा और मनोरंजन मन्त्रालय राज्यों को मार्ग-निर्देश देगा कि वालेन्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन के माध्यम से किसी प्रकार इसी काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। सरकार उनको कजूती से पैसा देती है और उनको पर्याप्त साधन सुलभ नहीं होते हैं। वालेन्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन में नौकरो करने वाले कार्यकर्ता किसी भी प्रकार उन लोगों से कम योग्य या कम सक्षम नहीं हैं, जो शासन के द्वारा बेतन पाते हैं। इसलिए वालेन्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन के माध्यम से इस काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूलो]

जहां तक आश्रम टाइप स्कूलों का और वालवाड़ियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में उनका निरीक्षण किया है और मैंने यह पाया है—मुझे स्पष्ट बात कहने के लिए धमा करें—कि वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशन द्वारा संचालित आश्रम टाइप स्कूल और वालवाड़ियां कम सहायता मिलने पर भी शासन द्वारा चलाए जाने वाली संस्थाओं की तुलना में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह चल रही हैं।

कुछ सदस्यों ने संकेत किया है कि चूंकि यह डिपार्टमेंट निष्क्रिय था, इसलिए वह होम मिनिस्ट्री को दे दिया गया। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसको ठीक पैसा नहीं मिलता है और वह लैप्स हो जाता है। सही बात यह है कि इसी सदन में पिछले सत्र में माननीय सदस्यों ने यह मांग की थी कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास गृह मन्त्रालय है, इसलिए इस विभाग को गृह मन्त्रालय को सौंप दिया जाए, तब इसका काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा। इन मदन का मांग पर इस विभाग को गृह मन्त्रालय को सौंपा गया था। लेकिन इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि जो पैसा इस काम के लिए स्वीकार किया जाता है, वह लैप्स हो जाता है। अब तो कम पैसा मिलता है और जो मिलता है, वह लैप्स हो जाता है। स्टेट सव्जंक्ट होने के कारण यह पैसा राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से खर्च होता है। अगर राज्य सरकारें इसका ठीक उपयोग नहीं करती हैं, तो केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण विभाग क्या करे?

इसके लिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री जो से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कोई न कोई इसका साल्यूशन निकालें कि एक तो इसके लिए पैसा अधिक हो। आप दूसरे मन्त्रालयों से पैसा बटोर कर के इस काम के लिए ज्यादा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दें और जो पैसा इसको मिलता है उसका पूरा-पूरा

सदुपयोग हो। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि वालन्टी आर्गनाइजेशन के माध्यम से इस काम को चला करना चाहेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि विशेषकर जो वीकार सेक्युन के हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं या पिछड़े हुए इनके लोग हैं उनको ज्यादा सहायता आप करें।

अन्त में मैं एक शब्द अपना कांस्टो-ट्यूएन्सी के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। टिहरो गढ़वाल में जो मेरा कांस्टोट्यूएन्सी है, साधारण देश में सब से कम है और सामाजिक विषमता बहुत अधिक है। वहां शिक्षा के लिए विशेष सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है। यह वरं स्वामी रामतीर्थ की सेंटिनर का है। उनके नाम पर एक डिग्री कॉलेज वहां है जिसको स्नातकोत्तर कक्षा के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रावधान आपको करना चाहिए और वहां पर एक सेंट्रल स्कूल का प्रावधान भी आपको करना चाहिए।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : माननीय समापति जी, स्वतन्त्रता के प्रारम्भिक काल से ही हमारे देश के मनीषी और विचारक यह अनुभव करने रहे हैं कि शिक्षा का यह ढांचा जो अंग्रेज ने अपने लाभ के लिए खड़ा किया था वह हमारे देश के विकास को आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं है। अंग्रेज की शिक्षा का उद्देश्य क्या था यह मरुले ने अपने एक पत्र में लिखा है जिसकी कुछ पक्तियां इस प्रकार हैं :

'to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions, whom we can call a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions....'

इसके आगे कुछ और है। उपर्युक्त कहना है कि हम इस प्रकार के लोग तैयार कर दें जो हमारे और जिन के ऊपर हमें शासन करना है उनके बीच में बिबोलिए

का काम करें। अंग्रेज केवल यह चाहते थे। उन्हें और किसी प्रकार का विकास हो हो या न हो इसके कोई मतलब नहीं था।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह है कि मनुष्य का सर्वांगीण विकास हो। शरीर का विकास हो, मन का विकास हो, और आत्मा का विकास हो। आज की शिक्षा के ढांचे में आप देखें तो ये चीजें कोई भी नहीं हैं। शरीर के विकास के लिए आवश्यक है कि उचित आहार हो। उसके साथ उचित व्यवहार और संयम का जीवन हो। आप देख लीजिए यह सारी की सारी चीजें आज उपेक्षित हैं। उसके बाद मानसिक उन्नति के लिए और आत्मिक उन्नति के लिये जो चीज हमारी शिक्षा में होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है। अगर केवल अक्षर ज्ञान ही शिक्षा है तो आज वही हमारी मारों को मारने बुराईयों की जड़ है। रिश्वत खाने वाले बिना पढ़े लिखे नहीं है। बिना पढ़ा लिखा आदमी चार रोटी ज्यादा खा जाएगा तो बदन हजमी हो जायेगी। पढ़े लिखे सोमेट के मैकड़ों कट्टे और सैंकड़ों मन तेल के पीपे पी जाए तो भी उनकी बदन हजमी नहीं होगी। तो यह सारी की सारी बुराई पढ़े लिखे जो हैं उनके अन्दर है जिसके लिए कहा कि:

आदमियत और शय है इल्म है कुछ और चीज।

लाब तोते को पढ़ाया पर वो हैवान ही रहा ॥

इसलिए मैं यह आप्रह कहूंगा कि जो मानवता का उद्देश्य है वह उसमें आना चाहिए, इस प्रकार से इसमें परिवर्तन किया जाए। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने और शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ने भी कुछ स्थानों पर अपने भाषण में यह चर्चा की है कि हम शिक्षा के ढांचे में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। यह बड़े स्वागत योग्य बात है और यह बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो विद्वानों की गोष्ठी एक इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए

जो पूर्व और पश्चिम की सारी बातों को देख कर उसमें परिवर्तन करे, उसकी कोई चर्चा मैंने नहीं सुनी। केवल एक अनुरोध मैं करना चाहता हूं कि आप शिक्षा में परिवर्तन के लिए जो एक तरफ को झुकते रहे हैं और अपने यहां नहीं देखते यह प्रवृत्ति दूषित है और यह पहले से चली आ रही है। मैं आपसे कह देना चाहता हूं कि अपने प्राचीन आधार की शिक्षा बहुत अच्छी है। हमारे यहां आजकल समझा यह जाता है कि शिक्षा तब से प्रारम्भ होती है जबसे बच्चा स्कूल में जाता है। उससे पहले दो और शिक्षकों का जिक्र है और वह इससे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सबसे पहले शिक्षक मां है और दूसरा शिक्षक पिता है। आजकल उनको शिक्षक को कोटि में गिना ही नहीं जाता। वह कितने महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षक हैं उसके लिए एक बात लिखी है कि :

उपाध्यायान् दशाचार्य, आचार्यागन्तु
शतानि ॥

सहस्रन्तु पितृणा माता गौरवेणाति-
रिच्यते ॥

एक लाख साधारण अध्यापक जितना पढ़ा सकते हैं उतना अकेले माता की शिक्षा होती है। इसलिए जब आप परिवर्तन करें तो इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखें और तब परिवर्तन की बात आए।

अब मैं थोड़े से सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि आपने शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से गुरुकुल की शिक्षा प्रणाली को व्यवस्थित करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाने का निश्चय किया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। वह एक इस प्रकार की प्रणाली है जो आपकी प्रचीनता के चिह्न को दिखलाती है कि प्राचीन स्वरूप क्या था। इसके साथ-साथ जो चीज आप राष्ट्र के हित में रखना चाहते हैं वह उसके लिए एक आदर्श स्वरूप होगा। इसके लिए जितना शीघ्र कार्य हो सके उतना अच्छा है। वहां किसी प्रकार का अर्थभाव न

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

आए, किसी प्रकार से उसके विकास में बाधा न आए इस प्रकार का यत्न आप करें।

इसके साथ-साथ जो बात मैं हर डिबेट में कहता आ रहा हूँ वह आज फिर दोहराता हूँ कि आपके विभागा फार्मुले से और किमी का लाभ हुआ हो या न हुआ हो लेकिन संस्कृत की हानि अवश्य हो गई है और हमारे यहां आता है कि :

त्वयिवर्धतिजीमूत सर्वेपिल्लविता द्रुमा ।

अस्माकस्त्वर्कं वृक्षाणां पूर्वपत्रं नश्यति ॥

जब वर्षा होती है तो चारों तरफ हरियाली फैल जाती है। लेकिन आक के पत्ते बेचारे पीले पड़-पड़ कर गिरने लग जाते हैं। संस्कृत की आज वही दशा हो रही है। इस समय परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों में उसकी विशेष सहारे की आवश्यकता है। अगर उसे यह सहारा नहीं देंगे तो आपके भारत की वह प्राचीन विद्या नष्ट हो जाएगी।

अब अन्तिम बात जो मुझमें और आपमें सीधे सम्बन्ध रखती है उसकी तरफ आता हूँ और वह है अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय। पिछली बार जब उसका विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ था जो अब अधिनियम के रूप में है तो मैंने कुछ चीजों के आधार पर उसका विरोध किया था। लेकिन फिर भी जैसा आपने पास किया हमने सन्तोष इस बात पर किया कि कुछ लोग जो अधिकार किए हुए बैठे थे अपने फौलादी पन्जों में उस विद्यालय को कमे हुए बैठे थे, उनके पंजे ठीले होंगे। लेकिन अब मैंने सुना है कि अब फिर वही सारी की मारी शिथिलता आ रही है और उसमें आप कुछ परिवर्तन करने के लिए उद्यत हैं। कहावत वही हुई कि आगे क्यों बढ़ते हैं कि लड़ेंगे? कहा पीछे क्यों खिसक रहे हैं? कहा कि डर लग रहा है। जब आपने इतनी हिम्मत से एक काम किया था तो उसका दृढ़ता से पालन

करना चाहिए। इसलिए अलीगढ़ विश्व-विद्यालय के विकास के लिए, उसकी उन्नति के लिए जो निश्चय किया था यदि वह ठीक है तो उसको क्रियान्वित कीजिए। इस समय जो राजनीतिक चालें वोटों को लक्ष्य में रखकर या और किसी प्रकार से चली जा रही है उनके सामने आपको झुकना नहीं चाहिए।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) :
सभापति महोदय, ...

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए। देखिए, मेरे पास जो लिस्ट है वह आपके विहार की तरफ से आई है। मैं उसी को फालो कर रहा हूँ। दूसरी बात यह है कि लिस्ट बड़ी लम्बी है। इस वजह से मैं ज्यादा समय लोगों को नहीं दूंगा। पांच से सात मिनट दूंगा चाहें इसे साइड के हों या उस साइड के हों।

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri):
Sir, I support the demands for the Ministry of Education. While supporting them, I would like to give some suggestions with regard to educational policy. Why should we give education to our youth? Why should we spend crores of rupees over education? The Centre is spending so much of money. The States are spending crores of rupees over education. Is our educational approach fulfilling the aspirations of the people and of the youth? Are we taking into consideration the growing awareness among the youth, the students and the people with regard to the socio-economic and political justice? *

Does our educational approach help in self-employment of youths and relieve the youth from office job seeking. What is the result.

Our education policy is as old as the British rule. Even after 25 years of independence our education system

is the same. So many changes have taken place. But our education policy maintains the *status quo*.

Under the present system of education, our educational institutions are producing students and youths only fit for office jobs. Our education system is like a big factory, which produces machine tools. Those tools are meant for only specific purpose; like that our educated young people fit only specific purpose, jobs in the offices. Now the outlook of the people is changed.

Among students and youths there is unrest, indiscipline etc. This is not only among the youths and students but also among teachers and parents. All this is due to our wrong educational approach.

There are vast differences with regard to managements of private and public schools, colleges and universities. In private schools the managements collect heavy tuition fees, contribution amount, earnest money etc., making huge profits. They have become actually commercial institutions. I need not say much about these things. The staff and teachers have no security and they are poorly remunerated. In public schools, colleges and universities, the staff and teachers are worrying about their grievances and students are worrying about their rights and standard of education.

The unemployment is due to defective policy of education. Due to unemployment and under-employment, there is unrest among our youths. The youths of the country have surrendered all their zeal, and enthusiasm. Due to improper nourishment, they have lost their mental and physical strength. There is restlessness in the country. Occasionally we hear of disturbances among the youth, teachers and parents because of all these factors. All these lead to demoralisation in society. All these are due to our existing educational approach.

So we have to realise that our educational policy should be changed

so as to rouse the awareness of the people with regard to socio-economic and political justice so as to make them take to self-employment and it should raise the standard of education.

Lastly we must think of the growing population and its menace to society. We must introduce population education so that our young generation should study the population situation, in family, community and the nation. We are spending crores of rupees on family planning over married people.

Our younger generation should know the situation as well in future. The object of population education should be to enable the students to understand that family size is controllable. The population limitation can facilitate the development of higher quality of life. The population education will also enable the students to appreciate the facts for preserving the health and welfare of the family, to ensure economic stability of the family and assure good prospects for younger generation.

Sex education is universally accepted in these days for the younger generation. So many countries are following it. I am concerned with sex-education only, so far as it relates to the objective population education. There should be no controversy or confusion. In our new policy of education the major components of sex-education with the Human physiology and reproduction, contraception, social interaction with human sexuality. Since our students are already studying biology, human reproduction, the new traits may also be introduced easily. It helps the students in developing a healthy outlook. Of course, this programme should be handled very carefully. We should study the needs of the community, its social norms and cultural backgrounds. It should be managed by competent people and proper evaluation should be done before extensive programme is under taken.

Unless we control our population and give its due place in our educational

[Shri K. Mallanna]

system, we will not be able to solve the multiple economic, social and political problems of our country.

In the light of these things, I feel that there must be change in the existing pattern of education and it must be implemented.

श्री हीरा लाल डोडा (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको सौभाग्यशाली समझता हूँ कि आपने मुझे शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने सन 1969 से 70 और 1972-73 के बीच की चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि के लिये पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिये समाज-कल्याण विभाग की मार्फत जो कार्यक्रम चलाये गये तथा पिछड़े एवं गरीब बच्चों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों तथा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा दी गई धनराशि का अपनी रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है। मैं 25 वर्ष पूर्व की तरफ नजर डालता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि देश के अन्दर शिक्षा की प्रगति हुई है। उस समय के कालिजों, उस समय के प्राइमरी स्कूलों और आज के कालिजों और स्कूलों के स्तर में काफी फर्क पड़ा है। मगर देश के 80 प्रतिशत गांवों में बसने वाले गरीब वर्ग का स्थान वही का वहीं नजर आता है। आर्थिक स्थिति 25 वर्ष पूर्व से आज ज्यादा खराब है। उनके पास न जमीन और न कोई उद्योग धन्धा है। उस पिछड़े वर्ग तक आज न बिजली पहुंच पायी है और न दूसरे साधन पहुंच पाये हैं, जब कि समाज कल्याण विभाग के द्वारा पिछड़े एवं गरीब वर्ग के लिये नई-नई योजनायें बनीं, करोड़ों रुपये के बजट बने और खर्च हो गये। उनके आंकड़े संसद के सामने आते हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस खर्च के अनुपात में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कितनी उन्नति हुई है।

मैं शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 25 वर्षों

के बाद गांवों में, पहाड़ों में, जंगलों में बसने वाले आदिवासियों की क्या स्थिति है? बड़े बड़े शहरों में कालिज बन गये हैं, स्कूल बन गये, उन बच्चों के लिये पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है, उनके लिये बैठने की सुविधा है, मगर गांवों और पहाड़ों के मध्य में रहने वाले आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिये बैठने के साधन भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और न पक्के भवनों की व्यवस्था है। गांवों में जब स्कूल का भवन बनाने की बात आती है तो सरकार पहले ही कहना शुरू कर देती है कि गांव वाले स्कूल का भवन श्रमदान में बना कर दे, तब स्कूल खुलेगा। क्या यह गरीब वर्ग के साथ अन्याय नहीं है ...

सभापति महोदय : लिख कर लाने और पढ़ने की आदत अच्छी नहीं है। नोट्स बना कर लाय, उसको कन्सल्ट करना एलाउड है। हम देख रहे हैं कि आपके पूर्व वक्ता भी उसी तरह से लिख कर लाये और यहां पर पढ़ गये और आप भी पढ़ रहे हैं, यह पद्धति अच्छी नहीं है।

श्री हीरा लाल डोडा : सभापति महोदय, मैं तो पहली दफा बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिये तैयार करके लाया हूँ। आप कृपा करके मुझे पढ़ने दीजिये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शहरों में बसने वाले गांवों में बसने वालों से ज्यादा निर्धन और गरीब हैं? मैं गरीब और पिछड़े वर्गों की स्थिति सदन के सामने साफ साफ रखना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारी सरकार पिछड़े वर्ग को उठाना चाहती है और उसके अनुरूप योजना बनाई जाती है मगर कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं होती—इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गांवों में प्राइमरी स्कूलों से लेकर माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक शालाओं के भवन निर्माण में क्वाफी मुसीबत है। मैं उन पिछड़े एवं गरीब वर्गों में से आता हूँ जहां आज खाने को रोटी मिलना दुर्लभ है, वहां स्कूल

भवन कैसे बन सकते हैं ? मैं अपने क्षेत्र का नक्शा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । गांवों में मिडिल स्कूल खोले जा सकते हैं, उच्च माध्यमिक शालायें खोली जा सकती हैं, मगर भवन निर्माण गरीब वर्ग नहीं कर सकता । मैं अपने गांव में मेरे सामने गुजर रही कहानी आपको बताना चाहता हूँ । सन 1953 में मैंने अपने गांव में बड़ी मुश्किल से मिडिल स्कूल खुलवाया । टूटा-फूटा भवन बनवाया लेकिन आज उसकी वही स्थिति है जो 1953 में थी । कारण यह है कि आदिवासियों की स्थिति खराब है । आज हम चाहते हैं कि गरीबों के बच्चों के लिये हाई स्कूल बनें मगर भवन की समस्या आगे बढ़ने से रोकती है । मैंने चारों तरफ अपने हाथ फैलाये, पैर मारे मगर अनाथ के हाथ खाली हैं । भवन कैसे बने यह स्थिति मेरे सामने है । तो गरीबों का भगवान मालिक है ।

इसी प्रकार डुंगरपुर जिले में कालेज होस्टल बन रहा है, उसका शिलान्यास राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने किया है मगर उसकी तरफ आज नजर उठा कर नहीं देखा जा रहा है । अतः मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुसीबत मेरी नहीं है, यह मुसीबत देश की है । उसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । पिछड़े एवं गरीब वर्ग के उत्थान हेतु, समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को चरितार्थ करने हेतु सदन के सामने मैं कुछ मुख्य बातें रखना चाहता हूँ जिस पर सदन गौर करे ।

शिक्षा देश में अनिवार्य कर दी जाये । शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेडयूल्ड कास्ट छात्रों को स्कूली फीस से मुक्त किया जाये । हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में बसती है, वह गरीब वर्ग में आती है । अतः मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि पिछड़े वर्ग को उठाने हेतु, शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये

गांवों में भवन निर्माण, जैसा कि शहरों में होता है वैसी ही सरकार भवन निर्माण का कार्य अपने हाथ में लेकर बनावे ताकि हमारी नीति को सफलता मिले और गरीबों के बच्चे सुविधा से पढ़ सकें ।

कालेज होस्टल हर जगह खोले जाने चाहिये ताकि पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्र उनमें रहकर अपना अध्ययन कर सकें । पिछड़े इलाकों में जहां माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक शालायें हैं वहां उन छात्रों के स्वास्थ्य को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुये डिस्पेंसरी होनी चाहिये । यह समाज कल्याण बजट बनाते समय योजना में अनिवार्य करना चाहिये—यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

अब समाज कल्याण की मार्फत जो पिछड़े वर्ग के होस्टल देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रहे हैं उनकी तरफ मैं आना चाहता हूँ । उन जंगलों एवं पहाड़ों में बसने वाले आदिवासियों के बच्चों को होस्टलों में भरती किया जाता है । सरकार के नियमानुसार समाज कल्याण की मार्फत उनके खाने पीने, कपड़े और किताबों का खर्च दिया जाता है । उन होस्टलों की व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त चलती है । होस्टलों की देख रेख नहीं हो पाती है । रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता है । होस्टलों के मठाधीश अपने बंगले बनाते हैं और छात्रों को खाने के लिए पूरी रोटो नहीं देते हैं । इस लिए मैं यह कहने की स्थिति में हूँ कि समाज कल्याण विभाग इसकी जांच करे : इसके साथ ही माननीय सदस्यों से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में समाज कल्याण विभाग की मार्फत या संस्थाओं की मार्फत चल रहे होस्टलों में जाएं और उन छात्रों की स्थिति को देख और उनकी मदद करें । मैं ने कई होस्टलों में जाकर देखा है कि 65-70 छात्रों के लिए एक किलोग्राम दाल ही दी जाती है । आटे की बात मैं क्या करू उनके दर्द को भगवान ही सुने ऐसी हालत है । उन होस्टलों में तमाम छात्रों की रोटी

[श्री होरा लाल डोडा]

वनने के बाद बांटकर दी जाती है जो प्रति छात्र एक या डेढ़ रोटी हिस्से में आती है। अतः मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि होस्टलों की जांच हेतु संसद सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये ताकि वह जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे सके। मैं कोई शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि यह एक वास्तविकता है। हमारी सरकार ने लाखों रुपये शिक्षा पर खर्च किए हैं मगर उसका सही ढंग में उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। बीच में दनाल अपना फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

पोषाहार कार्यक्रम देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रहा है। पिछले वर्ग के बच्चों तथा माताओं को पौष्टिक आहार प्रदान किया जा रहा है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में 24, 600 केन्द्र खोले गए हैं जिनमें 32 लाख को लाभान्वित किया गया है। यह पोषाहार का कार्यक्रम शिक्षा विभाग के शिक्षकों की मार्फत किया जा रहा है। आज का शिक्षक देश का निर्माता है, वह देश का भविष्य बनाता है। मगर आज क्या हो रहा है? शिक्षक अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझते हैं और छात्र अपने मेकशनों में मजे ले रहे हैं। मास्टर पोषाहार की गरम गरम पकौड़ियों में मस्त हैं—यह स्थिति है। वार्षिक परीक्षाओं में छात्रों को पास जरूर कर दिया जाता है मगर योग्यता के बारे में क्या कहा जाये? सभी समझते हैं कि आज का बी० ए० पास विद्यार्थी पुराने जमाने के पांचवीं पास का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है। यह आज की स्थिति है। शिक्षक वर्ग अपनी जिम्मेदारी का नहीं निभा पाते हैं मगर वेतन वृद्धि के लिए यूनियनों बनाई जाती हैं और हड़तालों की जाती हैं। पार्टियों का सहारा लिया जाता है और सरकार पर दबाव डाला जाता है तथा अपनी मांगों को मंजूर कराने में जोर शोर से ताकत लगाई जाती है। विरोधी दल के नेता उन शिक्षक वर्ग को उकसाने में लगे रहते हैं। ऐसी ही समस्या हरियाणा, काशी विश्वविद्यालय की हमारे सामने आई है जिस

में छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट किया है।

हमारी सरकार ने शिक्षा के विषय में काफी तरक्की की है मगर फिर भी सुधार करने की गुंजायश है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि मेरे निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर संतोषजनक देने की कृपा करें।

देश में अनिवार्य शिक्षा का कानून लागू किया जाये। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के छात्रों को स्कूल की फीस से मुक्त किया जाये। गांवों में स्कूल भवन निर्माण का कार्य सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। कालेज होस्टेल हर जगह खोले जायें। हर माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक शालाओं के पास डिस्पेन्सरी कायम की जायें ताकि छात्रों को सुविधा मिल सके। समाज कल्याण के होस्टलों की सारे देश में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरी मांगों पर शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देते समय ध्यान रखेंगे।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, आज शिक्षा विभाग के मंत्रालय पर बहुत चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे एक साथी पाराशर साहव ने इसका जिक्र किया कि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है या सेन्टर का सब्जेक्ट है, इस बात के झमेले में स्कूलों और यूनिवर्सिटियों की सारी शिक्षा की हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने बड़े बड़े काम खराब किए, बहुत बड़े बड़े लोहे के कारखाने लगाये, इंजन बनाए और बहुत काम हैं जो अभी नहीं किए पर फिर भी ऐसा लगता है कि जो सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यक काम था वह था हमारे नवयुवकों को बनाना, बच्चों को बनाना, मेरा खयाल है उस तरफ सरकार ने बहुत कम ध्यान दिया है और इसका मुझे बहुत अफसोस है। इस बात की सरकार की मुबारिकवाद है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है शायद पहली दफा कैबिनेट

को यह विभाग दिया गया है (व्यवधान) खैर यह बात हुई पर अभी भी मेरी राय है कि शिक्षा का सारा काम या तो केन्द्र को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए या ऐसा कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए जिससे कि अच्छी तरह से काम हो सके ।

वरसों हो गए हम लोगों को सुनते कि टेक्स्ट बुक्स को अच्छी तरह से सुधारा जा रहा है और उसमें जो नफरत की चीजें हैं, जो लोगों को अलग अलग करने की चीजें हैं वह उसमें से हटाई जा रही है पर अभी तक उमका कोई परिणाम हमारे सामने नहीं आया है । कई साल हुए एक कमेटी बैठी थी "सैयदीन कमेटी" उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को चुपके से तो देखने को मिल गई पर सरकारी तौर पर उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई वह आज तक हमको मालूम नहीं है । मैं चाहती हूँ मंत्री महोदय उस पर रोशनी डालेंगे । सैयदीन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं एक बात साफ करना चाहती हूँ कि उन दिनों में जो किताबों की शिकायत हुई थी वह किसी खास जमात की तरफ से हुई थी पर जहाँ तक शिकायतों का ताल्लुक है उससे कोई हिन्दु मुसलमान का ताल्लुक नहीं था, एक विचारधारा की बात है जोकि सभी को देखना चाहिए कि बच्चों को किस तरह से शिक्षा मिले ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो ऐसे हमारे स्कूल और कालेज हैं जो अभी भी प्राइवेट तौर पर चलते हैं वह ज्यादातर टीचिंग शटाप्ट की तरह से हैं जहाँ पर व्यापार ज्यादा होता है और पढ़ाई की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जाता है । मुझ को बहुत पहले एक स्कूल प्लस कालेज प्लस यूनिवर्सिटी और पता नहीं क्या क्या वह थी वहाँ पर प्रिंसिपल रहने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था । वहाँ पर टीचर्स को जो तनखाह दी जाती थी, किसी को ज्यादा दी जाती थी कम की रसीद उससे ली जाती थी ताकि दूसरे लोग शिकायत न करें और किसी को कम दी जाती थी और उससे रसीद

ज्यादा की ली जाती थी । इस तरह से कई किस्म का हेर फेर वहाँ पर होता था । जब मैं ने उस स्कूल प्लस कालेज प्लस यूनिवर्सिटी से इस्तीफा दिया तो उसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने मुझ से कहा आप अभी पढ़कर आई हैं और आप समझती हैं मैं खराब आदमी हूँ । इस लिए आप जा रही हैं, और उन्होंने कहा कि आप ने दुनिया देखी नहीं है, अभी आप देखेंगी कि दुनिया में मुझसे भी ज्यादा खराब लोग हैं । सभापति महोदय, यह बात सच है कि प्राइवेट स्कूल और कालेजों का बहुत बुरा हाल है और उस का ताल्लुक पता को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए । यह जो प्राइवेट स्कूल और कालेज हैं, चाहे किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से ताल्लुक रखते हों, उन की जो मैनेजिंग कमेटीज हैं, उन का अपना पढ़ाई का क्या स्टैन्डर्ड है, इस का भी कोई जर्ब होना चाहिए । मुझे बलरामपुर के एक डिग्री कालेज का मालूम है, कि उस की मैनेजिंग कमेटी में चौथी और पाचवी जमान पाम लोग भी नहीं हैं, जोकि पढ़े लिखे टीचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स को इंटरव्यू के लिए बुलाते हैं जो कि आने वालों के लिए बड़ा ह्यूमिलियेटिंग एक्सपीरियेंस होता है । वहाँ टीचर्स का प्रोवीडेंट फंड का उपयोग गायब सब तरह के फंड गायब, और जब टीचर्स ने प्रधान मंत्री को मेमोरैन्डम दिया कि इस की जांच हो तो जितने लोगों ने मेमोरैन्डम पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे सब डिसमिस्स हो गए, उन का आज तक पता नहीं है । कई दफा इस बार मे गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी को और चांसलर के पास दर्खास्त की गयी लेकिन आज तक उन की कोई तहकीकात नहीं हुई । हमने राजाओं से रियासत ले ली, और बहुत कारखाने ले लिये, लेकिन कालेजों और स्कूल अभी तक उन लोगों के हाथ में छोड़ रखे हैं कि तुम चाहे जैसा बनाओ ।

सभापति जी, अभी एक वकालत आप ने सुनी जो बनारस में आर० एस० एस० कर रही है, उस की किस जोर से यहाँ पर वकालत की गयी और मंत्री महोदय तथा सरकार को किस तरह से धमकी दी गयी । किस तरह से

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि दो साल पहले हम ने कह दिया था कि इस वाइस-चांसलर को हटाओ नहीं तो यहां पर यह परिणाम होने वाला है। आप को यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि कौन लोग हैं जो बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में इतना उधम मचा रहे हैं? कौन लोग हैं जो वहां पर शाखाएं चला रहे हैं? आज वहां की इमारत का मामला अदालत में पड़ा हुआ है। पर क्या यह मामला भी वहां अदालत में पड़ा है जो वहां पर 36 शाखाएँ चल रही हैं और उन को बन्द नहीं किया जाता मैं मंत्री महोदय से आज पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का हाल देखिये जहां 35 शाखाएँ चलती हैं, जहां पर हथियार, बल्लम, लाठियां, तलवारें यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर चलती हैं, बम भी गिराये जाते हैं और बनाये जाते हैं। और सभापति महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय का उसी बनारस शहर के दूसरे मोहल्लों का जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ कि उसी बनारस में एक कानून पास नहीं हुआ तो कुछ लोगों ने काले पट्टे बांध लिये एक यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में। एक यूनिवर्सिटी में बम चलाये जाते हैं, तलवारें रखी जाती हैं, लाठियां चलायी जाती हैं, कत्ल किये जाते हैं और वहां सरकार खामोश रहती है, और उसी शहर के मोहल्लों में अगर कोई यूनिवर्सिटी का कानून पसन्द नहीं आया वहां किसी ने काले पट्टे बांध लिये, आज वहां पर जो अत्याचार किया जा रहा है वह इतिहास में लिखी जाने वाली बात है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा ऐसा मंत्रालय है जिस को सबसे पहले इस देश में यह साबित करना है कि इस देश में धर्म और भाषा के ऊपर कोई भेद नहीं किया जायेगा, और शिक्षा मंत्रालय को पहले कदम उस तरफ उठाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय अलीगढ़ का कानून पास हुआ, अभी हमारे उप-मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जो कानून पास हुआ उस पर मंत्री महोदय रोशनी डालेंगे। इसके बारे में बहुत नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ,

एक ही बात कहना चाहती हूँ, और यह कि दुनिया में कोई कानून सरकार का बनाया ऐसा नहीं होता जो कानून आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तबदील न किया जाये, उस को सुधारा न जाय। उस वक्त जब यह कानून पास हो रहा था उस के भी कई साल पहले से फिरकापरस्त लोगों ने और फिरकापरस्त जमातों ने इतना उधम मचा रखा है कि उस कानून को ठीक से सोवने समझने का मौका ही नहीं देते। उन फिरकापरस्तों की खिचातानी में अलीगढ़ कानून की जो ऐकेडेमिक साइड थी उस की तरफ कम तवज्जह देने का मौका मिला। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कोई भी, कानून हो, खासकर जो यूनिवर्सिटी से संबंधित है, जो पढ़ने पढ़ाने वालों से ताल्लुक रखता है, वह उन की समझ में आना ही चाहिये। चाहे हम कितने ही क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये डेमोक्रेसी में हम को जनता को साथ ले कर चलना है और जनता को समझा कर साथ ले कर चलना है। इस लिए कभी कभी हमारे क्रान्तिकारी कदमों की गति धीमी हो जाती है। क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा क्रान्तिकारी कदम समाजवाद की तरफ तेजी से चलने के लिये नहीं है? सरकार इसीलिये धीमी हो जाती है कि उन को भारत के करोड़ों लोगों को समझाकर साथ ले चलना है इसलिये धीमे चलना पड़ता है। इसलिये फिरकापरस्ती का मुकाबला, कम्युनलिज्म का मुकाबला अनडेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है, उस को डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से ही करना होगा। अलीगढ़ की ही बात नहीं, मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि मंत्री महोदय जितनी सेन्ट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उन के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में यूनिवर्सिटीज से सम्बन्ध रखने वालों की, सब की राय लें, और कोई ऐसा नक्शा बनायें जो कि सब किस्म की सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज लग सके। ऐसा कोई इंतजाम करें और वह सब पर लगाने की कोशिश करें तो मैं समझती हूँ कि ज्यादा फायदा होगा और चलेगा।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे उप-मंत्री महोदय ने उर्दू का जिक्र किया। अब इस बारे में क्या कहा जाय? एक तो पहले ही उर्दू पढ़ाने के लिये किस्म किस्म की शर्तें हैं कि कितने विद्यार्थी हों तब उर्दू पढ़ाने की सहूलियत हो सकती है। अब विद्यार्थी कोई यूनियन तो बना कर आते नहीं हैं कि 20-25 एक साथ जायें। जब एक-एक जाते हैं तो अध्यापक कड़ा है कि तुम तो एक ही हो। जब दूसरा आता है तो वह भी एक ही आता है। तो उर्दू की क्लाम शुरू नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब आपने उर्दू पढ़ाने का ईमानदारी से फैसला कर लिया है तो यह शर्तें हटानी चाहिये ताकि सचमुच लोगों को पढ़ने का मौका मिले। साथ ही अगर उर्दू पढ़ानी है तो उर्दू की किताबें भी मिलनी चाहियें। दिया तले अंग्रेजों वाली बात दिल्ली में लागू होती है। यहां उर्दू की किताबें कई सालों से विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिली। क्या फायदा आप की पौलिसी से? आप कहते हैं कि यह हमारी नीति है, आप कहते हैं कि संविधान में इस की व्यवस्था है, फिर भी अगर उस की उन्नति न हो और कोताही हो तो यह बात लोगों के दिल पर चोट करती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि इन सब चीजों का इंतजाम करें और ऐजुकेशन को अपने हाथ में ले कर सही करे ताकि यह जो प्राइवेट टीचिंग शौप्स जगह वह जगह खुली हुई हैं इनको बन्द किया जा सके।

आखिर में एक बात और कहनी है और वह यह कि जो पब्लिक स्कूल खुले हैं और उनमें पढ़ाने में जो अन्तर है, सारे स्कूलों में, इस को बन्द होना चाहिये। मुझे शौका मिला एक गांव में जाने का जहां एक गांव के टीचर्स ने जमा होकर कहा कि हमारे बच्चों के लिये स्कूल खुलना चाहिये। मैंने कहा कि आपके पड़ोस में स्कूल हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पड़ोस में जिस स्कूल में हम पढ़ाते हैं हमारे बच्चे उस स्कूल में

पढ़ नहीं सकते, उन को वहां पढ़ाना मना है उन्होंने कहा कि हम यहां उन बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, जिन के मां-बाप की बहुत आमदनी है, वे मोटरों पर चढ़ते हैं, उनके बच्चे मोटरों पर चढ़ते हैं इस स्कूल में उन बच्चों के बैठने के लिए कुर्सी-मेज है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस स्कूल में हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ाने की इजाजत नहीं है, हमारे बच्चों को ऐसे स्कूलों में पढ़ना पड़ता है, जहां बैठने के लिये टाट या चटाई भी नहीं है, डेस्क नहीं हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हमने आज नहीं तो कल, दस या बस या सौ बरस बाद इस देश में समाजवाद लाना है। लेकिन अगर हमारे बच्चों की परवरिश, पढ़ाई और नौकरी पाने में इतना फर्क होगा, तो वह दिन कभी नहीं आयेगा, इस बात की मुझे चिन्ता है। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगी कि सब स्कूलों को फौरन एक जैसा बनाने की कोशिश की जाये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contn): I want to start with a leading question to the hon. Education Minister. How long should this process of mass production of unemployed degree-holders and that too, nowadays, spurious degree-holders, continue in the name of education? The educational system not only has become a junk but its objective has become absolutely obsolete. We are carrying the legacy of the imperialist days when some kind of degrees were given to the students to make clerks.

Now, the effect is terrible. You are creating aspirations in the minds of those unemployed having BA and MA degrees. They are not getting employment. Aspirations are high, yet no requisite qualifications nowadays. The result is tension, conflict and frustration,—the result is education is out of tune with the social life.

In West Bengal I just cite you one instance, just a week before, according to press reports, in the live register of the employment exchange are 14 lakhs degree-holding unemployed

[Shri Samar Guha]

youth—a mass production of the Universities and Colleges. If you take the total figure of the whole country, it will be a fantastic figure. This fantastic figure does not require any sociological research to understand as to how they are contributing to the instability of the country, how they are contributing to the tension, how they are contributing to the regional tension and how they are contributing to the political conflicts. Recently, you yourself said in the House that there are regional conflicts in Assam, Orissa and other parts where the students have taken prominent part. In Assam, it is mostly students who have taken part in these regional conflicts. Not only so, it indicates that the sons of the soil theory is vitiating the whole concept of our national integration and the sons of the soil theory is getting into the minds of those youngs, I say, those degree-holding unemployed who have high aspirations. But there is a dangerous tendency of the erosion of the concept of national unity and national harmony. Regional concept is growing. I would say that the main reason of these tensions and conflicts, agitations, regional imbalances and the dangerous possibility of erosion of the whole basis of our national integration is this faulty system, this obsolete system of education.

I am extremely sorry to say that although there have been four Plans and we are just now going to the Fifth Plan, nevertheless it is strange, Sir, that in none of the Plans the importance of the education and its correlation with the other aspects of planning has been mentioned. When we, the Opposition Leaders, had a discussion with the Planning Minister, he was mentioning about that, but, going through pages after pages, I do not find any integrated scheme or any idea of how to integrate the planning with education and without integration of planning with education, as I said, these problems of unemployment and consequent regional tension will wreck the whole future of the country.

Sir, I have a pet subject, you know, that I draw inspiration from where. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose while drawing out the future outline of planning, in free India gave third priority to education. First, defence-centric industries, second, employment-centric agriculture and other jobs producing small scale industries, and third, education and then other things.

I want to draw the attention, of the Honble Minister Sir, that he should have the courage to take certain decisions. About that decision of educational courses i.e., 10 plus 2 plus 3 scheme. Out of this 10 plus 2, this 2 must not be either junior college or the intermediate college. This idea of intermediate college or junior college, must be cast aside.

There must be rigorous admission of meritorious students and at the moment I would place this at 50 per cent although I would prefer 60 per cent,—but since at the present moment there are various difficulties I would place this at 50 per cent. If you can do it that would be better. What is absolutely necessary. I think, is that we should have professional oriented education,—I won't say job-oriented,—If you give more emphasis on professional-oriented education, then, there is the possibility of creating a sense of purpose in the minds of our youth, of our students. Then you will be able to create a feeling of faith in themselves which will greatly help us in lessening the sociological imbalances and tensions developing outside.

Then with regard to the period of education of ten plus two years, in West Bengal, while they followed 11 years till now, they are now reverting to the 10 year period and they are devising junior college, intermediate college. They are only reverting back to the system which was there 15 years ago. There is utter confusion in the whole method of education, in the whole curriculum, in the system of education and there is no coordination, no homogeneity.

A conference of Education Ministers should be called to devise a system of uniformity upto the secondary and higher secondary stages. Let there be uniformity in the method of teaching, let there be proper system of examination and curriculum and let there be uniformity all over the country. There are various difficulties regarding admissions about which I cannot go into in detail at this stage as I have no time, but one thing I would say and that is, that this uniformity in the curriculum, in the method of teaching and also examination of the students is a must. Have higher education, university education, post-graduate education etc. only for the meritorious boys and for no other boys. Leave the rest to the professional type of education. Only then you will be able to tackle this problem.

Recently I had occasion to go through a few history books; particularly of the * English-medium schools. These are produced by Macmillan, Orient Longmans etc. They are written by British authors. I am horrified to go through them and I wondered whether we are living in Victorian age or that of George V. These books make casual mention of Gandhiji, they don't devote enough attention to our freedom movement or on the important role played by Netaji, but about the visit of Queen Victoria, four or five pages are devoted.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Would you be kind enough to let me have the names of some of those books.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Certainly, Sir, I will do it. I am telling you about these things because this leads to cultural erosion of our youth. Cultural synthesis of the country is based on proper study of our own national history. In many school boards of different States only 50 per cent marks in history is being intro-

duced. With 50 per cent marks in history how can they understand the national culture? This is what I would particularly wish to stress for the attention of the hon Minister. They should take special care to see that proper history, not communal history, is being taught to our students—proper history having national perspective and the idea of national synthesis, at the formative, primary stage, so that the whole idea of national integration is stuck in their mind. You should have a few mobile exhibitions, particularly in the train, which may go all over the country and show some good films on national culture and national unity and the history of freedom. The audio-visual means of projecting national ideas into schools is very necessary. It is very dangerous that the concept of our national unity is getting eroded. It may lead to dangerous consequences.

16.00 hrs.

About Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu universities I will say that you have done the original crime. You may have any theological university for the Muslims, Hindus and Christians but in the science course and the humanities course it is crime to have this concept of communal education. In the Bangla Desh constitution they have banned not only communal political parties but also denomination of any institution with communal or religious names. Have courage after the liberation of Bangla Desh and try to get out of this communal morass. Let there be theological university, if they want it, but not national university.

Now, a word about Dr. Sharimali. I should say the gentleman was Education Minister here. It is better if some friends advise him to quit. He has bungled and mismanaged and the whole nation is victim of it.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Lastly, about Dr. R. C. Majumdar. I have raised this question many a time in the past. He is 82 years old. He is doing great work of erudition and scholarship in history but you have not recognised him for national professorship. You have awarded national professorship to many. You have not honoured such an international scholar.

I want to ask one question whether in the Social Welfare Department the fund that was provided for war widows and destitute women—it is worth lakhs of rupees—has remained unspent. If it is so, why it is so? About the Children Welfare Policy Resolution, I would like to know how long it will continue to hibernate. There should be an integrated policy regarding Children Welfare Policy Resolution, National Children Board; services for children and youth in rural and urban areas and expansion of family and child welfare projects. How long would you take to integrate all these organisations? How long would you be in a state of uncertainty about the development of integrated policy in regard to children?

A word about Social Welfare Board. It mostly deals with women. As you are thinking of having a Children Welfare Board why not call the Social Welfare Board as Women Welfare Board and seek the help of really dedicated voluntary organisations for the same.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (यागर) :

सभापति महोदय, आपकी निगाह बड़ी अच्छी रही जो आपने मुझे मौका दे दिया। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और शिक्षा मंत्रालय की जो मांगें हैं उनका भी मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं अंग्रेजी राज्य में पैदा हुई थी। 1947 के बाद से मैं देख रही हूँ, 1947 से पहले शिक्षा में इतनी उन्नति नहीं थी जितनी हमारे यहां सन् 1947 के बाद हुई है। क्योंकि पहले देहातों में न मिडिल स्कूल थे न हाई स्कूल थे और अब हर एक जगह प्राइमरी स्कूल, मिडिल

स्कूल और हाई स्कूल खुले हुए हैं। मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश की बात करती हूँ क्योंकि यह यू०पी० का झगड़ा तो बराबर बना ही रहता है, न जाने कौन ग्रह लगा हुआ है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी-बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज खुली हैं जैसे सागर यूनिवर्सिटी है, इन्दौर यूनिवर्सिटी, जबलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी है। मध्य प्रदेश में हर एक जगह आज यूनिवर्सिटी हैं। कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, न हमारे यहां के लड़के झाड़ू जानते हैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब यहां हैं मैं उन से कहूंगी कि आप मध्य प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान दीजिए ताकि हमारे यहां की यूनिवर्सिटीज और स्कूलों में किसी प्रकार के झगड़े न हों और पढ़ाई ठीक से हो।

हमारे जो इतने लड़के और लड़किया पढ़ कर निकलती हैं इन विद्यालयों में उनको कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती और वे मारे-मारे फिरते हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में उनके लिए क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए यह आप सोचिए। जो एम० एल०ए० और एम०पी० उस क्षेत्र के होते हैं उन के यहां आकर वह दिन भर इक्लठा होते हैं। कहां तक चाय पिलाएं और कहां तक गावियां सुने? तो कैसे उनको नौकरी मिल सके इसके ऊपर सरकार सोचे। एक मेरा मुझाव है कि एक तो जो हाई स्कूल या मिडिल स्कूल हों वहां कृषि की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि देहात के लड़के बहुत आते हैं। उनके लिये कृषि की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जो वह सीखे। नहीं तो हाई स्कूल या यूनिवर्सिटी से पढ़ कर निकलते हैं, नौकरी नहीं मिलती, घर जाते हैं तो खेती काम या घर का कोई काम वह करना नहीं चाहते। टेक्निकल स्कूल हों जहां लोहे का काम, बढ़ई का काम, लकड़ी का काम उन्हें अपने स्कूल में ही सिखाया जाये जिससे नौकरी न मिले तो अपने पैरों पर वह खड़े हो सकें।

जो थर्ड क्लास पास होने वाले लड़के होते हैं उनका तो कोई नाम ही नहीं लेता। उनके लिये कोई जगह कहीं नहीं होती। तो वह रात दिन

हम लोगों को कोसते हैं और गालियां देते हैं और शिक्षा मंत्री को भी गालियां देते हैं ऐसी स्थिति में उनके लिये कुछ काम दिलाने का उपाय सोचना चाहिये ।

हरिजन और आदिवासी लड़के जब शुरू से प्राथमिक पाठशाला में भर्ती होते हैं तो उन्हें उसी समय से वजीफा नहीं देते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्हें शुरू से वजीफा और किताबें देनी चाहिये क्योंकि उनके माता-पिता की हालत बहुत खराब होती है । इस लिये वह उनको पढ़ाने से भी इनकार कर देते हैं । तो आप उनको शुरू से ही किताब और वजीफा दे । यह वजीफा जो देते हैं उसमें अगर लड़का पास नहीं हुआ तो साल भर के बाद उसका वजीफा बन्द कर देते हैं । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । उनको यदि वह फेल हो जाते हैं तब भी वजीफा जरूर दोजिए जिससे कि वह आगे शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें । ऐसा नियम आप लागू करिए । दूसरे, जो वजीफा उनको देते हैं वह न के बराबर है क्योंकि मंहगाई का टाइम है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है कि इसको पढ़ाया जाय ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी कह दिया है पर हर चीज तो इनके हाथ में है । तो इनको सोचना चाहिये कि जो 25 रुपया और 15 रुपया वजीफा हम देते हैं उसमें न तो लड़के के लिये चाय पानी का इंतजाम हो सकता है, न खाने का इंतजाम हो सकता है । तो 25 की जगह 50 रुपया और 15 की जगह 25 रुपया उसको दें जिसमें सही ढंग से वह पढ़ लिख सके ।

दूसरे, जो हमारे यहां अमेरिका का दलिया और तेल देते हैं वह इतना सड़ा हुआ है कि उससे दो चार बच्चे मर जाते होंगे । उसको बन्द कर देना चाहिये । सड़ा गला दलिया आता है अमेरिका का और वह इसलिये

देते हैं कि आप मांगते हैं, वह समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भुखमरे हैं, दे दो उनको । तो ये आप बन्द करें । अपने यहां भी तो अच्छा गल्ला होता है । आप क्यों नहीं उसका दलिया बना कर देते ? आप क्यों नहीं अपने यहां का तेल देते ? क्यों नहीं इस स्वल्पाहार की व्यवस्था अपने यहां से करते ? आपको सोचना चाहिये कि अमेरिका का दलिया वर्षों का रखा हुआ है । वह जब लड़कों को देते हैं तो उनकी विद्या भी चली जाती है और वह मर भी जाते हैं । ऐसा अन्न खाने से कभी भी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है ।

हरिजनों के छात्रावास जो आपने खोले हैं उस में बहुत भेदभाव है । एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि छूआछूत दूर हो । तो ये छात्रावास अलग से नहीं होने चाहिए । सब का एक साथ होना चाहिए । सब एक साथ पढ़ें लिखें और सब एक साथ रहें । अलग से छात्रावास होता है तों वह कहते हैं यह हरिजन है, यह हरिजन है, इस प्रकार के दूसरे ठाकुर, बाम्हन के लड़के जो होते हैं वह इनके साथ छूआछूत वरतते हैं । अगर ठाकुर, बाम्हन के लड़के और हरिजन लड़के एक साथ पढ़ेंगे तो भविष्य में आने वाली पीढ़ी के अन्दर छूआछूत नहीं रहेगा । क्योंकि हम जो पुराने प्रादमी हैं वह छूआछूत ज्यादा मानते हैं । अगर पुरुष छूआछूत को नहीं मानता है और किसी चमार के घर हो कर आये तो घर की स्त्री कहती है कि तुम चमार के यहां हो कर आये हो, घर की रोटो मत छूओ । यह भेद कैसे दूर होगा ? जब तक हमारी एग्रेसेशन से भेद नहीं ढटेगा, तब तक शिक्षा नहीं बढ़ सकती ।

पहले मौलाना आजाद शिक्षा मंत्री थे अब आप इस पद पर आये हैं — मंत्री महोदय अभी यहां बैठे थे, पता नहीं क्यों चले गये, उनको मेरी बातें सुननी चाहियें — उनका मुखारबिन्द भी हंसना है और नाम भी हंसना है, हंस कर बात निकाल देते हैं । आपको बड़े कदम उठाने चाहियें, अगर आप हंसते-हंसते समय निकाल देंगे तो काम

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

नहीं होगा, शिक्षा की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी इसलिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करती हूँ कि आप सख्त कदम उठायें। जब मौलाना आजाद मिनिस्टर थे, तब कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आपको न जाने कौन सा ग्रह लग गया है, जब से आप आये हैं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दो होते लगे हैं। कहीं हरियाणा में हो रहे हैं, कहीं पंजाब में हो रहे हैं, दूसरी जगहों पर हो रहे हैं—इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप सख्ती से कदम उठावें।

हमारे लड़कों को जो बज्जोका मिलता है, यह बहुत थोड़ा है, उसमें उनका गुजारा नहीं होता है। उसे बढ़ाना चाहिए। आप न जाने क्यों डरते हैं, शायद मुसलमान होने के नाते डरते हैं, कहीं हमसे कोई नाराज न हो जाये। इनमें हिन्दू और मुसलमान का मवाल नहीं है, आप जी करे वह ठीक होना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में कई उर्दू के स्कूल हैं—वहाँ के बच्चे कहते हैं, मोमा तुम वहाँ जाती हो, शिक्षा मंत्री जो से कहो—हमारे पास किताबें नहीं हैं, पैसा नहीं मिलता है, मौलवा या मुल्ता नहीं हैं, हम कैसे पढ़ेंगे? आप उनके लिए कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं। देश का संस्कृति में उर्दू, अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी सब के लिए मान है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जा आदिवासी इलाके है उनको ठीक प्रकार से शिक्षा नहीं मिलता है और इसलिए वे ईसाई हो जाते हैं। क्यों हो जाते हैं? इसलिए कि न उनको पैसा मिलता है, न कपड़ा है, न उनके पास साधन हैं, न घर हैं। इसलिए यदि हमको धर्म को बचाना है—किन्ती भा धर्म के साथ जबरदस्ती नहीं होना चाहिए—तो उनको सुविधाएँ दीजिए, किताबें दीजिए, कपड़ा दीजिये, खाना दीजिए, तब वे कभी ईसाई नहीं होंगे।

हमारी महिलाएँ मुसलमान या ईसाई हो जाती हैं—क्यों हो जाती हैं। अगर

कोई विधवा स्त्री है तो न उसको मायके वाले रखते हैं और न सुसाल वाले रखते हैं वह कहीं जाय। इसलिये दूसरे धर्मों में चली जाती है। अगर आप उस को सोशल वेल-फेयर में जगह दें, ग्राम-मेविका में रखें, जहाँ भोज जाह हो, उस को लें तो उससे उसका धर्म बच जायेगा।

सभापति जी, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, आखिर आपने मुझे समय दिया, लेकिन आपको काले और गारे सब को देखना चाहिये (ध्यवधान) . . . । अब चुनाव के तान साल रह गये हैं, इस लिये शिक्षा का उन्नति कीजिये। इस कर मत टालिए, कदम उठाइये।

*SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in keeping with the saying 'let hundreds of flowers blossom' I feel that we should speak in all the languages for the development of our culture. Due importance should be given to all the languages. The hon. Deputy Minister has spoken a short while ago in Hindi, Hence I think that I should speak in Bengali too. Sir, while rising to support the demands of the Ministry of Education, I will like to confine my views on a few points only, because at the fag end of the day. I do not think there is much scope left for delivering a speech. The important issues that I would like to place before you has already been covered to some extent by the Deputy Minister in his reply, but I feel that his reply to those points was incomplete. Sir, in yesterday's newspaper as well as in today's newspaper I have seen that the Delhi University authorities are contemplating what steps they would take against 'mass copying'. This problem is not confined to Delhi University alone. Today this problem is being faced by all the Universities all over the country. Sir, I am the Principal of an higher Institute and am asso-

ciated with two colleges. I am also on the Governing Body of four higher Secondary schools. From my personal experience of running educational institutions, I can say that the present day education system, instead of creating a healthy and creative atmosphere in our national life has only helped to create an explosive atmosphere. Now how to prevent this explosion, that is the problem before us. From the discussion held in this House and from the Deputy Minister's reply I found that efforts are being made to contain this student and youth unrest through the opening of a hundred Nehru Centres. But, Sir, we would have to dig deep to locate the root cause of all this unrest. Unless the cause of a disease is diagnosed, how can the treatment be prescribed? One reason for this discontent and unrest is generally said to be the lack of job opportunities to the educated youth and that is why the student unrest today has assumed this staggering proportion. It has been said that today we need expertise in every field and general education is being criticised. We are told to produce scientific and technically educated persons, more of engineers and technocrats. I do not know how much logic is behind such arguments. If that was true, how is it that there are thousands of jobless engineers in our country today. Does it not follow that the system of education which we have built in our country is basically defective? I have failed to find what measures have been taken till this day to remove those defects from our system of education. Sir, it is a matter of great regret that illiteracy is ever increasing in the country. If we fail to realise that darkness, instead of receding, is constantly on the increase, then all our efforts will be in vain and the grand edifice that we are dreaming to build through our Five year plans will collapse and crumble in the dust.

Sir, it is a matter of regret that

even the renowned professor Dr. Gridal Midal has said that in our country about one-third of the total expenditure on education is spent on higher education alone. Next comes secondary education and lastly comes primary education. So we see that primary education is not given due importance. We have failed to make primary education compulsory till this day, although we have professed in our Constitution to make primary education compulsory within 10 years. What happened to that assurance? Sir, 25 years have already elapsed since our independence but we are nowhere near the fulfilment of our promises and I am doubtful whether we will be able to fulfil them in another 25 years. Therefore we will all have to make sincere efforts to banish illiteracy from this land and this should be given topmost priority. By illiteracy of course I do not mean just the 3 R's. Imparting knowledge of the 3 R's alone will not mean removal of illiteracy. Our hon. President Shri V. V. Giri perhaps had said sometime back that the concept of the 3 R's should now be replaced by the 3 F's. We should place due stress, I think, on the functional 3 F's now. Sir, I want to place only one more question about higher secondary education. One fine morning we suddenly saw that the higher secondary system is being abolished. The eleventh class is being abolished and replaced by the earlier ten class course. At least this system has been already introduced in West Bengal. No wonder this whimsical action will create an disillusion in the field of education. Today we are having a system upto 10th class only, tomorrow it is replaced by eleven classes and the day after a 12th class system is introduced. What is all this? Certainly this uncertainty in the education system is not congenial to the healthy growth of education. Sir, I am myself a teacher. I run educational institutions and on the basis of my personal knowledge and experience I can say that this chaos in the field of education cannot be allowed.

[Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar]

ed to continue. Therefore we will have to consider here and now how a permanent education system can be evolved. If we are to save education from this suffocating atmosphere, from this explosive atmosphere then we will also have to pay attention to the condition of the teachers. Why are the teachers forced to come down on the streets today like trade unions. Education can never flourish and prosper in a country where the teachers come down on the streets like trade unions. Therefore we will have to see that the teachers are not forced to behave like the trade unions. I will therefore implore that whenever the teachers have any grievance and whenever they put forth any demands, those should be considered forthwith and satisfactory solutions must be found.

Another thing I will mention Sir, and that is about the examination system in our country. The present examination system needs complete overhaul. Unless the examination system is overhauled completely, we will not be able to bring real education to the people even if we establish thousands of universities. Education creates and develops the creative mentality in a person for building the nation. Due to the defective education and examination system that creative mentality is being turned into an explosive mentality. Unless this is checked in time, we will have to pay a high price for this. Sir, I will like to draw your attention to one more thing and that is about the education system in West Bengal. As you know, in many States, education has been made free for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, upto the Higher Secondary standard. But Sir, in West Bengal this concession is being deliberately denied to the Scheduled Caste students. I do not know whether this is due to the paucity of funds. If it is, I will request the hon. Minister of Education with folded hands to provide the necessary

funds to the West Bengal Government so that education may be made free for the Scheduled Caste students in West Bengal atleast upto the secondary stage. Sir, I once again support the demands of the Ministry and with that Sir, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. M. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must begin by congratulating the last two speakers. My own regret is that the last speaker did not speak in English. But, they certainly said great many home truths in a very straightforward and forthright language.

My request to the Minister for Education would be this. He might consider presenting his report in a somewhat different manner. I would have expected his report to tell me something about what, he thinks, he has achieved in the course of a year in respect of educational achievements as against the targets and objectives that he might have set for himself. For instance, when he talks of higher education, there is no mention about Kothari Commission report. That report was submitted six years ago. I think that one would have reasonably expected him to say how much of it, how many of their recommendations have been implemented or rejected and how many of them are under consideration. And what is the situation in regard to the Kothari Commission Report? Is it that that Commission was appointed only in order that his Report should be kept in a pigeon-hole or was there some other objective behind it. We should really do something to our education. Before Independence, we used to keep on saying that our educational system was bad; it was only designed to make Clerks and so and so forth. One, therefore, rightly expected that after Independence, there would be radical change in the system. That seemed to be the intention why several very learned Com-

missions had been appointed. They submitted their reports. But, it seems to me that we have continued with the same system without any significant change in it—whether it be the higher education, secondary education or anything else.

In regard to Secondary education, we are still talking about 10+2+3. The Report refers to a Committee of Chief Ministers and it says that they have now accepted the 10+2 formula. Education Ministry hopes that they will come forward and implement it with some degree of expedition.

What grounds does the minister have for expecting that they will really implement this decision with any degree of speed? I have grave doubts. I am sure he realises that the implications of this particular decision, however good and desirable it may be, are that it will mean very considerable financial burdens upon the State Governments and many State Governments may well hesitate to go forward with it, unless the Central Government is going to come to their assistance. As my friend Mr. Samar Guha said, already in Bengal they are thinking of junior and intermediate colleges. That is the direction in which certain other States are also thinking purely for financial reasons and not for educational reasons, because it will be almost impossible for the existing secondary schools to provide the facilities necessary for the 11th class requirements.

When I said the report is not presented in the way in which it should be, I had only this in mind that I would have expected the report really to tell us much more about the achievements towards the policy objectives that the ministry has set for itself. Only then can we be in a position to applaud its achievements or deride it for failure to achieve those objectives. I find it very difficult indeed to understand. For instance, what is the attitude and

approach of the ministry is regard to primary education. It says, as required in the Constitution's directive compulsory primary education is our objective. But how will you achieve it? If you look at the primary schools in almost any States, a vast majority of them scarcely deserve the name of a school. More often than not, one teacher is required to teach more than one class. What kind of education are we seeking to impart through these schools? Is it not generally conceded that primary education is the very foundation of education? Should these primary schools, therefore, not be established so that they are much more satisfactory? Should the number of teachers provided not be adequate? Should they also not be of a calibre that would enable them to impart the kind of teaching that should be imparted at that stage?

You would say, it is not the Central Government's responsibility. Undoubtedly, education is one of these subjects in regard to which all the criticisms made in this House today could be answered by the minister by one simple remark that much of this is the responsibility of the State Governments and I am not answerable for it. But why should you not make yourself answerable for it? If you cannot make yourself answerable for it, it seems to me that we might as well forget that we shall ever achieve any real progress in education in this country. There has to be a certain degree of central direction in the matter of education at all levels. Therefore, I have often felt and I am quite convinced that education should be made a concurrent subject. It is about time this was given serious consideration because unless that is done, it seems to me that the Ministry of Education will not be able to ensure, even if it were so minded and most earnest, that the State Governments carry out and implement the most desirable of the objectives in the manner in which they should be implemented.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

I would only refer to one further point, and that is with regard to National Social Service, National Sports' Organisation and the NCC. These three are very important for our young students, young men and women. Now two organisations are looking after them. While the Defence Ministry looks after the NCC the National Social Service and the National Sports' Organisation come under the Ministry of Education. In the same campus you have two separate organisations and quite often it leads to unhealthy competition. It would be far better if the three organisations were run in a co-ordinated manner and, if possible, run under one organisation, under one supervision. This, I think, is a suggestion which merits serious consideration.

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI (Varanasi): Sir, I too want to join hands with those who want a complete revolution in our education system. No doubt, the whole system has completely collapsed. Beginning from the examination system, the whole scheme of studies and education has gone down from stage to stage and something radical needs to be done. From this point of view, I do not think we have a ready-made scheme to replace the existing one. We can only suggest that a study be made by competent people, particularly of those countries which have developed education of their own, independently, like China, Russia, Germany, Japan and Iran. We should not model our system, as we have been doing so long, only on the Western countries, big countries like America and England. We should look to other places where they have had to face conditions and situations similar to ours in modern times. I think some such study should be undertaken. Whether it is made by a committee or otherwise it is for the Ministry to decide.

Then, I have complaints regarding non-implementation. For instance, last year a very beautiful scheme was formulated by the Education

Minister in which he tried, and I think successfully so far as the scheme went, to reconcile our limited resources to our recruitment policy. His principle was that if we cannot admit everybody, we should admit only those who are selected on the basis of talent, rather than on the basis of the fact that they can pay for their education. The deficiency of payment can be made up by liberal scholarships. This was a very good scheme, a very beautiful scheme, which went towards providing equal opportunities and usher in socialism. We heard about this scheme last year. Till this year we have seen nothing of implementation on those lines. We have been doing something on these lines during the recent past too, but that is not the point. The point is that since the Education Minister formulated the scheme, nothing has been done further.

I will limit myself to that aspect of education which has relevance to national integration. I think education is the most important field of integration. It is here that the intellectual integration is first made, which is later carried out into practice. Our troubles in the field of national integration began not recently but as early as in ancient India. It is then that we separated our three religions Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism into different lines and relegated them to three languages, that is, Sanskrit for Hinduism, Prakrit for Jainism and Pali for Buddhism. This was a sort of disintegration that we were working for in those early classical days.

Now, we know the results. The Education Minister being a great historian knows how we have lost by the trifurcation of these systems. Many progressive elements which would have held our country in good stead have been lost to us. Many opportunities of progress have been lost to us because of antiquated ideas dominating the field because they had no challenge from any other stream. The streams were three but we divi-

ded into separate channels. We shut our eyes to each other and rather became hostile to each other.

It is very necessary, I feel, that at least one institute in Delhi on a very high level should be established where the study of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, that is, the study of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism could be made together, not only together in the sense of being within the same walls but in a very integrated way. This is the point.

Now, coming to recent days, we know there is a lot of talk about majority character of education and minority character of education. This is again a process of disintegration. From this, the feeling comes that our educational system has not been thoroughly secularised. Otherwise, there is no relevance in the cries of majority character of education and minority character of education. These questions begin only when we are not working on a firm secular base in our education. I think, a study should be made either through a Committee or otherwise as the Ministry thinks fit as to how to secularise our education completely so that these questions do not arise.

Coming to the Banaras University, in this context, I would say, the Banaras University is in a very difficult situation. I, coming from Banaras itself, know the intricacies of the problem. It is no use running down one side or another. So long as we do not approach the fundamentals of our educational policy, we should give all support, complete support, to the Vice-Chancellor because the Vice-Chancellor is a secular man, a thoroughly good man and a very competent man. Give all the powers to him. It would help, I think, if some Parliamentary Committee is sent to Banaras to help the Vice-Chancellor in his understanding and in his execution of the policies there and also to inform this august House about the true state of affairs there.

Another field of national integration is the emotional field, that is, the cultural field. As this Ministry also covers the field of culture, I would point out only one flaw in its working so far as culture is concerned. The Education Minister is a great historian and he knows that in the field of art, whenever some alien people, foreigners, settled down in our country, they brought their own style of art to this country and tried to integrate their art with the art of this country. In several stages, not all at once, they succeeded completely in producing new beautiful forms which really added the beauty of one form to the other.

This is the way how a composite culture develops. It is not by keeping ourselves in separate compartments, not by keeping our creations in separate varieties. We are talking of varieties all the time. Some of these varieties are so obnoxious and so offensive that they better go. But the fact is that we tolerate all those varieties under the assumption that there is underlying these a very beautiful unity. But looking closely at the point of unity, we hardly discover any unity except in the geographical sense.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Hippy culture.

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI: This is all Hippy culture. This is all a museum sort of unity. I do not find any unity. Unity should rather develop in the field of emotions, in the field of art, in the field of education, in the field of work, in the field of action. Calling oneself by separate caste names, wearing separate types of turbans, eating separate types of food, observing separate types of days, all these varieties do not help in creating the beauty of unity. Unity should be free from these disunities. This unity can be developed in a deliberate way, if our academies and our cultural councils take the problem in right earnest.

[Shri Raja Rav Shastri]

The last field of national integration is social welfare. It is in social welfare that you put your integral theories into practice. In social integration, there is the question of social justice. Without social justice, there cannot be practical integration. Emotional integration, you get culture; intellectual integration, you get education, but without bringing this feeling of integration and the idea of integration, into practice in the social field, you cannot be really integrating the various divisive forces in the country. There should be the assurance of social justice. Social justice is a big thing. Social welfare is only the first step to social justice. Social justice has many forms, developed forms, but social welfare is just the first step, the very beginning of social justice. Unless this is looked after it is very difficult to say that we are an integrated people. If a person has no security against starvation, if he feels utterly lost in old age or when unemployed, he is absolutely reduced to a street beggar; in these conditions how can he feel and accept his responsibility in the development and growth of the country? There is a complaint against the common man, that he does not cooperate in implementing the plan. How can the common man cooperate when he is suffering from these disabilities? So, I would insist that social security must be taken in hand by the Ministry in right earnest. A committee should be constituted to go into the whole matter, and some scheme should be evolved. I do not say that there should be, immediately, a scheme like the Beveridge Plan in England, but something according to our own conditions, according to our resources. After studying the social security schemes in other countries, big and small, we should be able to come to something which gives us some security, at least so far as the resources permit.

These are the points I wanted to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, when the Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry are being discussed here, we are alarmed to hear that the Aligarh Muslim University has been closed down this noon for an indefinite period. It is a very serious matter because that institution has a character of its own, the minority culture is deeply involved. We want the Government to give us a statement right now. It is a very serious matter. They cannot impart education, but they are shutting down Universities often universities of this type of character.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Actually, at Aligarh Muslim University, there was no incident, no tension, nothing of that sort. It is a shameful thing that it has been closed down..... (interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This matter was raised before—I am told. The Minister has not made any statement. He may make, but just now we cannot compel the Minister to make a statement when he has nothing (Interruptions) There is a compulsion of discipline also. That, of course; we have to compel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We take it that the Minister declines to give a statement. You have been good enough not to apply compulsion. We appreciate that. *Suo motu* should be not make a statement? The House is concerned and agitated over this.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): My distinguished friend, as usual, is absent for most of the time from the House and then raises a problem. My colleague, the Deputy Minister, gave this information to the House and also stated that in the winding up reply,

I shall be dealing with this question at some length. This he has already said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad to hear that, but your remarks, perhaps, are not quite kind.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (ग्रावला) :
सभापति महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए आप को हार्दिक धन्यावाद ।

इस से पहले कि मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करूं, मैं सब से पहले प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूं कि वह आजाद भारत के पहले शिक्षा मंत्री हैं जिन के मुंह से यह बात निकली कि हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए । हम महसूस करते हैं कि जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं, हमारी शिक्षा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि बड़ोतरी हुई है—हर तरफ बड़ोतरी हुई है, स्कूलों की संख्या में, शिक्षकों की संख्या में, पढ़ने वालों की संख्या में, लेकिन एक स्वतंत्र देश में जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा होती है, उस के अनुरूप हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । आखिर हिन्दुस्तान केवल नदी पहाड़ों या कारखानों का ही देश नहीं है । वह इन्सानों का देश है और उस तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया गया है ।

प्रोफेसर साहब ने, जो स्वयं एक शिक्षा के विशारद और पंडित हैं, यह एहसास किया है कि हमारी शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए । यह पहला कदम है, जो उन्होंने सोचा है और वह अवश्य होगा । मैं मांग करती हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा का प्रोडक्टिविटी से क्या नाता है, यह साफ साफ होना चाहिए । समाज वादी सामाज में उस बच्चे की क्या भूमिका है जो आज स्कूल में बपढ़ रहा है, यह साफ साफ हो जाना चाहिए ।

आज हमारे देश में विश्वविद्यालयों की कमी नहीं है । लेकिन वे विश्वविद्यालय राजनीति के अखाड़े बने हुए हैं । मुझे से पहले कई वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में क्या हो रहा है, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की क्या दशा है । आज भी बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में जनसंघ की शाखायें लगती हैं । आज भी वह बिल्डिंग आर० एस० एस० के हाथ में है, जिस का उपयोग किसी अच्छे काम में होना चाहिए था । प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब एक सैकुलर स्टेट के सिटिजन है और एक सैकुलर स्टेट की गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं । मेरी मांग है कि वह साहसपूर्वक सब सम्प्रदाय सम्बन्धी नामनक्लेचर को मिटा दें, चाहे वह नाम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में हो और चाहे अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में हो । अगर वह इस का प्रयास करेंगे, तो जनता उन का साथ देगी और भारत के इतिहास में उन का नाम अमर होगा । यह मेरी एक मांग है और मेरा यह निवेदन है । इस के ऊपर आप अपना एक सख्त कदम उठाइए ।

मुझे से पहले और लोगों ने भी इस पर प्रकाश डाला है और मैं भी कहना चाहती हूं, इस से पहले साल जब मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर बोली थी तो आपके यही आफिसर्स थे इस गैलरी में जो आज भी बैठे हैं और मैं ने यह बात कही थी कि पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के जरिए निस्सन्देह हमारी बहुत बड़ोतरी हुई, उसी तरह से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी हुई । लेकिन जितनी डिस्पेंडेंसी, जितनी भिन्नता शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में साफ साफ दिखाई देती है और दूर से दिखाई देती है उतनी दूसरे क्षेत्रों में दिखाई नहीं देती । मैं विरुद्ध भी नहीं हूं पब्लिक स्कूलों के लेकिन मैं कहना यह चाहती हूं कि जितना खन पब्लिक स्कूलों ने एक भिन्नता का वातावरण एक्सप्लायटेशन और शोषण खड़ा किया है उतना और किसी क्षेत्र में देखने से नहीं आता है । मैं साहस के साथ मैं मिसाल दे कर कहना चाहती हूं कि माडर्न स्कूल दिल्ली का है जिस में बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, इन आफिसर्स

[अ. नती सावित्री श्याम]

के बच्चे भी पढ़ते हैं जो गैलरी में बैठे हैं और यहां के लोगों के भी बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जितना पक्षपात और जितना शोषण इस स्कूल में है उतना मुझे बहुत कम देखने को मिला है और भी बड़े शहरों के बहुत से स्कूल मैंने देखे हैं। कैपिटेशन फीस के नाम से दस दस हजार पांच पांच हजार और बीस बीस हजार रुपया इकट्ठा कर लिया जाता है और किस किस का दाखिला वहां किया जाता है यह देखने की चीज है। आप ने बड़े बड़े कामों के लिए बड़े बड़े कमीशन बिठाए कहीं मुदालियर कमीशन, कहीं राधाकृष्णन् कमीशन। तो मेहरबानी करके इन पब्लिक स्कूलों के लिए भी एक कमीशन बिठाइए जिससे कि आप को पता चले कि किस किस तरह का यहां इंतजाम है, किस किस तरह का यहां शोषण है और किस किस तरह का काम है। मैं पढ़ाई के लिए नहीं कहती कि पढ़ाई अच्छी नहीं होती। जरूर अच्छी होती होगी। लेकिन किस कीमत पर? देश के दो प्रतिशत बच्चे तो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं 98 प्रतिशत बच्चे उन स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं जिनकी छतें टपकती रहती हैं। 300 स्कूल हमारे यहां ऐसे हैं जिन पर इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री फ्रैंक एंथनी जी की मोनोपली है जिस के हिसाब किताब को, जिस के प्रबन्ध को कोई देख नहीं सकता। उस में चर्च भी है, आफनेजर्ज भी हैं और उस की आड़ में लाखों और करोड़ों की एड जो बाहर से आ रही है उस का कोई अन्दाजा आप को नहीं है। वैसे तो मैं भी जानती हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के नियमों के अनुसार बिना सरकार की जानकारी के कोई भी ग्रान्ट नहीं आ सकती। लेकिन उस में वह आ रही है। तो इस कामशियलाइजेशन को, इस एक्सप्लायटेशन को आप किस तरह से रोकेंगे, यह आप को सोचना है। दो प्रतिशत बच्चों के लिए 98 प्रतिशत बच्चों की आहुति मत दीजिए यह मेरी आप से मांग है।

इसी सदन में सन 1968 में एक घोषणा हुई थी सरकार की तरफ से नेशनल पालिसी ऑन एजुकेशन की। उस के बाद य विचार

भी हुआ था कि हम कामन स्कूल खोलेंगे, नेवरहुड स्कूल खोलेंगे और हर एक ब्लॉक के अंदर उस की स्थापना होगी। प्रोफेसर नरूल हसन साहब ने भी एक बार एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया था। तो मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगी कि कितने कामन स्कूल और कितने नेवरहुड स्कूलों की स्थापना अब तक की है? उन की यह घोषणा थी 1968 की जो मैं पढ़ना चाहती हूं।

"To promote social cohesion and national integration the Common School System as recommended by the Education Commission should be adopted. Efforts should be made to improve the standard of education in general schools. All special schools like Public Schools should be required to admit students on the basis of merit and also to provide a prescribed proportion of free-studentships to prevent segregation of social classes."

इस की घोषणा सन 1968 में हुई थी और आज सन 1973 है। इस की घोषणा आप ने भी की और इसी सदन में की। इस लिए मैं मांग करती हूं कि आप इस का भी जवाब दे कि कितने स्कूलों की स्थापना अब तक की गई है।

एक बात और कह देना चाहती हूं। जब किसी भी चीज में सरकारी रुपया खर्च करते हैं, किसी कारखाने में करें, किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर में करें तो पांच छः महीने बाद या साल बाद आशा करते हैं और देखते हैं कि कितनी उस में से उत्पादकता हुई? मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या शिक्षा के उपर भी खर्च करने के बाद आप यह देखते हैं कि कितनी इससे उन्नति हुई। मैं धन के संबंध में उन्नति नहीं कह रही हूं। कोई कामशियल बात में नहीं कह रही हूं। लेकिन काम कितना हुआ है इस बात के लिए मैं कहती हूं, क्या आप इस बात को जानने की कोशिश करते हैं? मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के आधार पर जिस की कि

इस सदन में बहस नहीं होती यद्यपि होनी चाहिए उसके आधार पर दो तीन मिसाल देती हूँ कि कितना शिक्षा के अंदर पैसे का दुरुपयोग है ? रूरल इंस्टीट्यूट्स जो 13 हैं हिन्दुस्तान में, उन को अभी अभी कुछ पैसा दिया गया है। उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन उन रूरल इंस्टीट्यूट्स के अंदर जिन की कई साल पहले स्थापना हुई थी, अब तक जो हम ने देखा तो जितनी उन की कैपेसिटी थी वह सब खाली रही। 1969-70 में 473 की कैपेसिटी खाली थी और 70-71 में 400 की कैपेसिटी खाली रही। क्या इस तरह से पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं हुआ ? या तो यह हो सकता है कि उस जगह की ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था क्या है उस के साथ उन बच्चों का अथवा उन इंस्टीट्यूट का कोई वास्ता नहीं था जिस से वहां उन्होंने दाखिला नहीं पाया और इसलिए वह खाली रहे। परकैपिटल उस का एक्सपेंडीचर पड़ा। लेकिन टीचर और टाट के अंदर जो एक रेशियो होना चाहिए उस में अंतर आया।

इसी तरह से दूसरी मिसाल में देना चाहती हूँ। इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी जिस की स्थापना के महत्व को सब समझते हैं कि बड़े बड़े टेक्नोक्रेट और इंजीनियर्स इस में से हम पैदा करेंगे, इन की स्थापना का यह उद्देश्य है और उन्होंने काम भी अच्छा किया है। टेक्नोलॉजी के अंदर और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स के अंदर जो चमत्कार आज है वह वहां के विद्यार्थियों का है, उसके लिए हमें गौरव है। लेकिन अकेले आई टी आई दिल्ली के अंदर 300 विद्यार्थी ऐसे पढ़ते हैं जो कुछ पिछले साल भी निकले हैं और कुछ इस साल भी निकल रहे हैं वह मैथेमैटिक्स के अंदर फिजिक्स के अंदर और कैमिस्ट्री के अंदर गैज्युएट्स हैं। तो दिल्ली के अंदर यह आई आई टी इसलिए नहीं बनी कि वह साधारण ग्रेज्युएट तैयार करे चाहे वह साइंस के हों या सोशल साइंस के हों सोशल साइंस की भी एक ब्रांच वहां बन गई है। तो ये जो इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं इन को आप सुधारने का प्रयत्न कीजिए।

इनका जो लक्ष्य है, जो महत्व है, और इनका जो परपज है कि अच्छे साइंटिस्ट्स, अच्छे टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट्स और टेक्नोक्रेट्स पैदा करें, उस की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। इन का यह काम नहीं है कि सिम्पल ग्रेज्युएट्स बनाएं। इस के लिए और बहुत से कालेजज और स्कूलस हिन्दुस्तान भर में हैं जो इन की फैक्ट्री बने हुए हैं।

एक दूसरी मिसाल में और देती हूँ। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को एक हिस्टारिकल ग्रामर आफ हिन्दी लैंग्वेजज लिखवाने के लिए साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया सन 1959 में दिया गया। वह रुपया खत्म हो गया, उस का हिसाब नहीं किताब नहीं मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है और मिसाल दे कर मैं कह रही हूँ कि शिक्षा के नाम पर जितना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है वह कहा खर्च हो रहा है इस की किसी को जानकारी नहीं और इस में बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यू जी सी की है क्योंकि बहुत सा रुपया उसके माध्यम से जाता है। अभी प्रोफेसर कोठारी जो उसके अध्यक्ष थे रिटायर हुए हैं। बड़े योग्य व्यक्ति थे, मैं ने उन से भी कह था कि आप जहां रुपया देते हैं उस के लिए आप एकाउंटेबल हैं पार्लियामेंट को। आप इस बात को देखें कि वह रुपया कहाँ जाता है, उस का हिसाब किताब पार्लियामेंट को बताएं।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटीज जो सिफारिशें करती हैं आप के ग्राफिसर लोग लीपपोत कर उनका जवाब भेज देते हैं। मैं चाहूंगी कि आप इसको पोलिटिकल लेवल पर देखें कि कहां उसमें कमी है।

17.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के अन्दर हजारों ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में हैं, जो बड़े लिग्विस्ट हैं, शायर हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में वे जेल नहीं गए फांसी के तख्ते पर नहीं लटके, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने इल्म से इस मुल्क की बहुत खिदमत की

[श्रीमती साबीत्री इय्याम]

है। ऐसे लोग हर भाषा के अन्दर मौजूद हैं—हिन्दी, उर्दू, फारसी, तेलगू, मलयालम, सभी भाषाओं में हैं। पचासों वर्षों से सेवा करने के बाद आज उनके पास खाने के लिये रोटी भी नहीं है, ठिकाना भी नहीं है। मैंने आपके बजट को देखा लेकिन ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिये आपके बजट में कहीं भी कोई प्रावीजन मुझे नहीं मिला। हिन्दुस्तान के उन लोगों के लिये, जिन्होंने अपने गीतों से आजादी की लड़ाई में जान फूँकी, जिन्होंने अपने गीतों को स्वयं गाया और दूसरों से गवाया, चाहे देवबन्द का स्कूल हो, बनारस हो या साउथ का एक बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय हो, मैं उनके लिये मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि वह अवश्य प्रावीजन करें। उन लोगों ने वतन के लिये बहुत कुछ किया है, अब उनका बुढ़ापा आसानी से और इज्जत से कट सके।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I stand up to take part in the discussions on the demands of Ministry of Education I cannot but say that we have complete dis-satisfaction about the working of the Education Ministry. You know, today educational standards are deteriorating. We find a lot of unrest amongst the student population of the country and that is due to basic defect in the whole of education system which is causing frustration among the students today. Our education system does not suit to Indian conditions. Actually, we are copying the same education system that was made prevalent by the British Government when India was a slave country just to produce clerks. Therefore, the education system today is nothing but an education system that is not suited to the conditions of the country. We should have an education system that is job-oriented by which our younger generation is able to raise their standard in future life and face the realities of life with confidence.

One fact to which I want to draw the attention of the Education Minis-

ter is about the most shocking and disturbing situation that is prevailing at the Aligarh Muslim University to day. We have got the news this afternoon that Aligarh Muslim University has been ordered to be closed by the Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. As far as I know there was no reason to do as there was no incident and tension in the university at all.

Just yesterday, our respected colleague Mr. Viswanathan happened to be at the Aligarh Muslim University and has just returned this morning from there. He told me that he was attending a Mushaira last night at the Aligarh Muslim University and the situation there was peaceful. Suddenly, I am told this morning there was a order that Aligarh Muslim University should be closed down. Now, what is happening there? I am told that police and PAC is standing by and forcing the students to get out of the campus. Sometime back Aligarh Muslim University was made a concentration of the police force inside the campus. How is it possible for thousands and thousands of students who are just going to sit for the examination to vacate and get away and thus destroy their future academic career and future life as citizens of this country. This is a very very disturbing situation that has taken place at the Aligarh Muslim University.

I will not deal at length with the circumstances which have led to such a situation. I will only say that we suspect that this is the culmination of the process by which the authorities are conspiring to destroy this citadel of Muslim culture and learning and shining example of secularism in this country.

Members have said here while taking part in this discussion that there should not be any majority character or minority character as far as education is concerned. But this is against existing facts. When minori-

ties are there in this country, they will also have their educational institutions. The Constitution has very clearly given them a right to establish, administer and manage their own educational institutions.

You are well aware that when ever we have had foreign dignitaries visting this country, be it President Nasser of Egypt, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia or President Soekarno of Indonesia, they were all taken to Aligarh Muslim University to show them this shining example of secularism in this country. To say today that this is against secularism is something that denies the very facts in accordance with which the authorities were acting so far.

You are aware that there has been disturbing development and serious designs against Aligarh Muslim University right from 1965, when because of some incident, the University's Court and Council were abolished and by an Ordinance the entire administration of the University was taken over. Later by an Act, the Central Government took full control of the University through a nominated Court and Council. Ever since then, there has been a consistent demand on behalf of the community to see that the minority character and democratic character of the institution should be retained, safeguarded and protected. This demand has been put forth from every corner of the country.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Are we discussing demands of Education or Aligarh Muslim University only? Secondly, how do secularism and minority character go together?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I do not yield. We are having a discussion. Secular character means and the Constitution means that there should be protection to minorities when minorities exist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is specific. You may refer to matter which may have taken place here

and there. At the same time by dilating upon them and taking your entire time on it, you are wasting your time because you may have very important suggestions to make as far as education is concerned which you may not have the time to make.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: When I knew about these facts about the situation existing in the University, I just thought of raising the issue here at this time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have another opportunity.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Aligarh Muslim University issue is part and parcel of our educational system. It is a central university and hence the entire responsibility lies with the Education Ministry of the Government of India. Nobody can shut out the discussion of Aligarh Muslim University here.

May I say that Aligarh has produced some of the greatest sons of the country? People like Maulana Mohammed Ali, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Maulana Hazrat Mohani and Raja Mahendra Pratap have all been the products of Aligarh Muslim University. These are facts. There is no question of national or anti-national in this. I am talking of facts.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Why do you want to destroy that character?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We do not want to destroy it. On the other hand, we desire to safeguard such a character. This great University has produced some of the great sons of this country. We have done great service to the country.

DR. KAILAS: We are worried about the future, not the past. Talk of the future. Think of what our grand children will say about us.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

Yes, we are also worried about the future of Aligarh Muslim University. We want that the minority and democratic character of the institution should be protected and continued.

You may ask what is the minority character? We do not shut out the gates of the university to anybody. Everybody should be there. All the communities should come there to get educated and enlightened, but again, this university has got a peculiar character. The Aligarh Muslim University was established by the Muslims for their own benefit. It was the Muslims themselves who contributed large sums of money, made endowments and constructed buildings, and thus requested the then Government of the country in 1920 to establish a university for the benefit of the Muslim community for their educational development. Even now, most of the Muslims in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country are a backward community, and therefore they should be helped to come up. *(Interruption)*. I want every backward community to come up. Every backward community should be given the opportunity to progress. That does not mean that because some community is not given adequate opportunity to progress, the Muslims also should not be given this opportunity. I do not say that the Muslim community alone should be given educational facilities to progress. I say that all the backward communities should be given equal and adequate facilities to improve themselves.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You say that it was established by the Muslims, for the Muslims and of the Muslims. Is that your concept of your secularism?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I have already said what I understand about secularism. I am talking about the establishment of the university by the Muslims themselves. They

gave the funds; they gave the endowment, and the buildings, and it was established for their benefit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are non-Muslims also.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I admit still there are non-Muslims there. As far as the medical college and the engineering college are concerned, the proportion is 30 per cent Muslims and 70 per cent non-Muslims; and as far as the other departments of university are concerned, it is 60 per cent Muslims and 40 per cent non-Muslims, today.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why don't you get representation in the Governing Body? Why don't you accept that? That is more democratic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. We are going on a wrong direction. Just a minute. Please sit down. The subject before us is education; you are confining yourself only to take Aligarh Muslim University. Your time is up and I will have to call upon you to end your speech, and then, I am afraid that, in spite of your experience, the House will be deprived of many good suggestions that you may like to give. That is why I request you to confine yourself to education.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I am speaking on education, and the Aligarh Muslim University is part of the subject of education. So, it does not mean that I should exclude it when discussing education. When our friends get time they can speak instead of interrupting me now. *(Interruptions)*. We can have the benefit of your wisdom also. I am not denying all this.

Now, even when the Chatterjee Commission was there, which went into the question of the Aligarh Muslim University, it suggested that there should be 65 per cent Muslims and 35 per cent non-Muslims in the university. That Commission itself

recommended this sort of proportion as far as the Muslims and the non-Muslim students in the university are concerned. All these facts are there. Now, why are we against the present policy? We say that not only is the minority character, but the democratic character of the university also is completely destroyed. That is what we say. An Aligarh Muslim University Bill was introduced in 1970 in the Rajya Sabha; it was withdrawn. That Bill was much better than the Bill which was introduced in 1972. This Bill we expected will be an improvement on the 1970 Bill. But instead Bill of 1972 was much worse. It went against the autonomy; the democratic character of the university was destroyed. This sort of Bill is being opposed today also by the Delhi and the Banaras Hindu Universities because it has no democratic character at all. The university's autonomy has been completely destroyed. All the powers have been given to the Vice-Chancellor, and Court and the Council is a completely nominated court and council. We want that this should be scrapped. We want that there should be a properly constituted court and council wherein we can have representatives of the minorities and others also with powers to administer the university. There should be effective minority representation, because, when we make a demand of minority character, we desire that the effective majority in the Court and Council should be of Muslims. When we say minority character, it also means that effective control should be in the hands of the true representatives of Muslim community.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, you say that the communal character should be maintained.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: No. I say that the minority character should be retained. There is no communalism here. So far as minorities are there, we have got our rights also.

We have to keep our identity. That is why we thought that we must have

effective control in the administration of the University and the Muslim majority should be reflected there. This is what we have been demanding, and this is nothing that is against the Constitution. Throughout the country there have been agitations against this Bill. We demand that this Act should be withdrawn immediately and the *status quo* should be established, which means the bringing back of the 1951 Act. A new Bill should be brought based on the recommendations of the Beg Committee, which will fulfil the aspirations of the Muslim minority, and passed. This is what we are asking. Instead of that to have police raj in the university, shut down the University, ask the students to get out, destroy the career of the students and disturb the academic atmosphere in the University is not a wise step. The Government of India, which says that it is democratic and which says that it is a secular Government, should do this to improve the conditions of the student population in this country.

श्री अनंत प्रसाद बस्निया (बस्ती) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा से उपर बहुत से लोग बोल चुके हैं लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इसके सिस्टम पर बोलूंगा। भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति में लाई विलिंगडन के जमाने से परिवर्तन की आवाज आती रही है और यह परिवर्तन अगर कहीं थोड़ा सा हुआ भी तो उसका बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटा गया और इतना रंग चढ़ाकर कहा गया जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद सभी राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने और बड़े बड़े एजुकेशनस्ट्स ने यह कहा कि शिक्षा पद्धति में समाज तथा समय की आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। उसके लिए पूरे देश में कमीशन बिठाये गए, उसकी मीटिंग की गई और उस पर लाखों रुपए खर्च किए गए परन्तु उसका परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं निकला। उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी नहीं हुआ और न शिक्षा के ढांचे में कोई पर्याप्त परिवर्तन हुआ जबकि पूरा देश आपके मातहत था, पूरा शासन-तंत्र आपके अंडर में था। यह एक बड़ी भारी

[श्री अरुण प्रसाद घुसिया]

दुर्भाग्य की बात थी। इसका कारण क्या है कि जब पूरा देश एक स्वर से यह चाहता था कि शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन हो, शिक्षा के द्वारा देश की उन्नति हो लेकिन वह नहीं हो सका जबकि पूरा देश आपके साथ था। उसमें कौन सी कठिनाई आई और वह क्यों नहीं पूरा हुआ? मेरे खयाल में इसका एक ही जवाब है और वह यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया। उसके साथ साथ यह की ब्यूरोक्रेसी और धनिक वर्ग तथा सामन्तवादी हमेशा जनशिक्षा के विरोधी रहे हैं, वह इसकी आड़ में बैठे रहे हैं। वे लोग कभी भी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि वहां की शिक्षा जनशिक्षा हो, वह सामाजिक शिक्षा के अनुरूप हो जिससे देश की उन्नति हो क्योंकि इसमें उसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ है। लाभ यह है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में उनको बड़ी से बड़ी जगह मिल जाती है। कल-कारखाने चलाने के लिए उनको मौका मिलता है और व्यापार की बहुत सी सुविधायें उनको मिलती हैं। इससे उनको अपार धन इकट्ठा करने में बहुत साधन मिल जाते हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो मौजूदा तालीम है उससे इस देश की उन्नति कभी भी नहीं होगी चाहे आप कुछ भी करें।

जब तक इस तालीम को आप प्रोजेक्टव नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक देश की हालत सुधरेगी नहीं। और जो वर्तमान शिक्षा चल रही है इसको तो मेरे खयाल से बरसाती बाढ़ का पानी ही कहना उपयुक्त होगा जिस को न पीजिये तो प्यास बुझती नहीं है और अगर पीजियेगा तो जुखाम और बुखार हो जायगा। अगर इस तालीम को समाज के आवश्यकता के अनुरूप नहीं बनाया गया तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि भयंकर बेकारी होगी और इसके साथ नेशनल इंटिग्रेटी और फ्रंटिनिटी बिल्कुल नाम मात्र को रह जायगी तथा देश में बड़ी भारी बेचैनी सी आयेगी। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इसको नोट करें, इसकी शुरूआत अभी से हो चुकी है और आने वाली पीढ़ी इस गलती को कभी माफ नहीं करेगी।

अब मैं अमरीका और जापान की शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका में भी, जैसी इस वक्त वर्तमान शिक्षा हमारे भारतवर्ष में है, जब यूरोप से सभी देशों के लोग गये थे वहां पर भी इसी तरह की शिक्षा थी। परन्तु बीसवीं शताब्दी के आरम्भ में उन लोगों ने देखा कि इससे हमारी आर्थिक समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है तो बीसवीं शताब्दी के आरम्भ में उन लोगों ने लैंड ग्रान्ट्स एक्ट पास किया और उस ने अनुसार बड़े बड़े फार्म तैयार कराये गये। हर एक सदस्य की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में इन फार्मों पर साइंस, एग्रीकल्चर, पोल्टी और दूसरी किस्म की जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, सब पर वहां व्यावहारिक ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी और जो सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्र होते थे उनमें वह काम करते थे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सभी क्षेत्रों में बड़ी अच्छी तरह की हुई और देश समृद्ध हो गया।

अब मैं पड़ोसी देश, जापान का भी जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ। यहां की शिक्षा तो अमरीका से भी बहुत ज्यादा अच्छी है, और वहां की शिक्षा का ही परिणाम यह है कि वहां पर अनुशासन और श्रम के विषय में इतनी मान्यता है कि ईश्वर की पूजा से भी बढ़कर इस चीज की मान्यता दी जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि संसार में जितने जहाज बनते हैं उसके आधे जापान में बन रहे हैं। मोटर कार, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, मशीनरीज, सभी चीजें जापान यूरोप के बहुत से देशों, और अमरीका तक से आगे बढ़ गया है, जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जापान से एक प्रतिस्पर्धा हो गयी है तमाम इंडस्ट्रियल कन्ट्रीज की हमारा वह देश है जहां कि आदमी अपने देश में जब आते हैं तो आपकी बड़ी इज्जत करते हैं और आपकी मातृभूमि के आगे सर झुकाते हैं।

एक चीज में भाषा की पोलिसी परभी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी लैंग्वेज पोलिसी कितनी गलत रही है। इस देश में भाषा के ऊपर कितने झगड़े हुए हैं जो शायद ही किसी देश में इतने हुए हों जितने कि यहां। यहां पर खून

खराबियां भी हुईं। फिर महोदय आपने कुछ जगहों पर संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटीज खोलीं। संसार में क्या कहीं किसी मुल्क में संस्कृत बोली जाती है? कहीं भी नहीं। लेकिन फिर भी आपने संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों को ग्रांट दी। इसके साथ उन संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि कितने मुसलमान हैं, कितने हरिजन हैं तथा दूसरी जातियों के हैं? क्या आपने पाली, प्राकृत और फारसी भाषाओं को भी ऐसा ही दर्जा दिया जो कि संस्कृत को दिया? नहीं दिया। इससे साबित होता है कि आपकी भाषा पोलिसी अनवाहेन्सड नहीं है।

आपने कल्चर के नाम पर कुछ ग्रांट कुछ किताबों के प्रचार के लिये दी थी, लेकिन क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि गुरु नानक और संत कबीर के उपदेशों और उनके साहित्य के विषय में क्या किया? कुछ नहीं किया। कबीर और नानक ऐसे संत थे कि जिस समाज में पैदा हुए उसी में रहे और ऐसे उपदेश इन्होंने लोगों को दिये कि हिन्दू इनको अपना समझते थे, मुसलमान अपना समझते थे और अछूत इन्हें अपना मसीहा समझते थे। लेकिन आपने उनके उपदेशों और साहित्य का कोई प्रचार नहीं किया।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिये। आप अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

श्री अनंत प्रसाद बूसिया : बस मैं समाप्त ही कर रहा हूँ। अन्त में एक बात और कहनी है कि प्राइमरी से हायर सेकेन्ड्री स्कूल तक सब को नेशनलाइज किया जाय और डिग्री कालेजेज में टैकनालाजी, ऐग्रीकल्चर की पढ़ाई पर विशेष जोर दिया जाय। इसके साथ साथ हरिजनों की शिक्षा के लिये शिक्षा विभाग में एक सैल तैयार किया जाय जो देखे कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की शिक्षा का ठीक प्रसार हो रहा है कि नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next Speaker, I would like to inform the House that at 5 minutes to 6 I will call upon the Minister to

begin his reply. He will continue his reply tomorrow. I have got so many names. Some threatening letters are also coming to the Chair from some members. I think if members on this side do not take more than 5 minutes, I can call a few of them.

आज मंत्री जी खड़े हो जायेंगे और कल तक उनका रिप्लाई चलेगा। जितने नाम सदस्यों के आये हैं सब के सब ऐकोमोडेट नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके लिये कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : एक एक मिनट हर माननीय सदस्य के टाइम में से कम कर दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : एक एक मिनट कम करने से मतलब नहीं रखता है। अच्छा होगा कि माननीय सदस्य चेयर के साथ ताबुन करें और कार्यवाही पूरी करने में मदद करें। माननीय शैलानी जो, आप पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कह दें।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी (हाथरस) : आप कहें तो एक मिनट भी न बोलूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने 10 मिनट के लिये मुझसे कहा है और दसवें सरियल नम्बर पर मेरा नाम था, लेकिन आप 31, 32वें नम्बर पर बुला रहे हैं। आप इन्साफ की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, थोड़ा आप को सोचना चाहिये। अगर आप नहीं चाहते तो नहीं बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप बोलिये।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी: सभापति जी, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि इतने कम समय में अपने विचार प्रकट करने में मैं अपने को असमर्थ पा रहा हूँ। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि थोड़ा सा समय आप मुझे दें। शिक्षा के ऊपर किसी भी देश के भविष्य का निर्माण होता है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस पर भारत सरकार ने आजादी के बाद जो अपनी नीति अख्तियार की है वह, मैं यह तो मानता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी उन्नति

[श्री चन्द्र शैलानी]

हुई है और काफी प्रगति भी हुई है लेकिन जिस गति से उसकी उन्नति होनी चाहिए थी, मुझे जैसे इन्सान को उस पर संतोष नहीं है। मेरे जैसा समाजवादी विचारों और सिद्धान्तों को अमल में लाने वाला व्यक्ति यह महसूस करता है कि आज शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, और वह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है, जब कि भारत सरकार इस बारे में बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचे और इसकी ओर ध्यान दे।

यहां मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के उन शब्दों को दोहराना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं, जो उन्होंने अजमेर में मेयो कालेज में कहे थे : शिक्षित वर्ग के बेरोजगारों की कतारें यह बताते हैं कि आज देश के शिक्षित वर्ग में बहुत बड़ी बेरोजगारी है और उनमें कब क्रान्ति का जलजला फूट पड़गा, कहा नहीं जा सकता।

शिक्षा मंत्री, श्री नूरुल हसन साहब, भी शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन के हामी हैं और उन्होंने कई बार कहा है कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रान्ति होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश की महान् नेता और देश के करोड़ों गरीब, भूखे, नंगे और अनपढ़ लोगों और समस्त जनता के हृदयों की स्वामिनी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने भी यह स्वीकार किया है कि शिक्षा में जबर्दस्त क्रान्ति की ज़रूरत है।

मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि आखिर वे कौन सी चट्टानें हैं, जो हमारा रास्ता अवरुद्ध किये हुए हैं और जिनको हटा हम नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं इस सम्माननीय सदन में यथार्थवादी विश्लेषण करने की गुस्ताखी करना चाहता हूं कि उन दीवारों को तोड़ने के लिए हमें क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इतिहास से विरासत में जहां हमें गुलामी मिली, वहीं असमानता विषमता, भेदभाव, शोषण, साम्प्रदायिकता और जात-पात भी मिली। सामाजिक क्रान्ति और सामाजिक चेतना के द्वारा उनको दूर करना और उन पर विजय प्राप्त करना हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिए और वह लक्ष्य है भी।

कानून बनाने का काम इस संसद का है। यहां ऐसे कानून बनने चाहिए, जिन के द्वारा सच्चे मानों में शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हों, जैसा कि हमारे नेतागण चाहते हैं। आज शिक्षा के पवित्र मन्दिरों में चलने वाली ठेकेदारी बन्द होनी चाहिए। देश की सारी शिक्षा का थोक व्यापार हमें अनाज के थोक व्यापार की तरह अपने हाथ में लेना होगा। जिस प्रकार प्रतिक्रियावादी और पूंजीवादी पार्टियां और उनके संरक्षक गल्ले के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण का विरोध कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह शिक्षा के मन्दिरों को उन्होंने अपने निहित स्वार्थों का अड्डा और समाजवाद-विरोधी दकियानूसी व्यापार का साधन बना रखा है।

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस का नाम लेना चाहता हूं। मुझे वह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद की अभी पिछले साल जब उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के छ ; माननीय सदस्य अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में वहां पर हुए उपद्रवों के संबंध में तथ्यों की जानकारी लेने के लिए पहुंचे और यूनिवर्सिटी के गेस्ट हाउस में ठहरे, और वहां के साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को यह पता लगा, तो उन्होंने आ कर वहां उन का बेइज्जत किया, उन का सामान फेंक दिया और उन के कपड़ों पर पान की पीक फेंकी।

आप को और इस सदन को, हिन्दुस्तान और पूरे संसार को पता है कि उससे पहले वहां पर राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से ओतप्रोत, श्री अली यावर जंग की, जब कि वह अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर थे, हत्या करने का प्रयास किया गया। वहां के राष्ट्रपति विचार के लोगों ने उन को बचा लिया, वना वहां कोई अप्रिय घटना घटित हो सकती थी। मंत्री महोदय भी कुछ दिन पहले अलीगढ़ गए थे। उन के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ, वह बहुत ही खेदजनक और सभ्यजनक था।

अब मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी पर आता हूँ। जैसा कि मुझ से पहले बहुत से वक्ताओं ने कहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों का शीघ्र से शीघ्र इलाज किया जाये और विद्या के पवित्र मन्दिरों में जो विषैले नाग पल रहे हैं, उनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र वहाँ से हटाया जाये, अन्यथा यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इस देश का भविष्य क्या होगा। मुझ से पहले कई वक्ताओं ने बताया है कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में एक भवन पर राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लोगों ने जर्बदस्ती कब्जा कर रखा है। यही नहीं, वहाँ पर आर० एस० एस० की 35 शाखाएँ लगती हैं।

जब बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में उपद्रव हुए थे, तो वहाँ पर आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने अर्थ शास्त्र विभाग के रीडर, डा० उमेश प्रसाद, को मारा और उन के दांत तोड़ दिए। आज भी वहाँ पर आये दिन उपद्रव होते रहते हैं और शांति भंग होती रहती है। साम्प्रदायिक तत्व विद्यालयों में पनपते हैं और उन को गिजा मिलती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे कौन सी ताकतें हैं जो उन को गिजा देती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इन साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को नेस्त नाबूद करने के उपाय सोचे, जिस से हमारा देश हरा-भरा हो और हमारे देश में अशांति की जगह शान्ति स्थापित हो। मुझे भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री, डा० त्रिगुण सेन के ये शब्द याद हैं कि शिक्षा में जो असमानता है, वह समाप्त होनी चाहिए, पब्लिक स्कूल बन्द होने चाहिए और मजदूर का बेटा हो या पूँजीपति का बेटा हो, सब को एक जैसी शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन नौकरशाही की वजह से उन का यह सुझाव आज भी फाइलों में ही गुम है और पता नहीं, उस का क्या हो रहा है।

मुझ जैसे शोषित समाज के व्यक्ति को यह देख कर बड़ी वेदना होती है कि इस मूलक में एक तरफ तो एक बात अपने पाँच बरस के बेटे को दून स्कूल में भेज कर पाँच सौ रुपया

महीना खर्च करता है और दूसरी तरह शोषित और सर्वहारा वर्ग का एक बाप, जो सुबह से शाम तक कारखाने या खेत में खून पसीना बहा कर के इस देश का नव-निर्माण करता है, वह गरीब और मेहनतकश बाप अपने पाँच बरस के बेटे की शिक्षा के लिए पाँच रुपया महीना भी खर्च करने में असमर्थ है। इस मूलक में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इतनी बड़ी असमानता देखने को मिलती है। समाजवाद का हमारा स्वप्न तभी साकार होगा, जब हम को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इन्साफ और समानता देखने को मिलेगी।

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, जब मैं बी० ए० या एम० एस० पास नौजवानों को सड़कों पर रिकशा खींचते हुए देखता हूँ और एक पूँजीपति के कबाड़ी बेटे को कार में जाते देखता हूँ, जिस को ए बी सी भी नहीं आती। आज पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों के सामने कोई निश्चित भविष्य नहीं है, और इसकी वजह से आज हम को लड़ाई-झगड़े उपद्रव, मारपीट और अनुशासनहीनता देखने को मिलती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मूलक में समाजवादी विचार-धारा की शिक्षा हो, सामजवादी विचार-धारा से सोचने का तौर-तरीका हो और सच्चे मानों में नौकरशाही का स्थान लोकाधी ले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का नाम बदल कर भारतीय समाजवादी गणतंत्र होना चाहिए।

आज देश में समाजवाद की जरूरत है, क्योंकि समाजवाद के द्वारा ही इस देश में समानता आ सकती है। शिक्षा का आधार भी समाजवाद होना चाहिए।

अब मैं समाज कल्याण के बारे में कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में बहुत समय से सामाजिक उथल-पुथल देखने को मिल रही है और यहाँ पर सामाजिक अव्यवस्था है। अगर आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद भी, आजादी की रजत-जयन्ती के बाद भी, हम को यह सामाजिक अव्यवस्था

[श्री चन्द्र गैलाणी]

देखने को मिलती है, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमारा लक्ष्य अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

हमारे संविधान में डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलज आफ स्टेट पालिसी में संविधान के लागू होने के दस वर्ष के भीतर चौदह साल तक के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने की बात कही गई है। क्या मैं समझूँ की दस वर्ष का मतलब सौ वर्ष होता है? देश को आजाद हुए पच्चीस वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी मैं देखता हूँ कि जिन बच्चों को शिक्षा देने की जरूरत है, जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करने पर डाक्टर, इंजीनियर या प्रोफेसर बन सकते हैं, जो देश के निर्माता बन सकते हैं, उन के भविष्य को बनाने के लिए कोई सामग्री नहीं जुटाई जाती है और आज वे बाजार में दोने चाट कर अपने पेट की ज्वाला को शान्त करते हैं, उनको रोटी मिलाना भी दुश्वार है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार का दर्जा एक पिता के बराबर है। अगर कोई पिता अपने बच्चे को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं देता है, अच्छा खाना नहीं देता, अच्छे कपड़े नहीं पहनाता और उलटे जो कमाई कर रहा है उस से शराब पीता है तो उसे मैं नालायक बाप ही कहूँगा। इसी तरह से भारत की सरकार का यह परम कर्तव्य है कि वह भी अपने देश के हर नागरिक के लिए रोटी और रोजी का, उस की शिक्षा का पूरा इंतजाम करे और अगर इस में हमारी सरकार विफल रहती है तो मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारतीय संविधान के जो प्रावधान हैं उन की तरफ उस का ध्यान नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूँगा।

एक निवेदन और मैं आप से कहना चाहूँगा। वैसे मैं सरकार के इस निर्णय का स्वागत करता हूँ कि इस ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को होम मिनिस्ट्री में ले लिया है। यह स्वागत योग्य बात है। मैं चाहता था कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड

यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए एक अलग से मंत्रालय खोला जाये। क्योंकि इस देश में छोटे छोटे विषयों, छोटी छोटी बातों के लिए मंत्रालय खोल रखे हैं जैसे पशुपालन, मछली पालन, मुर्गी पालन तो इतनी बड़ी समस्या जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है उसके लिए भी अलग से एक मंत्रालय खोला जाये।

मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरी इन भावनाओं को सरकार तक आप पहुँचायें और उसके अनुसार ऐसे कार्य करें जिस से कि आप कम से कम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तो तरक्की हो। आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हालत यह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कहीं टाट नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है और उन के अध्यापकों की हालत बहुत खराब है। पैरों में फटी चप्पल है, शरीर पर फटा कुर्ता और फटी धांती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस स्थिति में अवश्य ही सुधार होना चाहिए और इन विद्या के मन्दिरों का निर्माण इस तरह से होना चाहिए जिस से कि सच्चे मानों में इन में से देश भक्त और देश के निर्माता निकल सकें।

समापति महोदय: देखिए यह बात जरा ठीक नहीं हो रही है। आपको जितना समय दिया गया उस का लाभ उठा कर आप और ज्यादा समय भी लेते हैं यह उचित नहीं है। आप दूसरे का भी खयाल रखें। और भी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं। आप एक घंटा और बैठना चाहें तो दूसरी बात है नहीं तो इस डिस्कशन को तो आज खत्म करना ही है। इसलिए जितना समय दिया जाये उससे अधिक न लें।

*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not go in detail about the working of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare because the time at my disposal is short but still within this short time I would raise a few points for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

Sir, even though we speak eloquently about the urgency and need for the education of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, yet in practice we have not done really much. From my personal experience I can tell you Sir that whenever we go to our constituency the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes come to us and often say "why don't you give us a school?". These people are poor and in most of the cases they do not get a square meal a day yet they have a genuine craving for education. Sir, if we look into the census report, then we will be convinced that during the last 10 years nothing appreciable has been done for the spread of education among these people. Very often the Government proclaims and paints a rosy picture of the different schemes that they propose to undertake in future but I am not so much interested in future as in the present and therefore I would like to know what is being done for these people for the present for the picture of governmental action in this sphere is not very clear. Secondly I would like to say that the facilities that Government give for the benefit of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not reach uniformly to all. It has so happened that even among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people a particular class has now emerged who have gained some higher status and most of the governmental benefits go to this circle at the cost of the multitude. In order to be entitled to the governmental benefits one has to conform to some educational standards. I must in this connection urge upon the Government that unless we liberalise our policy in this regard a great multitude of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will always remain out of the purview of these benefits. If we look into the background of the students coming from this segment, we will find that a student may be the first in the whole of his generation who has come forward to get education. When this is the reality of the situation how can we

expect a very high standard of education growing among the average students coming from this class. If a student fails in a particular class or he gets little less mark in the examination then he is denied the facilities that he was getting before. I feel that this attitude is not conducive to the development of an atmosphere where the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should feel enthused to pursue their studies. While I do not approve of it I feel that the matter needs to be looked into afresh for importing greater liberalisation into the whole scheme. In the world of sports we have failed to create a place of our own. Except in hockey, cricket and even in football, we have remained almost a non-entity in the field of athletics. If we are really serious to see that our country gains its rightful place in the world forum of athletics, it is imperative that the training schemes for athletes should be started from the block level. I know Sir that some instructors and officers have been appointed for the promotion of games education among the rural youth but they survive on paper only and in fact they function no more and no less than a clerical hand to the B.D.O. They have no well chalked out programme before them nor they have funds to finance the same. Because of the lack of proper organisation, the entire rural youth energy is going waste. Sir, the rural young men particularly the Adivasis are far more energetic and to have a vast reservoir of stamina than their urban counterparts. I know Sir that a Adivasi youth can walk with ease 40/50 miles a day which may be an impossible task for even the best athlete who comes from the urban sector on whom the country mainly depends for a world competitive event.

Now, Sir, if we exploit this vast untapped source of energy who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Adivasis and if we give them proper training

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

then I am sure we would be able to create a new chapter in the world history of athletics and add to the glory of India. If we look to America, we will find that the Nigroes there, have brought laurels for their country and they are the persons who bag the largest number of medals in the Olympics for their country. Sir, a few days ago a wrestling competition was organised in Delhi. I was horrified to read in newspapers that the participating wrestlers were lodged in a house close to a latrine, the rooms were damp and the food was inadequate and even that too they had to cook themselves. This is the treatment that we are giving to our budding athletes from whom selections are made for our team for Olympics. Contrasting to this we often find that the cricket, hockey and football players are lodged in five star hotels. Why this difference in courtesy? Why this monstrous discrimination? Some housed in five star hotels and others in damp rooms near a latrine. We must try to end such appealing discrimination. India has a tradition in wrestling and we must try to regain the lost glory and to achieve it the first thing that we must do is to end discrimination.

I would now like to say a few words about the facilities given to destitute women. This is once again a sphere where the Ministry's record is a dismal one. Last year Rs. 15 lakhs was earmarked in estimates but it was actually reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs. Please note Sir from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. Whenever the Government wants to collect more funds, the Department of Education becomes the first casualty as if the country has no need for education and as if all other things should get a priority over it. But the irony of the matter is that even this small amount was not spent. Naturally a great number of destitute women, particularly the war widows who needed urgent help have gone without it. There are many destitute women in the rural areas whose de-

mands are genuine and in many cases even when we have forwarded their applications through the BDO, they have lost their way into Government files never to see the light of the day and the needy women could never get any help in their life time.

Now I will come to Government's policy of allocation of funds for propagation of different languages. We have found that last year the Government had spent Rs. 3.36 crores for the propagation of Hindi and for the rest of the 15 languages which have been recognised by the Constitution, the Government have spent only Rs. 1 crore. I have no quarrel with Hindi. Let it prosper and if need be let Government double the allocation but why this apathy towards other languages. Do they not deserve a better deal. You are giving them only a pittance. It is nothing more than a charity donation. This lopsided policy of the Government is hardly conducive rather runs counter to the cultural integration of the country. Sir, the language in which I am speaking is the language which has given our nation its national anthem. It is through this language that Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel prize. There are many writers and poets of immense promise who are languishing in poverty today in West Bengal. If we are able to rehabilitate them financially, not only that the Bengali literature will be enriched but in turn it will enrich the composite culture of our country.

Sir, when Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray was the Central Education Minister, he had promised to bring forward a "children policy Resolution". Still today nothing has been done by Government in this regard. I would therefore urge upon the Government to hasten the matter and take an early decision.

When we are suffering from the banes of illiteracy, we find that in the rural areas the scheme for free female education upto the 8th class, is not being run properly. Here if a girl fails once, she is denied the benefit of free education. I am sure that

Government must look into the matter and see that such unnecessary restraints are removed and the girls are given proper encouragement to pursue their education. A little while ago Shri Yadav had said that persons beyond the age 45 would be excluded from the purview of the scheme for giving education. I do not approve of it. I strongly feel that age should not be a bar to education. All persons irrespective of their age should be given education. It is necessary. It is a must. It is possible. It is imperative when we find that illiteracy is growing in our country. Even in the war ravaged Vietnam, except the idiots and the lunatics, none has been denied the light of education.

Sir, I would briefly touch upon two more points and conclude my speech. In Dandakaranya project the refugee students were educated through the medium of Bengali. I have received letter from these refugees who have complained that instead of Bengali, the students are now being taught through the medium of Oriya or Hindi. I do not know how far it is correct. I would therefore request the hon. Education Minister to kindly take some personal interest in the matter and find out the truth and he should also see that all the students who were hitherto being taught through the medium of Bengali are once again given the same facility.

And finally about the youth centres. There cannot be two opinions that the youth of our country should be given better opportunities and all steps in the direction of creation of such facilities should be welcomed. But here I would like to sound a word of caution. From our experience we have found that whenever any organisation is set up with Government assistance it soon develops to become an appendage of the State Government which utilise them for their party interest. I would therefore like to suggest that all these youth centres should be made autonomous and utmost care should be taken to see that they are not utilised for political considerations.

श्री मुखर्जी राज सैनी (बेहराइन) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ, आपने मुझे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय आज कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्रालय नहीं है—मंत्रालय भी छोटा है उसका बजट भी छोटा है, उस के प्रयास भी छोटे हैं। देश बहुत बड़ा है, शिक्षा का काम बहुत बड़ा है और जैसाकि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है शिक्षा के बगैर मनुष्य पशु के बराबर होता है। उस को मानव बनाने के लिए शिक्षा की आवश्यकता होती है, वह शिक्षा हर स्तर पर, हर गांव में, हर शहर में, सारी जनता को मिलनी चाहिए।

लेकिन पढ़ कर और सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि 38 करोड़ व्यक्ति इस देश के अन्दर शिक्षा से वंचित हैं। जो शिक्षा मिलती है, वह किस को मिलती है कहां मिलती—इस बात को भी सब ने माना है कि शिक्षा के अन्दर भी छूआ-छूत आ गया है, अछूत और पंडित हो गए हैं। जिस तरह से हमारे हिन्दू समाज में वर्णव्यवस्था है, उसी तरह से हमारी शिक्षा में भी कुछ पंडितों वाली शिक्षा है और कुछ अछूतों वाली शिक्षा है। पंडितों वाली शिक्षा उन व्यक्तियों को मिलती है जो वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट हैं, पब्लिक स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों को भेजते हैं, जहां एक बच्चे पर 500 रुपए सहाय्य खर्च आता है। अछूतों वाली शिक्षा उन को मिलती है, जिनके पास साधन नहीं हैं, सरकार ने उन के लिए स्कूल खोल दिए हैं।

जहां तक शिक्षा के प्रसार का सम्बन्ध है बैसे तो 1962 तक 6 साल से 14 साल तक की उम्र के बच्चों की फ्री कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन मिलनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन अभी पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अर्थात् 1979 तक 6 साल से 11 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए रखा गया है। 1979 तक इतना हो जाये तो भी ठीक है, लेकिन मंजिल कब तक पार होगी यह कहा नहीं जा सकता और शिक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज है, जिस के बगैर इंसान इंसान नहीं

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

बन सकता। चाहिए तो यह था कि इस पर प्रारम्भ से ही ध्यान दिया जाता, भारत के नागरिकों को शिक्षा दे कर राजनीतिक तरीके से कांश्वास बनाया जाता, सामाजिक तरीके से समाजवाद की तरफ उन्हें आगे बढ़ाया जाता, लेकिन आज 1973 में भी हम 1979 का नाम सुन रहे हैं और वह भी केवल 6 साल से 11 साल के बच्चों के लिए। शिक्षा में आज जो ना-बराबरी है, अगर यह खत्म नहीं होती, हर एक घर में जब तक शिक्षा नहीं पहुँचाई जाती, जब तक शिक्षा निःशुल्क नहीं होती, तब तक देश के अन्दर हमारा यह कहना कि हम समाजवाद ले आयेगे रजत जयन्ती वर्ष के अन्दर यह कहाँ तक उचित है ?

सभापति महोदयः अब आप कल बोलिएगा। इस समय रेल्वे मिनिस्टर एक बयान देंगे। रेल्वे मिनिस्टर।

It seems there are 8 or 9 members from the Government side and three or four on the other side. I requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about extension of time. He says the time might be extended by an hour. Therefore, the Minister will speak after these members speak.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Is the Minister replying today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow.

STATEMENT RE. SHORTAGE OF COAL IN UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, Shri S. M. Banerjee raised the question of shortage of coal in Uttar Pradesh this morning. While there has been progressive improvement in the loading of coal from Bengal and Bihar fields, since 1970-71, it is a fact and I am conscious of it that there is consider-

able unsatisfied demand of slack coal and soft coke. The railways are making every effort in conjunction with the new Coal Mines Authority to improve the level of loading within the existing resources. I had already indicated in my budget speech that there was need for additional wagons and that 15,000 wagons have been recently ordered over and above the 26,000 wagons already in order. With the materialisation of these orders for additional wagons, the level of loading is bound to increase.

After the taking over of the management of all coal mines by the Government, it has been possible for the Ministry of Steel and Mines and the railways to initiate schemes to re-organise coal loading to improve the wagon availability with a view to satisfying different demands for coal at the required levels. At the Ministerial level and at the operating levels on the zonal railways, there is adequate co-ordination in planning and execution of coal movements. The Ministry of Steel and Mines are also actively coordinating with the State Governments to bulk the coal requirements of small-scale industries, the brickburning industry and domestic consumers and move coal in large quantities in train loads from the coalfields to selected points in the respective States. Eventually, it is the intention to open dumps at convenient places from which further distribution would be done by road within a given radius.

I have no hesitation in saying that as a result of the joint efforts of the two Ministries, there will be an improvement in the availability of coal in different consuming centres in the country.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 6, 1973/Chaitra 16, 1895 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

*Friday April 6, 1973/Chaitra 16, 1895
(Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Hides and Skins

*641. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of hides and skins were at standstill during the month of January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. About Rs. 17.5 crores worth of semi-processed hides and skins were exported during the month of January, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि आज कल देश में खालों और चमड़ों की इतनी कमी है कि हमारे यहां उस पर आधारित उद्योगों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । भविष्य में खालों और चमड़ों का निर्यात करते समय घरेलू आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये ध्यान देने के लिये क्या सरकार कदम उठा रही है ?

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SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, this has been answered on an earlier occasion also. It is true that there was a shortage of raw material for the shoe-makers and the cobblers because of the higher levels of exports during 1972-73. So we have put restrictions on the quantum of exports and from 1-4-73 we are effecting a reduction over a period of next five years so that we can bring it down to the level of 25 per cent of what was prevailing in 1972-73. So this will take care of the shortage of raw materials.

श्री रामभगत पासवान : क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि कच्ची और आधी पक्की खाल और चमड़े से बनाये गये मालों को निर्यात किया जाये ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त हो सके और इस के निर्माताओं को बेरोजगारी का सामना न करना पड़े ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I agree with the hon. Member that the ideal condition will be to export only finished goods or finished leather. But, since this is a traditional export prevailing over a period of longer years we cannot overnight stop it abruptly as it will mean dislocating the trade. Over a period we can bring it down to the level of 25 per cent which will meet the purpose.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I know whether any duty has been imposed on the export of hides and skins? If so, what is the quantum?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the duty was prevalent on semi-finished skin even earlier on. From 20-3-1973 we have extended this export duty on hides also to the tune of 10 per cent.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या इस प्रकार के चमड़ों को जो मंत्रालय बाहर भेजने की इजाजत देता है उस पर कोई इन्सेन्टिव देता है ? और यदि हां, तो उस को बन्द करने की कोई योजना है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, in fact, we are putting disincentives to the export of hides and skins so that this may be passed on to a good extent to the finished leather and leather goods.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Thank you very much. I say 'No' to this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि पिछले पांच सालों में कुछ अधिक खालों का निर्यात किया है ? तो क्या निर्यात करते समय भारत की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही ऐसा किया गया था ? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जो निर्यात आप ने किया है उस के कारण इतना अधिक मूल्य बढ़ गया है कि जिस से जो छोटे लोग इस उद्योग में काम करते हैं, जो जूता बनाने वाले हैं उन को ठीक प्रकार से दाम नहीं मिलता है ? और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि दाम बढ़ा है तो कितना प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, और आपने किस दाम पर खरीदा है और किस दाम पर बेचा है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, when there was a restriction but by the competing countries, namely, Brazil and Argentina in the year 1972-73 there was a higher export growth for the semi-finished hides and skins. We noticed that this raw material shortage was as a result of this high rate of export of semi-finished hides and skins. We started putting the regulations as early as on 14th December 1972 and we were following it

up with different measures and this particular quota restriction will come to the help of the small producers, cobblers and foot-wear makers.

Decline in Share of direct Taxes in Total Revenue of Central Government

*642. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government's share of direct taxes to the total revenue is declining; and

(b) if so, the effect of the decline on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The proportion of direct taxes to the total tax revenues of the Central Government (net of States' share) varies from year to year. On the whole, this ratio has shown some decline in the past.

(b) In Government's view this decline has had no adverse effect on the economy of the country.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से लगता है कि न तो इस डिक्लाइन का देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर असर हुआ है कोई खराब, और न ही यह जो प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों का जो अनुपात है यह बहुत बढ़ा है । इस संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन साल में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों का अनुपात क्या रहा है, हर साल के आंकड़े दें ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह सर्वमान्य अर्थशास्त्र का सिद्धान्त नहीं है क्या कि जब अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये जाते हैं तो कीमतें बढ़ती हैं और उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि राष्ट्रीय आय पर उस का असर पड़ता है, उस के साथ ही

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एनालिसिस में न पड़िये, सीधा प्रश्न कीजिये ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतों के बढ़ने से क्या देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, उन की राय में, और नहीं पड़ा है पिछले तीन सालों में ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member has asked me two or three questions. I can give him the collection of direct and indirect taxes for the last three years. In the year 1971-72 the percentage of direct taxes was 19.7 and indirect taxes 80.3. In 1972-73 the direct taxes was 20.6, a little more than the year before, and indirect taxes 79.4.

1973-74 तो अभी शुरू हुआ है, उस के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ कि क्या अनुपात होगा ?

The other question that he raised was whether indirect taxes do contribute to the price rise. I would say "yes, to a certain extent it does". It would be wrong to say that it does not. The only point that I would say is one has to take care in this particular matter to see that when we resort to indirect taxes there is no rise in the prices of those goods which have a direct impact on price rise. That is the only care that can be taken in this particular matter. The economic science says that indirect tax does not affect prices. Academically it is so. But ultimately it depends on the character or content and the nature of the economy of each country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is it a fact that in India as a result of planning people who have been benefited and who have joined the top-most tax bracket have been paying less than before? Is it also a fact that whereas in capitalist America people in the top-most tax bracket pay more, in socialist India people in the top-

most tax bracket pay less? Has the Minister got any figures in this regard?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am sorry, I have not the relevant figures. I can only give my general impression. So far as the corporate sector is concerned, I do not think it can be said that our corporate sector is paying less than the other sector. He has mentioned United States. For the information of the hon. Member I would say that in the United States the highest bracket has been brought down recently. If it is compared to the Indian tax level, I should say it is much less.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India Survey has shown that the profits sales and assets of the corporate sector has shown a big rise during the year 1970-71 may I know whether on the one hand the tax structure on the corporate sector has remained unchanged for the last ten years and, on the other tax reliefs have been given to those people on the pretext of incentives?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No, Sir. Only this year we have made some changes in the tax structure of the corporate sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to know whether the tax structure on the corporate sector has undergone any appreciable change. On the other hand, under the guise of incentives, various tax reliefs are being given.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even in the case of incentives, during the last three years we have withdrawn many incentives. We have announced our intention to withdraw the development rebate except in the case of certain priority sectors and in the backward areas, as indicated in the budget.

Steps to Improve Favourable Balance of Trade in 1973-74

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***643. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state that measures taken or proposed to be taken to maintain and improve the favourable balance of trade with foreign countries during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Trade statistics for the first ten months of April, 1972—January, 1973 already revealed a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 151 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 251 crores for the corresponding period of preceding year. We are also taking additional measures to further improve this balance by *inter alia*:

(a) steps for augmenting the export base so that the available exportable surplus can be increased;

(b) provision of raw materials to exporters at internationally competitive prices;

(c) suitable changes in the new Import-Export Policy in matters of import replenishment permitting export units to more liberally import machinery needed for export production etc.

It is proposed to further intensify our efforts in regard to exploration of foreign markets and for undertaking aggressive salesmanship abroad.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये कि उन्होंने 251 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे के 151 करोड़ रुपये के फेवरेबल ट्रेड बैलेंस में बदल दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो छकु (क), (ख) और (ग) में कहा है उस के सम्बन्ध वह कौन से सक्रिय कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिस

से इस देश का निर्यात बढ़ जाये और आयात कम हो जाये ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already answered it, but to concretise it I may say that in matters of supplying raw materials and also importing some ingredients for production of exportable commodities and also some fiscal relief and other things, we have taken certain steps which, I believe, will promote our export trade further.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस देश में बहुत सी अन्डर इन्वायसिंग और ओवर-इन्वायसिंग होती हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस के लिये कौन से स्टेप ले रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति भवन से ले कर पार्लियामेंट हाउस तक और सरकारी दफ्तरों में नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक स्वदेशी की भावना जागृत हो और देश में ऐसी चीजों का खाना पीना कम हो जिस को हम बाहर भेज कर फारेन एक्सचेन्ज कमा सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब ठीक से नहीं दिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बात का जवाब चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में हमारा फेवरेबल ट्रेड बैलेंस नहीं होगा। वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं वह भी इस को पसन्द करेंगे अगर इस तरह के कदम उठाए जायें

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The problem of under-invoicing and over-invoicing is very vague. I would assure him that if some specific case is brought to our notice, we can look into it. About the dishes served in different dinner or lunch parties, I am hardly in a position to comment on it.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पहले सरकार स्वदेशी की भावना लाये राष्ट्रपति भवन से लेकर सरकारी दफ्तरों तक। सरकार दूसरों

को शिक्षा देती है लेकिन खुद कुछ नहीं करती ।
मुझ को इस का तो जवाब दिलवाया जाये ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that lavish expenses by government delegations going abroad are avoided. On the contrary, we have criticism on the floor of the House that the money that we give to the Delegations visiting foreign countries is inadequate to meet their ordinary expenses.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: With a view to saving our foreign exchange and effecting more savings on imports, does Government propose that the import of cotton to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores per year will now be curtailed ..

MR SPEAKAR: This is a specific question. Ask a general question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is about import and export...

MR. SPEAKER: No; I am not going to allow this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will put it in a different way, Sir. In view of the fact that our major earnings of foreign exchange are in the field of textiles and that too in the standard cloth that we produce out of cotton manufactured in the country, will the Government improve the balance of trade by reducing imports on cotton?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Depending upon the demand and on the market situation sometimes we do import, but if there is not much demand and we can avoid it, we always reduce the quota.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know whether it is a fact that import licences to the order of Rs. 1,100 crores were granted without any export obligation and that has created an adverse effect on the balance of trade in the previous years, and if so, what

steps Government propose to take to improve the position?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We do not give any licence without export obligation unless they are absolutely necessary for internal consumption or for earning foreign exchange for the country. The question of adverse balance of trade does not arise because it is favourable.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My question was specific, whether import licences to the order of Rs. 1,100 crores were granted without any export obligation.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: He has mentioned a specific figure. I cannot reply without proper notice.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know what will be the position of our export figure and amount if we deduct the export to Bangladesh and how Government is going to make good the situation this year?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Even if we deduct our projected export to Bangla Desh, our figure is, and will be, favourable.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am very happy that in one particular year we had a very favourable trade balance. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the portion of the earning of foreign exchange from traditional export goods and what is the percentage of our earning of foreign exchange from finished products. I also want to know what is the scope for expansion of export from traditional goods and what is the scope for expansion of exports of finished goods.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the scope of the question also?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can only say that gradually the proportion between the traditional and non-traditional export items is changing. We are now exporting more and more non-traditional items and less and less of traditional items.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, with the Britain's entry into the European Common Market, India's export policy or, finally, the balance of trade will be adversely affected. Secondly, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has come across the statement which has recently been published in the newspapers that Overseas Trade Development Institute in London has made some detailed studies and submitted the report. It has been said that with Britain's entry into the European Common Market India's business will be adversely affected.

PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In our policy formulation and projection of exports, we have taken note of the fact that EEC is taking and will be taking some sort of restrictions both quantitative and in terms of tariff over our export, but through certain negotiations which we have conducted, we have found that this is not going to be adversely affecting us in a big way in the next four or five years. We are still carrying on negotiations about the matters and I would say that the results are not very discouraging. That is one side of the picture. The other side of the picture is, as I have said, we find out other potential growth pockets of our export trade and the results thereof have been encouraging any favourable.

***Overdrafts taken by various State Governments from Commercial Banks**

***646. SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have resorted to overdrafts from Commercial Banks after the Centre stopped overdrafts facility

from the Reserve Bank over a particular limit; and

(b) the overdrafts taken from the commercial banks by various State Governments in 1970-71, 1971-72 and upto December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Normally the States Governments borrow from the commercial banks for specific schemes like Food Procurement Operations, Distribution of Fertilisers and Pesticides or for the requirements of the departmentally run enterprises. They have not resorted to overdrafts from commercial banks after the implementation of the scheme for stoppage of States overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Loans to the State Governments for food procurement operations were Rs. 26.9 crores Rs. 34.1 crores and Rs. 23.4 crores on that last Fridays of March 1971 and 1972 and on the Second Friday of March 1973 respectively.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Have the State Government's repayment of the overdrafts been converted into loans with the Reserve Bank of India?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a separate question.

Extension of Scheme of Preferential Rates of Interest to Weaker Sections of Society throughout the Country

***648. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme of preferential rates of interest to weaker sections of the society throughout the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) and (b). The scheme has recently been extended to SFDA AND MFAL districts. The scheme now covers 265 out of 338 districts. In addition, certain special categories in the weaker section i.e. physically handicapped persons; orphans, destitute women etc. are entitled to concessional rates of interest throughout the country. Since the scheme is an innovation in bank lending its further extension can only be considered after adequate experience has been gained in its operation.

SHRI BHOGENDRAO JHA: He has stated in reply to my question that it is extended to physically handicapped persons, orphans, destitute women etc. But, the purpose is to assist the weaker sections of the society and here the accumulation of interest over a period of time is comparatively less, comparatively limited. I would like to know why you could not extend the scheme and what is the hurdle if any which stands in the way of extending the scheme throughout the country for covering the poorer sections, the artisans, the agricultural labourers and the poor peasants. And, in particular, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the recent example of West Bengal where the legislature has enacted a law to help the share-croppers to secure loans from the banks. So, in that context, I would like to know why this concessional rate of loans cannot be applied to share-croppers and other similar weaker sections throughout the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This scheme is not only applied to the physically handicapped persons, orphans, destitute women, etc., but it is one of the categories to which it applies. Really speaking, there are many other categories also and, depending upon their annual income, it is applied and that also has been

further liberalised as I announced in my Budget speech this year.

Therefore, there are two major improvements in the scheme that are made: (1) its geographical coverage has been extended and nearly 100 more districts have been included and (2) the perimeters of the income have also been further liberalised and the amount to be given at the preferential rate of interest has also been increased.

As I said in my reply, it is a new innovative lending scheme. One will have to find out how it works out in these districts and in the light of that, some further liberalisations can be considered. Even small agriculturists will get advantage of these schemes in the districts mentioned.

SHRI BHOGENDRAO JHA: The point that I have raised was in the light of the West Bengal enactment under which the share-croppers in West Bengal can get loans on the security of the State Government. I would like to know whether this section of share-croppers also for whom the State Government stand as security can get this loan at preferential rate of interest and secondly, whether these sections can get throughout the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If they come under any of the categories of this scheme, they should certainly get it whether the Act is there or not or whether the State Government give guarantee or not or whether they are share-croppers or not. If they fulfil the criteria mentioned here and if they belong to these districts and if they fulfil the annual income limit, they should certainly get it. I do not find any difficulty in it.

SHRI BHOGENDRAO JHA: I want to know whether this scheme meant for the weaker sections like physically handicapped persons, orphans,

destitute women, etc. is applicable to the whole of the country. Secondly whether other weaker sections like shoe-makers, pottery makers, rural carpenters, weavers and similar other weaker sections of the society who are also engaged in productive activities and are of great service to the community, can also take advantage of this scheme and also throughout the country. If not, why?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

It is a suggestion and it is certainly for consideration. But I would first like to see how the scheme functions in the 265 districts. But I see merit in the suggestion the hon. Member is making. That can be considered. But I do not want to commit myself. We have to see how this particular scheme functions. The scheme is meant for these types of people. Our idea is that at least we must allow ourselves a year or so to see how it functions. Our idea is to extend the scheme. It is not something static, it will have to be extended further but before doing it, we want to see how the present scheme works out. This is all I can say now.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister how many people are identified under the MAFL Scheme and how many people are helped under this scheme?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a separate question altogether. That comes under the Agriculture Ministry. As I said this scheme is made applicable to those districts where the schemes are applicable. This is all I can say.

About identification of small holders and marginal holders, etc., the information can be given only by the Agriculture Ministry. I do not have it.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों और विकलांगों को कर्ज देने के लिए यह योजना बनाई गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को रियायती दर पर कर्ज देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या मापदंड निर्धारित किया है और क्या इस के लिए बैंकों में स्टाफ आदि की अलग से व्यवस्था की गई है, ताकि इन लोगों की जांच कर के उन्हें समय पर कर्ज दिया जा सके।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

At the present moment, to begin with, we have asked them to select at least one branch amongst 8 or 10 so that they pay specific attention to this particular thing. This is the only special arrangement that is being made at present. Naturally we will have to expand this scheme, depending upon the availability of proper staff.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह स्कीम देश के कुछ हिस्सों में लागू है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने 265 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का जिक्र किया है, लेकिन प्रदेशों के नाम नहीं बताये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्कीम देश के कितने प्रदेशों में लागू है, कर्ज में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है और सूद की दर क्या है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मेरे पास इस वक्त उन सब डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की लिस्ट नहीं है।

Out of 340 or 345, when we have covered 265. it means more than two-thirds of the country have been covered.

श्री सरजू पांडे : सूद की दर क्या है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The bank rate is 4 per cent.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस योजना से कबर्ड जियोग्राफिकल एरिया बढ़ा दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सभी बैंकों से यह कर्जा दिया जायेगा और कम से कम तथा अधिक से अधिक कितनी आमदनी वालों को यह कर्जा दिया जायेगा। कर्जा देते हुए सरकारी दफ्तरों की नोक-झोंक को दूर करने के क्या उपाय सजेस्ट किये गये हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
As regards the terms and conditions of loan, income criteria as applicable to individuals will not be applicable to the organisations mentioned therein. Each case will be judged on merits.

The income ceiling to eligibility will be raised to Rs. 3,000 now per annum in urban or semi-urban areas and Rs. 2,000 per annum in rural areas. The maximum amount that can be made available to any one borrower under the scheme will now be Rs. 1,500 for working capital and Rs. 5,000 for term loan. Borrowers who work largely on their own with such help as other members of their family or partner may give and who do not employ paid employees on a regular basis will also be eligible for lending under the scheme.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को कर्ज देने के लिए बीस करोड़ रुपये रखने का जिक्र किया था। मेरे विचार में यह रकम ऊंट के मुँह में जीरे के समान है—वास्तव में यह कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को सब प्रदेशों में कब तक लागू करने का विचार है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि आठ या दस बैंकों में से एक बैंक से यह कर्जा दिया जायेगा।

लेकिन इस योजना के बारे में कोई प्रचार नहीं है। लोगों को पता नहीं है कि उन को यह कर्जा मिल सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के बारे में अधिक प्रचार करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और बीस करोड़ रुपये की रकम को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जहाँ तक प्रचार का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने अपनी बजट स्पोच में इस सदन को इस के बारे में बताया था। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से विनती करूँगा कि वे भी इस काम में मदद करें और लोगों को इसके बारे में समझावें। अगर इस के लिए कोई साहित्य प्रकाशित करने की जरूरत होगी, तो हम उसका भी ख्याल करेंगे।

India's Contribution to Asian Development Bank

*652. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution of India to the fund of Asian Development Bank and how it compares with the contribution of other countries and to the total capital of the Bank;

(b) the total amount of business done by India from this fund and its percentage to our contribution and its year-wise statistics; and

(c) the amount of business done by other countries and their respective percentage to their contributions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Out of a total subscribed capital of \$2750 million of the Asian Development Bank India's capital subscription is \$232.5 million. Out of \$232.5 million India has paid \$57.7 million and further instalments of about \$11.2 million each will be payable in 1974 and 1975. The balance of

the subscription is callable. India's subscription is the largest among the developing member countries and ranks immediately below that of U.S.A. and Japan.

(b) As on 31st December 1972, India had secured contracts totalling \$3.511 million which is about 3.8 per cent of her subscription of \$93 mil-

lion. The contracts secured for the period ending 31st December 1970, totalled \$0.711 million; during 1971 and 1972 contracts worth \$0.920 million and \$1.88 million respectively were secured.

(c) A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(as on 31st December, 1972)

Member	Amount of subscription Equivalent Million US F	Total value of contracts (In Million US \$)	Percentage of contracts secured to capital subscription
1	2	3	4
<i>(a) Regional Members :</i>			
1. Afghanistan	4.78	..	..
2. Australia	85.00	3.191	3.7
3. Cambodia	3.50	..	..
4. Sri Lanka, Rep. of	8.52	..	..
5. China, Republic of (Taiwan)	16.00	2.893	18.0
6. Fiji	1.00	..	..
7. Hong Kong	8.00	0.297	3.7
8. India	93.00	3.511	3.8
9. Indonesia	25.00	..	..
10. Japan	200.00	138.347	69.2
11. Korea, Republic of, (South Korea)	30.00	4.405	14.6
12. Laos	0.42	..	..
13. Malaysia	20.00	0.118	0.59
14. Nepal	2.16	..	..
15. New Zealand	22.56	0.721	3.2
16. Pakistan	32.00	..	..

1	2	3	4
17. Papua and New Guinea	1.38	..	..
18. Philippines	35.00	0.017	0.05
19. Singapore	5.00	0.993	19.8
20. Thailand	20.00	0.020	0.01
21. Viet-Nam, Republic of (South Viet-Nam) .	12.00	..	..
22. Western Samoa	0.06	..	..
23. Tonga	0.06	..	..
(b) Non-Regional Members :			
1. Australia	5.00	0.050	1.0
2. Belgium	5.00	0.156	3.1
3. Canada	25.00	0.023	0.09
4. Denmark	5.00	0.689	13.7
5. Finland	5.00	..	..
6. France	25.00	1.314	5.2
7. Germany Federal Republic of West Germany)	34.00	9.628	28.3
8. Italy	20.00	5.466	27.3
9. Netherlands	11.00	2.583	23.5
10. Norway	5.00	0.314	6.3
11. Sweden	5.00	1.299	25.9
12. Switzerland	5.00	3.471	69.4
13. United Kingdom	30.00	17.713	59.0
14. United States of America	200.00	18.801	9.4

As the figures for procurement from each country for ADB financed projects are available as on 31st December, 1972 figures relating to subscription of the member countries for the corresponding period have been taken for comparison. As a consequence of the 150 per cent increase in the capital subscription of the ADB, India's subscription has increased from \$98 million to \$232.5 million.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: From the statement, and from the answer given by the hon. Minister, he has admitted that our Government has

got three representatives at the Asian Development Bank but they have miserably failed to secure either projects or any contracts in favour of our country. While it is stated that Japan's value of contracts has gone up to 138.347 million dollars, which is about 69.2 per cent, India's is the lowest, even though according to you, would like to recall the inefficient would also like to know whether, the Asian Development Bank; I is taking to get more benefits from hon. Minister what are the steps he So, I would like to know from the India is the third largest contributor.

officers of the Finance Ministry and what are the steps that he is going to take in this matter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
As a matter of fact, the person who is the director there is not an officer from the Finance Ministry as such, because....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is from the Finance Ministry. I have got all the records.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The alternate director is from the Finance Ministry certainly. But the Director is not from the Finance Ministry. It is no use merely singling out any particular Ministry for this matter. I quite agree that the performance in getting a share in the export, supplies, etc., is not as it should be, looking to our own contribution to the subscription, etc. But if he wants to know what steps we have taken in this regard, I have myself seen these facts. Even the Cabinet has taken note of this particular aspect and we have established a cell here to pursue this matter very carefully. Because one has to see that when the bank sanctions projects, there is some sort of international competitive ring that goes on and, therefore, we have to join this race and fulfil this test of competitiveness. For that matter, we have established a cell here which keeps in contact with the projects sanctioned there and the people who are capable of supply the services or the goods etc., in the form of exports. This new and special responsibility has been taken, and a group has been formed, headed by the Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs also to look into this matter constantly. That is all that I can say.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am glad that the Finance Minister has

taken note of these facts. But I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether, out of the three representatives, one is the Vice-President and that one man is in the chair for the last five years and that the team has failed completely. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister would recall them and put new people who are capable enough to do the work.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The Vice-President is the person who is elected by the Board there. There is no question of my recalling him. It is, in fact, an honour for us that an Indian, and a very experienced Indian at that, is the Vice-President of the bank. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who are they?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
That is an independent bank. They elect. That bank is not subject to this Parliament. I am subject to this Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They must go through you, Mr. Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The Directors representing India are nominated by us, for which I am responsible to you. But the Vice-President is elected by the Board.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The question is whether the Finance Minister is satisfied with the performance of the gentleman who has been nominated by the Government of India.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Certainly yes. He was nominated only six months before.

तस्करी का सोना और चांदी आदि का
पकड़ा जाना

+

*653. श्री लाल जी भाई :

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का सोना चांदी और हीरे जवाहर पकड़े गये और

(ख) इन वर्षों में कितने मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी गयी ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The value of the smuggled gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto February) was as under:—

Commodity	Year (Value Rs. lakhs at Indian market rate)	
	1971-72	1972-73 (upto Feb.)
Gold	342	288
Silver	26	75
Diamonds & Precious stones	7	13

(b) The value of the foreign exchange seized by the Customs authorities and the Enforcement Directorate during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto February) was Rs. 56.1 lakhs and 44.5 lakhs respectively.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पकड़ी गई वस्तुयें किन-किन स्थानों से पकड़ी गईं तथा उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप ने जैनरल सवाल पूछा है, इतने व्यक्तियों के नाम कैसे दिये जा सकते हैं । अगर आप पहले ही इतनी डिटेल्ड इन्फॉर्मेशन पूछते तो मैं इस को अनस्टाई क्वेश्चन बना देता ।

श्री लालजी भाई : किन किन स्थानों से पकड़े गये हैं, इतना बता दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

श्री लालजी भाई : कितना लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं—इतना ही बतला दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में आप ने वैल्यू पूछी थी, अगर नाम और जगहों के नाम पूछने थे तो पहले स उस में जिक्र करना चाहिये था ताकि मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देने के लिये तैयार रहते ।

श्री लालजी भाई : इन में विदेशों का कितना है, यहां का कितना है और कुल कितने लोग पकड़े गये—इतना बतला दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह पुछिये कि किस किस्म का सोना था, ज्यूवेलर्स कैसे हैं, उन की कोमत कम क्यों लिखी गई है या ज्यादा क्यों लिखी गई है, औरतों के थे या मर्दों के थे—आप के बजाय मैंने सबाल पूछ लिया है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : उन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ ? मैंने इस सवाल को डिस-एलाउ कर दिया है । आप को व्यक्तियों के बारे में पूछना है तो अलग से सवाल भेजिये मिनिस्टर्स से जो सवाल पूछा गया है, वह उनके बारे में जवाब देंगे । एन-साइक्लोलोमी-डिया नहीं हैं, जो भी आप पूछेंगे सब का जवाब मिल जायेगा ।

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए उससे पता चलता है कि इस देश में एक विस्तृत रूप में तस्करी का व्यापार होता है तो क्या मंत्री जो यह बतायेंगे कि जो तस्करों होती हैं

उसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों की साठ-गांठ रहती है और उस साठ-गांठ के आधार पर यह तस्करी का माल विदेश से आता है, तस्करी उससे कायदा उगते हैं और तस्करों को तो आप दंडित करते हैं लेकिन जो भ्रष्ट सरकारी मशीनरी है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is not correct to say, as the hon. Member has tried to allege, that smuggling is done in this country as a result of collusion of the officers with smugglers.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The hon. Minister has given the latest figures, the figures for February 1973. After the recent shooting up of prices of gold in foreign markets, has there been any greater tendency of gold being smuggled into India?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: After the very sharp increase in the price of gold in the international market, our seizures indicate that there is a declining trend, so far as smuggling of gold is concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it not a fact that a large amount of smuggling goes undetected and not caught on account of our launches being very old compared to the modern launches used by the smugglers?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I agree with the hon. Member that quite a substantial part of the smuggling of goods into our country remains undetected because we are yet to supply the customs preventive staff with appropriate fast launches to match the ones which the smugglers are using. This is under the consideration of the Government. A high-powered committee was set up which had submitted some report. We have now decided on the type of crafts necessary. There is some difficulty about getting the craft. We are trying to find out how best to get the crafts as early as possible.

श्री अबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो माल पकड़ा गया है गवर्नमेंट ने उसको ले लिया है या नहीं ?

श्री क० आर० गणेश : जी हां, गवर्नमेंट ने सीज कर लिया है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the assessment of the Minister of the percentage of seizure of smuggled goods?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is very difficult to give a correct estimate of the percentage of seizure of smuggled goods. We can only have a guess. Kaul Committee, which was set up to go into this question, has arrived at a figure which the hon. Member is aware of. It is difficult to give any authoritative percentage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When was the high-powered committee appointed, and how long will it take the Government before we shall actually have the necessary type of launches or equipment?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Now it is a question of getting these launches from foreign countries. We are trying to find out how best we could do it because there are certain difficulties in getting tenders and so on. But I can assure the hon. Member that Government is seriously seized of this matter and we shall try to find out some ways of getting these launches.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My question was, when was the high-powered committee appointed. When was the Government seized of this question and how long has it taken to come to a decision or place the order for launches?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: After the high-powered committee was appointed, it was to be processed. It was referred to another committee. It has taken some time. We share the concern of the hon. Member. We want to do it as expeditiously as possible. (Interruptions)

राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात की
औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दी गई
धनराशि

*654. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय
क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा राजस्थान, मध्य-प्रदेश और गुजरात को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ख) क्या इस राशि का उपयोग पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्रायः नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN:
(a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation renders financial assist-

ance to industrial concerns which are limited companies and industrial co-operative societies. It considers individual applications for financial assistance on merits subject to their satisfying the criteria of technical feasibility and economic viability. There is no allocation of funds as such either for particular areas or for specific industries. The Corporation considers applications for financial assistance for projects located or to be located in the districts identified as industrially less developed by the Planning Commission sympathetically and grants financial assistance on concessional terms. The Corporation, by suitable follow-up methods, ensures proper utilisation of funds by the assisted concerns.

The amount of the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to the projects located in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during its last two accounting years, namely, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (July—June) is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1970-71		1971-72	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1. Rajasthan				
(a) Notified backward districts	75.50 (45.50)	..	..	66.50
(b) Other districts	5.60	4.00	122.70	33.77
TOTAL	81.10	4.00	122.70	100.27
2. Madhya Pradesh				
(a) Notified backward districts	..	..	..	20.00
(b) Other districts	45.00	25.70	29.32	92.85
TOTAL	45.00	25.70	29.32	112.85
3. Gujarat :				
(a) Notified backward districts	140.00 (140.00)	1.00	300.00	10.00
(b) Other districts	305.96	43.52	185.22	103.60
TOTAL	445.96	44.52	485.22	113.60

NOTE:— 1. Figures in brackets indicate the amount of loans sanctioned at concessional terms.

2. Disbursements include disbursements in respect of earlier sanctions also.

The Corporation had not rejected any application emanating from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during the above two years ended 30th June, 1972.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उसमें दो बातें स्वीकार की गई हैं कि योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत उन जिलों को जो कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हैं लोन दिया जाता है लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न का जो दूसरा भाग है कि क्या उनका उपयोग उन जिलों में नहीं हुआ है जिनके लिए वह राशि दी गई है और जिस कार्य के लिए दी गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में स्टेटमेंट में उत्तर नहीं आया है। उसमें यह जरूर है :

"The Corporation, by suitable follow-up methods, ensures proper utilisation of funds by the assisted concerns."

यह तो उसमें कहा है लेकिन आपके पास इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत आई है, यदि आई है तो फालो अप मेथड्स द्वारा उसके बारे में आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The only answer that I can give is that, as far as these three States are concerned, no application was rejected in the last two years. Naturally, the Corporation can consider applications which are there. Really speaking, there will have to be some sort of an initiative in the backward districts themselves. There is one more important fact that has to be taken note of: merely announcing concessional credit, etc., does not help by itself, unless there are infra-structural facilities available in the district; nobody will go for investment unless there is the availability of electricity, for example, unless there are certain developments of communications, for

example. Those things will naturally have to be done by the State Governments and other authorities as well. On behalf of the Corporation I can say one thing that, in the last two years, no application from these three States has been rejected.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे यह सही न कि जो औद्योगिक वित्त निगम हैं उनके द्वारा ऋण देने की प्रणाली इतनी उलझी और त्रुटिपूर्ण है जिसके कारण प्रतिष्ठानों को ऋण लेने में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है और वे निराश हो जाते हैं परिणामस्वरूप उद्योग खुल नहीं पाते हैं अतः उस प्रणाली में कोई सुधार करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मैं मानना हूँ यह त्रुटि हो सकती है, त्रुटि नहीं होगी। ऐसा कहना मुश्किल है लेकिन उसको इम्प्रूव करने का कोशिश करते रहेंगे और आप भी कोई सुझाव हों तो देते रहिए ।

Talks held between the officials of India and Sudan in March, 1973

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***655. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held between the officials of India and Sudan on the 7th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) and (b). A Sudanese Trade Delegation visited New Delhi from 6 to 12 March, 1973. Talks were held with this Delegation to introduce a scheme of "Technical Credit" in the working of Indo-Sudanese Trade Arrange-

ments. The Agreement reached provides for an adequate amount of "Technical Credit" available to both sides as and when needed. This Scheme of "Technical Credit" will be introduced in the working of the Trade Plan with effect from 1st August, 1973.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister as to what the items of import and export are and their value and whether the trade balance is adverse or not?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The main items of export from India to Sudan are tea, jute manufactures, engineering and allied products, lentils, spices and some essential sorts of oils and from Sudan we generally import long staple cotton and some quantity of gum arabica.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: What is the value of exports and imports?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The value of the envisaged agreement will be of the order of approximately Rs. 100 crores and I would like to add that Sudan is our biggest trading partner among the developing countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Medical check up of Pilots at every Airport before conducting flights

*644. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots are medically checked up properly at every airport before they conduct the flights; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). While airline pilots are not medically examined before every take off, they are required to undergo a medical check up every six months or one year in accordance with the requirements of the Aircraft Rules. They are examined more frequently if necessary.

पेंशन के भुगतान में विलम्ब

*645. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को पेंशन के भुगतान में अनुचित विलम्ब होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन) नियमावली 1972 के नियम 60 के अंतर्गत पेंशन मंजूर करने की शक्ति विभागाध्यक्ष को अथवा किसी ऐसे अन्य प्राधिकारी को प्राप्त है, जो उस पद पर नियुक्ति करने की शक्ति रखता हो, जिस पर सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी की मस्तकिल नियुक्ति हों। इस प्रकार पेंशनों की मंजूरी किसी केन्द्रीकृत आधार पर नहीं की जाती है, परन्तु मंजूरी सारे देश भर में फैले स्तरों के अनेक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दी जाती है। अतः पेंशन मंजूर करने वाले विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों को पेंशन की मंजूरी जारी करने में कितना समय लगता है और क्यों लगता है, इस बाबत नवीनतम जानकारी केन्द्रीय तौर से तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

वर्तमान कार्यविधि 1 अक्टूबर, 1969 से लागू हुई और इसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी हैं। इस कार्यविधि के अनुसार अराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में संगणित उपदान का तीन-चौथाई भाग और अन्तिम पेंशन जो उस कर्मचारी को देय अधिकतम पेंशन से अधिक नहीं हो, इन दोनों का भुगतान सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी को उसके सेवानिवृत्ति के महीने के अनुवर्ती महीने की पहली तारीख को कार्यालयाध्यक्ष द्वारा की जानी होती है। उक्त अन्तिम पेंशन का भुगतान, लेखा-परीक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा अन्तिम पेंशन की रकम और उपदान का हिसाब लगा कर अधिकार-पत्र जारी करने तक किया जाता है। राजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में उपदान और पेंशन की रकमों का अधिकार पत्र जारी करने की जिम्मेदारी लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी की होती है। इनके मामले में भी नियमों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि यदि सरकारी कर्मचारी के सेवा निवृत्त होने तक उसकी अन्तिम पेंशन का निर्धारण नहीं हो सका हो तो उसको प्रत्याशित पेंशन और उपदान मंजूर किये जायेंगे। पेंशन मंजूर करने की कार्यविधि को सरल बनाने और उसमें सुधार करने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान सतत लगा रहता है और सरकार इसकी समीक्षा भी करती रहती है जिससे पेंशन के मामलों का जल्दी से निपटान हो सके।

विवरण

(i) लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को सूचित रखने के लिए प्रत्येक विभागाध्यक्ष द्वारा हर छमाही में उन सभी कर्मचारियों की सूची तैयार की जायगी जो अगले 12 से 18 महीनों में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले हैं और ये सूचियां लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को भी भेजी जायेंगी। सरकारी आवास में रहने वाले अधिकारियों के मामले में अधिकारी की

सेवा निवृत्ति की प्रत्याशित तारीख से एक वर्ष पहले सम्पदा निदेशालय को भी बेबाकी पत्र जारी करने के लिए लिखा जायेगा।

(ii) पेंशन के लिए औपचारिक निवेदन पत्र राजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा सीधे लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को और अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा विभागाध्यक्ष को, सेवा-निवृत्ति की तारीख से एक वर्ष पहले भेजे जायेंगे।

(iii) एक बार मंजूर की जा चुकी पेंशन की रकम में, निवर्तमान सरकारी कर्मचारी के हित के प्रतिकूल कोई संशोधन नहीं किया जायगा, सिवाय उस स्थिति के जिसमें लिखाई की किसी भूल का बाद में पता चलने के कारण ऐसा संशोधन करना आवश्यक हो।

(iv) राजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में पेंशन मंजूर करने वाले अधिकारी के आदेशों की सूचना विभागाध्यक्ष द्वारा लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख से पहले ही दी जायगी। यदि यह सूचना लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी को उस समय तक प्राप्त नहीं होती है तो वह यह मान लेगा कि निवर्तमान अधिकारी को पूरी पेंशन और उपदान पाने की अनुमति है।

(v) अराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में कार्यालयाध्यक्ष, पेंशन के कागजों को तैयार करेगा और उनको लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी के पास भेज देगा। इन कागजातों को लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी के पास भेज दिये जाने के बाद कार्यालयाध्यक्ष अन्तिम पेंशन जो उस कर्मचारी को देय अधिकतम पेंशन से अधिक नहीं होगी और नियमों के अन्तर्गत देय उपदान का तीन-चौथाई भाग खजाने से निकालेगा और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेगा कि उनका भुगतान उस अधिकारी को सेवा निवृत्ति के महीने के अनुवर्ती महीने के पहले दिन हो सके। अन्तिम पेंशन का भुगतान सब तक

जारी रहेगा जब तक परीक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा अन्तिम पेंशन निर्धारित और प्राधिकृत नहीं की जाती ।

(6) सरकार को देय रकमों की वसूली और समायोजन, सम्बन्धित अधिकारी के सेवा निवृत्त होने की तारीख से छः महीने की अवधि के अन्दर हो जाना चाहिए । सरकारी कर्मचारी के सरकारी आवास में रहने के सम्बन्ध में बकाया रही रकम की बाबत छः महीने की अवधि, सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख अथवा सरकारी आवास पूरी तरह खाली कर देने की तारीख, में से जो भी बाद में होगी, उससे गिनी जायगी । इस अवधि के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद निवर्तमान सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा जमा की गयी रकम अथवा उपदान की रोकी गयी रकम उसको दे दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*647. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे अनुसूचित बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) एक अनुसूचित बैंक, अर्थात् कृष्ण राम बलदेव बैंक लि० जिसका मुख्यालय मध्य प्रदेश में है, राष्ट्रीयकृत नहीं है ।

(ख) निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से सम्बन्धित नीति पहले ही एक से अधिक बार सदन में बताई जा चुकी है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के ह्दय में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

Nationalisation of Calcutta Licensed Measures Limited

*649. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum has been submitted to his Ministry by the employees of the Calcutta Licensed Measures Limited for the nationalisation of that concern; and

(b) if so, the reason of his Ministry thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A memorandum has been received from the Calcutta Licensed Measurers Local Assistants Association, for converting them into a public organisation.

(b) This Ministry does not propose to accede to the request.

Total outlay for Tourism Development in the Fifth Plan

*650. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target fixed for foreign tourist traffic in the Fifth Plan;

(b) what is the total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned in each year of the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) what is the total outlay for tourism development in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A target of 800,000 by the end of 1978 has been fixed.

(b) The foreign exchange expected to be earned during each year of the

Fifth Plan period is estimated as follows:

Year	Provisional Estimates (Rs. in crores)
1974	66.00
1975	75.00
1976	87.00
1977	100.00
1978	114.00

(c) The total outlay for tourism development in the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Mismanagement in respect of M/s. National Jute Co. Ltd., West Bengal

*651. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints of serious mismanagement and financial irregularities in respect of M/s. National Jute Co. Ltd. Rajgunge West Bengal and whether any inquiry has been ordered into the complaints received;

(b) whether there is apprehension that this biggest Jute mill in India may close down unless Government intervene to save it; and

(c) the Company's outstanding loans from banks and financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (c). In January, 1973 the West Bengal Government had brought to the notice of the Central Government that the National Co. was about to close down for want of sufficient working capital. It had also been stated that (a) the C.B.I. had started some enquiry against the Bill, (b) the Company had no audited balance-sheet for the last three years, and (c)

the management had created encumbrances on the assets of the industrial undertaking and brought about a situation which was likely to affect the production in the Mill. The State Government had suggested an inquiry into the affairs of the Mill under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

2. The Central Government have not yet reached any final conclusion on the State Government's suggestion. Meanwhile, the mill is in production and has not closed down.

3. According to the Mill Company, the outstanding loans amount to Rs. 572.62 lakhs.

Purchase of Tobacco by S.T.C. in Andhra Pradesh

*656. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has undertaken to buy tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during the current season; and

(b) what arrangements have been made to avoid complaints of unfair practices made during the last seasonal operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir, the S.T.C. is not undertaking to purchase tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during the current season on the lines they were required during 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Study Team to inquire into the working of Nationalised banks

*657. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a study team to inquire

into the working of Nationalised Banks in the country recently;

(b) if so, the composition of the study team;

(c) whether the study team has since submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

शल्य चिकित्सा (आपरेसन) में
काम आने वाले औजारों का आयात

*658. श्री ओंकार लाल बॅरवा :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) शल्य चिकित्सा (आपरेसन) में
काम आने वाले कितने तथा किस तरह के
औजार विदेशों से आयात किये जाते हैं;
और

(ख) किन देशों से इन औजारों का
आयात किया जा रहा है तथा उसकी शर्तें
क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री(प्रॉ० डी० पी० चट्टो-
पाश्वाय) : (क) और (ख). शल्य चिकित्सा
संबंधी उपस्करों/उपकरणों की विभिन्न मदों
के आयात मूल्य, मात्रा तथा आयातों के देशों
के नाम दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल
पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये
संख्या LT-4738/73]।

Impact of proposed revaluation of
Mark and floatation of other
Currencies on Indian Rupee

*659. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state the precise assessment of the
impact of the proposed upward re-
valuation of the West German Mark
and the contemplated collective float
against dollar by a Group of Six
Common Market countries, on the
Indian rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YASWANTRA CHAVAN):
After the revaluation of West Ger-
man Mark and joint float by the
Group of Six Common Market coun-
tries which became effective after the
major foreign exchange markets re-
opened on 19th March, 1973, the
pound sterling has tended to appre-
ciate marginally. There has been a
corresponding appreciation of the
Indian rupee in relation to the curren-
cies of the six countries of the EEC.
The situation in the exchange mar-
kets is highly fluid and uncertain.
This uncertainty can no doubt be
harmful for our exports. However,
it is difficult to assess at this stage its
impact.

Rural Savings Scheme

*660. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the total amount collected under
the National Savings Scheme during
1972 and the amount received from
the rural areas;

(b) whether Government propose
to implement 'Rural Savings Scheme'
with the co-operation of Fertiliser
Corporation of India, Gram Pancha-
yats and State Governments; and

(c) the outlines of the Rural Sav-
ings Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement showing the amount of small savings collections through rural and urban Post Offices, State-wise, during the financial year 1971-72, is laid on the Table of the House.

Similar particulars for the subsequent period are not yet available.

(b) and (c). There is no separate Rural Savings Scheme, as such. A statement indicating the steps taken to mobilise rural savings is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Circle State	Collections		
	Rural Post Offices	Urban Post Offices	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	9,37	15,03	24,40
2. Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram	9,51	15,33	24,84
3. Bihar	29,92	39,42	69,34
4. Delhi	19	36,67	36,86
5. Gujarat	25,56	25,71	51,27
6. Jammu and Kashmir	1,77	4, 0	6,07
7. Kerala	12,59	9,90	22,49
8. Madhya Pradesh	4,15	21,4	25,79
9. Maharashtra	30,41	115,97	146,38
10. Mysore	4,70	18,80	23,50
11. Orissa	8,11	16,64	24,75
12. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal	27,49	60,93	88,42
13. Rajasthan	3,63	9,94	13,57
14. Tamil Nadu	16,20	38,10	54,30
15. Uttar Pradesh	42,48	94,97	137,45
16. West Bengal	28,93	59,41	88,34
TOTAL	255,01	582,76	837,77

STATEMENT II

1. Master Plans have been drawn up to canvass for savings in more affluent rural areas on a selective basis, in particular the cash crop in-

comes of sugar cane, Tobacco, Potatoes and Wheat.

2. Special * campaigns were taken up during the Rabi and Kharif harvest with the help of the Food Corpora-

tion of India, Marketing Societies, State Governments and other procurement agencies functioning at the purchase centres. With their help, the more affluent and the middle rung of farmers who are paid through cheques at the mandis were contacted by the staff of the National Savings Organisation, Marketing Committees, Authorised Agents, etc. Investments were made on the spot. During the Rabi drives in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 4.75 crores were collected in small savings at these various centres last year.

3. Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters are allowed commission at 1 per cent on deposits in 3 and 5 Year Time Deposit accounts made at their office counters. Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters are also paid 1 per cent of the increase in balance in the *P.O.S.Bs., in excess of Rs. 500, as compared to the balance in the previous year as commission. During the period April—December, 1972, 22941 village Postmasters out of the 68625 were trained in the work and they secured collections amounting to Rs. 1.38 crores.

4. To promote local enthusiasm and Rs. 150 are awarded to each Block/Panchayat Pramukh securing the highest collection in the area during the special drives arranged for publicising Small Savings.

Contract for Construction of Hall of Nations and Hall of Industries at Asia '72

6251. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for construction of Hall of Nations and Hall of Industries and some other build-

ings at Asia 72 Fair in New Delhi was given to M/s. Puri Constructions Private Limited on tender basis;

(b) whether the tender submitted by the above firm was the lowest and if not on what grounds the Government awarded the construction contract to the said firm;

(c) whether this firm was advanced a big sum of money to start the construction but its work has been found lower than the accepted standard; and

(d) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into this aspects and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The works of Hall of Nations and three units of Hall of Industries were awarded on tender basis to M/s. Puri Construction (P) Ltd. The work of 4th Unit of Industries was however awarded without call of tenders, but on the same rates, terms and conditions as for the Hall of Nations and 3 units of Hall of Industries, as approved by the Works Advisory Board, Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No advance was paid to start the construction. However, the firm was paid advance against staging materials brought at site, later on, strictly as per terms and conditions of the agreement against Indemnity Bond and Bank Guarantee. We are ensuring that the construction work is of requisite standard.

(d) Question does not arise.

**इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट डिवेलपमेंट
(प्रबन्धक विकास संस्थान)**

6252. श्री घनश्याह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

*Post Office Savings Banks.

(क) क्या 'इंस्टीच्यूट आफ मनेजमेंट डिवलपमेंट' स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, सरकारी क्षेत्र की सावधिक ऋणदात्री वित्तीय संस्थाओं में से एक संस्था ने एक प्रबंध विकास संस्थान का प्रायोजन किया है। जिसका 17 मई, 1972 को संस्था पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अन्तर्गत नयी दिल्ली में पंजीकरण किया गया है। इस संस्थान का उद्घाटन 8 मार्च, 1973 को किया गया है।

इस संस्थान का उद्देश्य आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तकनीकों में निगम के ग्राहकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है, विशेषतः नये उद्यमकर्ताओं और उन औद्योगिकी विदों को निगम की वित्तीय सहायता के साथ औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं का आयोजन करते हैं। निगम के आसामियों को आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षण देने के अलावा संस्थान सभी स्तरों पर निगम के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देगा तथा विकास बैंक कारिता में राज्य और अखिल भारतीय स्तरों पर सावधिक ऋण दात्री वित्तीय संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को भी प्रशिक्षण देगा।

अन्य साधनों के साथ संस्थान का वित्त पोषण जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की क्रेडिटस्टाण्ट फर वीडराउफबाड द्वारा निगम को मंजूर किये गये ड्यूशमार्क ऋण लाइन्स में से पैदा होने वाली ब्याज विभेदक निधियों में से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निगम को उपलब्ध कराये गये अनुदानों के द्वारा किया जायेगा।

संस्था का सामान्य अधीक्षण, निदेशन और संस्था के कार्यों और उसकी आय और

सम्पत्ति का नियंत्रण कार्य संस्था के प्रबंध विकास संस्थान, नयी दिल्ली के गवर्नर बोर्ड नामक शासी निकाय में निहित होंगी।

Report of Second Central Study Team to Rajasthan

6258. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second team that was sent to Rajasthan to assess the financial requirement of the State to deal with the prevailing drought situation has since submitted its recommendations to the Central Government, if so, the gist thereof;

(b) how much money by way of direct relief work and how much for components have been suggested by this team; and

(c) how these recommendations compare with the recommendation of the first team and how much of the recommended amount has since been released to the State Government for utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). During the financial year 1972-73 three Central teams visited the State to assess the requirements of expenditure on drought relief measures. The ceilings adopted on the basis of the recommendations of each of those teams are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. An amount of Rs. 11 crores has been released during 1972-73 to the State Government on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported. Further releases will be based on the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government with reference to the ceilings adopted as also in the light of periodic assessment to be made by Central teams of the expenditure on Relief Works.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Relief Items	Loan Items	Total	Period covered
1st team	218.81	..	218.81	June-July, 1972
2nd team	318.00	123.00	441.00	August 1972—March, 1973.
3rd team Relief works	No ceiling			@October 1972 to September 1973.
Other Relief Items	354.00	158.00	512. *	

[@The ceilings recommended by the third Central team supersede the ceilings adopted on the basis of second Central team's report].

*Exclusive of expenditure on Relief Works].

रुस को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

6254. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान भारतीय मुद्रा में कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का रुस को निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान सोवियत संघ को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :

करोड़ रु० में

1970-71	209.85
1971-72	208.70

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान सोवियत संघ को निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य अनुमानतः लगभग 230 करोड़ रु० है ।

Report of Central Team on drought affected areas of Mysore

6255. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central team has submitted its report on drought affected areas of the Mysore State;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Team has recommended that expenditure incurred on generating employment through relief works approved by Central Teams would qualify for Central assistance. For other items the Central Team has recommended a ceiling of Rs. 5.12 crores.

(c) These recommendations have been accepted and communicated to the State Government. An amount of Rs. 16.5 crores has been released to the State Government by way of Central assistance during 1972-73. Further releases will be based on the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government with reference to the ceilings adopted as also in the light of periodic assessment to be made by Central Teams of the expenditure on relief works.

Seizure of Adulterated Tea at Howrah

6256. SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of March, 1973 about 16 thousand K. Grams of tea was seized at Howrah;

(b) whether too many things not fit for human consumption were found mixed in the tea; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). About 52,000 kgs. of tea waste in 1053 bags was seized on 9/10 March, 1973 from a godown at Howrah. The following materials were also seized from the said godown:

(i) Saw dust	2 bags
(ii) Stone chip	1 bags
(iii) Sand (Coloured black)	2
(iv) Coconut fibre mixed sand and leather dust . .	129 bags
(v) Black dust looking dust tea	188 bags
(vi) Coloured dust looking like saw dust and Cow dung dust	

(vii) 2000 bottles containing liquids with labels "Saribadi Salsa" of Sadhana Aushdhalaya of Dacca. 100 wooden boxes

West Bengal Government have initiated appropriate action against the offenders. Representative samples of the seized goods have been sent by them for chemical analysis.

Deficits in the Budgets of States

6257. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deficit in the budgets of different State Governments and its State-wise break up;

(b) whether the Central Government have given any guidelines to the States to reduce deficit in budgets and if so, the reaction of different States thereto; and

(c) the names of States which approached the Centre for financial help to meet the financial difficulties and the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The State Plan outlays for the current year have been fixed after detailed consultations with the State Governments and on a fully financed basis. The State Governments have been advised that all future operations would have to be on a self-financing basis and a balance would have to be maintained between the flow of resources and expenditure. No State has raised any objection.

(c) The Government of Mysore has approached the Centre for financial help to meet its budgetary deficit in 1973-74. The Government have

agreed in principal to provide special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States which may be assessed by the Planning Commission as having inescapable gaps in resources. For 1973-74, this assessment has not yet been made.

STATEMENT

Deficits/Surpluses as shown in budgets of States 1973-74

(Rs. Crores)

1. Andhra Pradesh	•	+0.66
2. Assam	•	—*
3. Bihar	•	—38.47
4. Gujarat	•	—2.29
5. Haryana	•	—11.48
6. Himachal Pradesh	•	—9.98
7. Jammu & Kashmir	•	—2.02
8. Kerala	•	—30.66
9. Madhya Pradesh	•	—18.30
10. Maharashtra	•	—33.32
11. Manipur	•	—3.28
12. Meghalaya	•	—9.82
13. Mysore	•	—36.14
14. Nagaland	•	—0.12
15. Orissa	•	—2.04
16. Punjab	•	—24.94
17. Rajasthan	•	—24.19
18. Tamil Nadu	•	@
19. Tripura	•	—6.35
20. Uttar Pradesh	•	—8.44
21. West Bengal	•	—0.07
ALL STATES	•	—261.84

{ +0.08 }
{ —261.92 }

*The regular Budget has not been presented so far.

@Negligible deficit.

Export of Coir and Coir Products

6258. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the export of coir and coir products has been affected due to Britain's joining the Common market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): There would not be any change in the British tariff for Indian coir manufactures till the end of current year. Negotiations are already going on with the Community for satisfactory trading arrangements for the exports of Indian coir manufactures to the enlarged Community.

Setting up of Implementation Cell in the Ministry of Finance to Process the Recommendations of Third Pay Commission

6259. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any implementation cell in his Ministry to process the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the nature of the cell set up for this purpose and the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cell consists of one Additional Secretary, two Deputy and Under Secretaries each and other ancillary staff. A majority of the staff including the Additional Secretary have been appointed.

Talks to Dismantle International Trade Barriers

6260. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international negotiations are proposed to be held during

this year to dismantle trade barriers; and

(b) if so, the points to be discussed in the said negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A new comprehensive Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are likely to be held in Geneva during 1973. The negotiations aim at removal or liberalisation of both tariff and non-tariff barriers to the flow of international trade. The negotiations will cover both industrial and agricultural products including tropical products. The techniques and modalities as well as the ground rules for the negotiations are under discussions in the various subsidiary Organs of the GATT.

Appointment of Clerks by Agents of S. B. I. Chhota-Nagpur (Bihar)

6261. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agents of State Bank of India located in Chhota Nagpur area (Bihar) do not hold any examination to appoint clerks in the Banks; and

(b) the number of appointments made and the examinations held during 1972 and whether the appointments are made on competition basis?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that recruitment to Clerical/Cash Department staff in its offices in Chhota Nagpur Division is based on zonal tests generally held at Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad. During the year 1972, 74 clerks-typists and cashiers are reported to have been appointed for its offices in Chhota Nagpur Division on the basis of tests held in 1971. As a result of two recruitment tests held at Jamshedpur

in 1972 for filling posts of clerks-typists and cashiers, it has been reported by the Bank that 32 candidates have since been selected for appointment.

Criteria for Appointment in State Bank of India

6262. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India gives employment to the people who are known to high officials of State Bank and no competitive examination is held at State or Central level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the main criteria for appointment for clerks and peons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The bank has reported that all vacancies in the clerical and subordinate cadre are filled by it from among the candidates sponsored by local Employment Exchanges and a limited number of direct candidates who include temporary employees or dependents of the bank's employees. Specific percentage of vacancies are also reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and ex-service-men. While the clerks are selected on the basis of written tests and interviews, the subordinate staff are selected on the basis of interviews only.

The main criteria for appointment prescribed by the bank for all candidates are:—

For Clerks :

- (i) candidates should possess the prescribed minimum educational qualification, i.e. First Division in the Matriculation or Second Division in the Intermediate or Graduation;
- (ii) they should be within the age limit of 18 to 25 years; and

- (iii) they should be found suitable in the written test and interview held by the bank.

For Peons :

- (i) candidates should not be matriculates ; and
- (ii) they should be within the age limit of 18 to 24 years.

The above criteria are, however, relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates.

Selection for Appointment of Deputy Collectors to Special Pay Posts in Central Customs & Excise Department

6263. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 71 dated the 23rd February 1973 and state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution and for appointment to the special pay post to which the Deputy Collector referred to in part (c) of the reply has been appointed;

(b) if so, whether he would lay a copy thereof on the Table and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which selection of Deputy Collectors for appointment to special pay posts at Delhi/New Delhi either in the Central Customs and Excise Board's Office or in other offices under it is made and whether it is done on an all-India basis or otherwise; and

(d) the manner in which the selection to this post has presently been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This special pay post is included in the cadre of Deputy Collectors of Customs and Central Excise. Appoint-

ment of a Deputy Collector to this post is not a promotion from the grade of Deputy Collector but is only a transfer from one post to another within the same cadre.

(c) and (d). Selection of Deputy Collectors for appointment to special pay posts in the Board's office or in other offices under it is made on considerations of suitability having regard to the officer's knowledge, experience, aptitude etc. For this purpose, a number of officers in the grade of Deputy Collector are considered in the order of their seniority which is on all-India basis. The officer appointed to the special pay post referred to in part (a) of the Question was also selected on this basis. Appointments of Deputy Collectors to the special pay posts in the Board's office are made with the prior approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet in terms of the Scheme for staffing senior administrative posts in the Central Government Secretariat.

'Seizure of Third Party Goods by Collectorate of Central Excise, Madurai'

6264. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 618 dated the 23rd February, 1973 and the statement laid on the Table in implementation of the assurance given in the earlier question referred to therein and state:

(a) the remedial measures which Government propose to take to either recover the Excise Duty paid by the buyers to the original 'licencees' or 'manufacturers' before removal of the goods from the latter or ensure its refund to the former who have been penalised to pay the double duty for the same goods;

(b) the reasons for not enforcing recovery of the dues already paid by buyers to the original 'licencees' or 'manufacturers' for which they hold valid receipts;

(c) the reasons for enforcing recovery of storage charges on these goods on which duty had already been paid before removal; and

(d) the present position regarding the release of goods held over for want of payment of storage charges and the relief which Government propose to give in such genuine cases of hardship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). As already explained in the statement in fulfilment of assurance arising out of a reply to an earlier Question by the same Hon'ble Member, on the same subject, the Central Excise Department is concerned with payment of Central Excise duty into Government account either by the manufacturer, or if the duty has not been paid by him before removal of the goods from the factory for sale to another person, from that person who has come to possess such non-duty paid goods. If the buyer pays an amount equivalent to the duty as a part of the price to the manufacturer but this amount is not credited as excise duty into Government account, there is no provision in the Central Excise law to enable the Central Excise Department to intervene in the trade transactions to recover such amount, paid by the buyer, from the manufacturer, or ensure its refund to the buyer. In such a situation, if the buyer feels aggrieved, the remedy for him lies in taking legal proceedings against the seller.

(c) Position with regard to payment of duty has been explained in reply to parts (a) and (b) above. Regarding storage charges, the position, in law, is that these become payable by the owner of the goods which are seized and held liable to confiscation. Those goods on which proper duty has been paid into Government account not being liable to seizure, the question of storage charges becoming recoverable in respect thereof will not arise.

(d) At present, there is no case where release of goods is held up for want of payment of storage charges.

Revocation of the Registration Certificate in respect of M/s Howrah Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., Calcutta

6265. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2609 on the 1st December, 1972 and state:

(a) the stage at which the revocation of the registration certificate in respect of Messrs. Howrah Cotton Textile Mills Limited, Calcutta stands at present; and

(b) when final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Necessary orders revoking the Registration Certificate of Messrs Howrah Cotton Textile Mill were issued on 16th March, 1973.

भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा कपास की खरीद

6266. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रुई निगम ने कपास की खरीद के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ केन्द्र खोले हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने और ये किन स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रों की अब तक की प्रगति क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रुई निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में चालू रुई मौसम

1972-73 के दौरान रुई की खरीद के लिए 11 केन्द्र खोले हैं। उनके स्थान तथा 24-3-73 तक उनके द्वारा वहां पर की खरीदारियां निम्न प्रकार हैं :

केन्द्र	गांठों में रुई की खरीद
	593
	1050
	123
	887
	933
	611
	1132
	690
	228
	358
	127
	6732

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में गबन के मामले

6267. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में गबन के कुछ मामले हुए थे

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ मामलों में ऋण वही खाते में डाल दिये गये हैं ; और यदि हां, तो

इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) : पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि होशंगाबाद जिले में इसकी पिपरिया शाखा में 1970 के वर्ष में कदाचारों और अनियमितताओं की कुछ घटनाएँ हुई हैं। कुछ अन्य पार्टियों के विरुद्ध एक पुलिस केस और दीवानी मुकदमें चल रहे हैं। शाखा अधिकारी को उस समय बैंक की सेवा से हटा दिया गया और उसकी भविष्य निधि (बैंक का अंशदान) तथा उपदान बैंक द्वारा रोक लिये गये हैं। बैंक ने यह भी बताया है कि उपरोक्त मामलों के सम्बन्ध में 1,01,558/- रु० की राशि बट्टे खाते डाल दी गई है।

अन्य 13 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में गबन के किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं दी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा डिजाइनिंग केन्द्र की स्थापना

6268. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में एक हथकरघा डिजाइनिंग केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर में पहले ही एक बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र की स्थापना

6269. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जे०) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बंगलौर और कसरोव के बीच एक ट्रक से तस्करी का सोना पकड़ा जाना

6271. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1972 में बंगलौर और कसरोव के बीच एक ट्रक से भारी मात्रा में विदेशी सोना बरामद किया गया था ;

(ख) इस प्रकार बरामद किये गये सोने का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के मंगलौर प्रभाग के अधिकारियों ने 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 को विदेशी मार्का का 93.3 किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा जिसका मूल्य भारतीय बाजार दर पर लगभग 25 लाख रुपये है। उक्त सोना मंगलौर के निकट अडियार-कन्नूर चौकी पर एक लारी से उस समय पकड़ा गया जब वह कैसरगोड से बंगलौर जा रही थी।

(ग) और (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में तीन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। आग जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

पंजाब में तस्करी का सामान पकड़ा जाना

6272. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 5 महीनों में पंजाब में भारतीय मुद्रा में कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का सामान पकड़ा गया है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य क्या

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Appointment of C.S.S. Junior Section Officers to the Post of Senior Analysts

6273. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some* of the Junior Class II C.S.S. Section Officers borne

on the Finance cadre were appointed since 1st January, 1968 to Class I posts of Senior Analysts contrary to the requirements of the U.P.S.C. (Consultations) Regulations;

(b) whether some of them are still continuing in such appointments even though the Cabinet Secretariat advised his Ministry that such appointments were irregular; and

(c) if so, what steps have been or are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Export of Shoes

6274. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of exports of shoes effected annually during the last three years to foreign countries;

(b) whether the price of shoes sold to foreign countries has gone up during these years and if so, by what amount.

(c) whether the increase in price of the sale of shoes is in any way reflected in increased earning for the suppliers and the shoes makers and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of shoes manufactured by Government institutions and those supplied by the private trade during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export's of Leather footwear effected during the last three years are as under:—

1970-71	Rs. 9.24 crores
1971-72	Rs. 8.63 crores
April 1972 to Jan.	
1973 (estimated)	Rs. 8.17 crores

183 L.S.—3.

(b) and (c). Increase in the export prices of Leather footwear has been in the range of 3 per cent to 8 per cent. There has however, been no corresponding increase in the earnings of the suppliers and shoe makers, due to increase in the price of leather.

(d) Exact figures are not available. The number of shoes supplied by Government institutions for export are negligible and the bulk was supplied by the private trade.

Recruitment of Stenographers in the Office of Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi

6275. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi obtained a 'No Objection Certificate' on 30th July, 1972 from the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell, Department of Personnel, New Delhi to the effect that there were no surplus Stenographers available for nomination to the office of Collector, Central Excise and Customs, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of vacancies and date on which these were notified to Central (Surplus Staff) Cell, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The 'No Objection Certificate' in question was obtained from the Central (Surplus Cell) on the 10th July, 1972, and not on 30th July, 1972.

(b) Six vacancies were notified to the Surplus Cell on 1st February, 1972.

Export of Steel Pipes and Tubes

6276. DR. GOVIND DAS RICH-HARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of steel tubes exported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what incentive is given to the steel tube industry to augment their manufacture to earn more foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Export of steel pipes and tubes during the last 3 years and the current year have been as follows:—

(Value Rs. in lakhs)

1969-70	1127
1970-71	719
1971-72	741
1972-73 (April 72--Jan. 73)	675

(Source. BEPC)

(b) Facilities given to steel tube industry to augment export production include provision of principal raw material viz., H. H. strips and skelp from indigienous sources and from bulk imports organised through canalised agency, drawback of duties re-imbursement of price differential of steel supplies, railway freight concession etc.

Levy of Excise duty on domestic Electric Appliances

6277. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHAN-DA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electrical Appliances Manufacturers Association, Malka Ganj, Delhi has sent a memorandum to him regarding increased excise duty on electrical appliances;

(b) whether during the year 1969-70 an excise duty of 10 per cent. was levied for the first time on domestic electrical appliances; and

(c) if so, what was the revenue expected as a result of this during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and what was the actual collection during each of these years? *

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is as under:—

Year	Revenue estimated	Actual realisation
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1970-71 . . .	25	33
1972-72 . . .	40	49
1972-73 . . .	50	45*

*Figures are for 10 months April, 72—January, 73.

Production of House Rent Receipt by Government Employees

6278. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether every Government employee has to produce house rent receipt to get rebate in income-tax assessment on the House Rent paid by him;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government not to demand house rent receipts in respect of house rent paid by the Government employee for rebate in Income-tax; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No rebate is permissible on the House Rent Allowance under the Income-tax Act. Therefore the question does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Memorandum from Tea Board Employees Association

6279. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum from the Tea Board Employees' Association, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the main demands of the employees; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Tea Board Employees' Association, New Delhi are as under:—

- (i) Enhancement of House Rent Allowance from 15 per cent to 30 per cent;
- (ii) Payment of Bonus;
- (iii) Promotion of Attenders;
- (iv) Provision of Staff Quarters;
- (v) Filling up of vacant posts of Demonstrators Sub-Inspectors, Head Clerks, Accountant etc.;
- (vi) Implementation of Internal Rational Transfer policy;
- (vii) Healthy accommodation for staff in Zonal Office;
- (viii) Restoration of electricity in Association's Office;
- (ix) Complete halt of anti-labour policy, harassment of employees and favouritism etc.
- (x) Removal of Special Officers; and

(xi) Open enquiry for distribution of tea caddies and expenditure on all Heads etc.

(c). The demands made by the Association are under consideration.

Voluntary Export from Cotton Textile Industry

6280. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's cotton textile industry has decided to undertake a voluntary obligation to export 15 per cent of its production in 1973;

(b) how far this voluntary undertaking is likely to meet the export targets fixed by Government in respect of the cotton textile industry; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to strictly regulate the production in accordance with the programme and policy and to ensure that no undeclared production is undertaken by the mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Indications are that the export targets will be achieved except in yarn where production has been already hit by power shortage.

(c). Government is not regulating the production pattern of individual mills. As far as undeclared production being undertaken by the mills is concerned, the question does not arise as textile goods are subjected to excise levies and excise authorities maintain account of all goods leaving the mill premises. Under a Notification issued by the Textile Commissioner under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, all manufacturers of yarn, cloth and processed fabrics are statutorily required to furnish complete details of their production every month.

Export of Indian Tea to Hard Currency Areas

6281. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of Indian tea to hard-currency areas has been on the decline during the past three years;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for each of these years;

(c) the reasons for this decline; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to regain its lost position in these markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Exports of tea to free currency areas have been on decline during the past three years as per details given below:—

Countries	(In th. kgs.)		
	1970	1971	1972
U.K.	96,619	70,234	57,213
Ireland	4,841	5,649	5,957
West Germany	3,255	3,535	5,168
U.S.A.	7,116	9,046	7,070
Canada	3,280	3,845	2,883
Australia	3,688	3,062	3,150
New Zealand	285	313	337
Other free-currency countries	12,833	16,688	26,509
Total under free-currency countries	131,917	112,372	108,287

(c) Some of the reasons for decline in exports to free currency are—

(i) pressure of buying in Indian auctions by bi-lateral trade countries, (ii) pressure of rising domestic market, (iii) increasing competition from other producing countries particularly Ceylon, African countries, Argentina and Indonesia which can offer teas at comparatively cheaper prices.

(d) In order to boost tea trade to free currency areas, Government have *inter-alia* taken the following steps:—

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970;

(2) Rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970;

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Brussels, and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets.

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers;

- (5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;
- (6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions;
- (7) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea;
- (8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas; and
- (9) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of Tea as a beverage vis-a-vis other soft drinks.

Development of Village Industries in Tripura

6282. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made to find out prospects for developing village industries in Tripura;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what are the industries proposed to be developed in the rural areas of Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Survey revealed scope for developing Handlooms, Forest based village Industries, Processing of Cereals and pulses, Ghani Oil, Leather, Pottery, Cottage Match, Gur and Khand-sari, and Hand-made Paper Industries.

(c) Khadi & Village Industries Commission organised departmental activities from 1963-64. Presently Khadi work is being carried on by three institutions. 170 improved oil

ghanis were installed. 3255 beehives were distributed among 747 villages. Seven Village Pottery Co-operative Societies and two Fibre Units are functioning. In all, 54 co-operatives of artisans were organised. Annual developmental programmes for Khadi & Village Industries are formulated and implemented through Tripura State Khadi & Village Industries Board and directly aided institutions.

न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन का अनुपात
घटा कर 1 : 10 करना

6283. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन का अनुपात घटा कर 1 : 10 करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में कब तक कदम उठाये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). तृतीय वेतन आयोग की, संशोधित वेतन ढांचे के बारे में सिफारिश केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये अभी हाल ही में मिली हैं और आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम वेतन सम्बन्धी सिफारिशें भी उनमें शामिल हैं, और इनकी जांच की जा रही है। इन सिफारिशों से उत्पन्न होने वाले असमानता-अनुपातों के सम्बन्ध में सही स्थिति का पता, विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद ही चल सकेगा।

Japanese Assistance for Industrial Projects

6284. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI DHAN SHAH
PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought special assistance from Japan for the development of certain Industrial Projects; and

(b) if so, which are those industrial projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
 (a) and (b). Government are exploring the possibility of obtaining assistance from Japan for additional fertiliser and steel production.

Amount Advanced by Nationalised Banks for Improvement of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

6285. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money advanced for the improvement of agricultural and Animal Husbandry by the nationalised Banks during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the number of landless and Small land holders benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Separate statistics of bank advances for the improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry are not maintained. The amount of agricultural advances provided by public sector banks outstanding at the end of June 1972 was Rs. 379.96 crores.

(b) According to the data available upto the end of December, 1971, the

number of borrowal accounts of land holders upto 5 acres financed by public sector banks was 4,21,274. This is inclusive of lendings to landless agricultural labourers for purchase of milch cattle, poultry birds etc.

Formation of Tea Company by Government in Public Sector

6286. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed a Tea Company in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the names of the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors of the Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have set up 'Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.' in the Public Sector.

(b) Shri B. R. Vohra, Chairman, Tea Board is the Part-time Chairman of the Corporation and Shri D. K. Nag is its Managing Director. The other Directors so far appointed are:—

(i) Shri V. V. Parekh, Managing Director, Housing and Urban Development Corpn., New Delhi.

(ii) Shri M. N. Misra, Director, State Trading Corporation, New Delhi.

(iii) Shri L. N. Saklani, Director, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

Total number of employees working in various Airports in Assam

6287. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total number of employees working in

various airports in Assam, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4739/73.]

Number of flights operated by Indian Airlines from Calcutta to Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Back during 1972

6288. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flights operated by Indian Airlines from Calcutta to Assam, Manipur, Tripura and back during 1972;

(b) how many of the flights were delayed or cancelled with reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The requisite information for the calendar year 1972 is not readily available. However, the total number of flights operated during the period October to December, 1972 from Calcutta to Assam, Manipur, and Tripura sectors and back was 3,735.

(b) The number of flights delayed exceeding 30 minutes (including cancellations) during the above period, due to various reasons, is given hereunder:—

S.No.	Reasons	Total No. of delays	Total No. of cancellations
1	Engineering	34	4
2	Commercial (Traffic, Catering & Security checks) .	8	..
3	Operations	24	..
4	Transport	2	..
5	Weather	112	11
6	Consequential	600	60
7	Miscellaneous	19	51
8	Air Traffic Control	2	..
TOTAL		801	126

(c) Indian Airlines are constantly taking steps to improve the punctuality of their services. The causes of each delay are examined and corrective measures taken wherever possible.

India's share of hessian in world market

6289. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association has informed Government that unless immediate corrective measures are introduced, India's share of hessian in world market will be substantially reduced and the industry which earned over Rs. 250 crores worth of foreign exchange will be edged out of the world market; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In a recent communication the Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association has stressed the urgent need to abolish export duty on jute goods, to enable Indian jute goods to compete with our competitors and to contain the encroachment of synthetics.

(b) Government have noted the suggestion of the Association. The course of exports and the incidence of export duty are kept under constant review.

Decline in foreign aid and foreign exchange reserves

6290. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of foreign aid during 1972-73 has sharply declined;

(b) whether the position of foreign exchange reserves has also declined sharply during the last three years;

(c) if so, the precise position in regard to decline in foreign aid and foreign reserves for the last three years; and

(d) what would be the impact thereof on our economy and plan implementation and whether this will necessitate resorting to more of deficit financing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) There has been a decline in the quantum of foreign aid commitments in 1972-73 as compared to the previous two years.

(b) There has been a slight fall in our foreign exchange reserves as compared to 1971-72, though our position is better than that in 1970-71.

(c) The precise position in respect of foreign aid committed and foreign exchange reserves for the last three years are as follows:

	Rs. Crores	
	Aid Committed	Foreign Exchange Reserves
1970-71	761.9	723.8
1971-72	929.2	848.7
1972-73	670.9	815.8 (Prov.)

(d) It is Government's endeavour to ensure that plan implementation is not affected and that greater resort to deficit financing does not occur.

Assam Cooperative Jute Mill, Silghat

6291. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Co-operative Jute Mill at Silghat in Nowgong District is facing acute financial crisis and is going to be closed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary financial help to tide over the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Assam State Government have reported that the Co-operative Jute Mill at Silghat is having difficulties in meeting its obligations for supply of sacking to DGS&D. There is no danger of closure of the mills.

(b) No financial assistance has been sought in this behalf.

विश्व बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री में हुई वार्ता

6292. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि विश्व बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री में फरवरी, 1973 के प्रथम सप्ताह में वार्ता हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वार्ता का संक्षिप्त विवरण और उसका परिणाम क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बातचीत सामान्य किस्म की थी और इसका सम्बन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश विकास से था और उस में वे दो परियोजनाएं भी शामिल थीं जिनके लिए विश्व बैंक समूह से सहायता मांगी गयी है ।

Smugglers on border areas of Assam

6293. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smugglers are very active in the border areas of Assam;

(b) the number of smugglers arrested or detained there in 1972 and upto January, 1973; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent smuggling in these border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Some activity of smugglers has been noticed in the border areas of Assam.

(b) The number of persons arrested on charges of smuggling in the border areas of Assam was 311 during the year 1972 and 35 in January, 1973.

(c) The measures taken to prevent smuggling in these border areas are as follows:—

(i) Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping watchful eye on the suspected smugglers and checking of vulnerable sectors along the land frontiers. In addition, the Border Security Force deployed on this border and the State Police also help in checking smuggling.

(ii) Holding of frequent meetings between Enforcement Agencies like Customs, Central Excise, Border Security Force and State Governments' Police to ensure better co-ordination for mutual exchange of information; and

(iii) Imparting of specialised training to the officers on anti-smuggling work.

Issuing of Import/Export Licences to Ashoka Layland

6294. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of export and import licences issued to the "Ashoka Layland" vehicle manufacturing com-

pany, the Fiat and Hindustan Motors during the years 1970-71 and 72; and

(b) whether all these licences have been utilised properly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Particulars of all Import/Export licences issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are sent to the Parliament Library.

(b) Names of the firms against whom action has been taken under the Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 and orders issued there-under for improper utilisation of licences, if any, are also published in the aforesaid publication.

C.B.I. Enquiry into the Film Distribution Business Started by Shri A. K. Mishra

6295. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in Delhi Weekly 'Pratipaksha' (Hindi) dated the 29th October, 1972 about an enquiry conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation into the Film Distribution business started by Shri A. K. Mishra of Rajdhani Films Private Limited;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against Shri A. K. Mishra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation did not make any inquiries against Shri A. K. Mishra.

Use of charas and pot by young people in discotheques of Delhi

6296. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discotheques in Delhi have become the dens for use of charas and pot by the younger generation increasingly; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to check the tendency to introduce the young people to harmful drugs and narcotics in these discotheques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Police, and local Excise authorities keep a watch over the activities of the discotheques in Delhi so that no harmful drugs and narcotics or any other banned intoxicants are used in their premises. Government have no information that these discotheques have become the dens for use of charas and pot by the younger generation.

Construction of Tea Board's Stall in Asian Fair

6297. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount paid to the architect and the contractor for construction of Tea Board's stall in Asian Fair held recently at Delhi;

(b) total amount spent on visit of the architect to Darjeeling and other areas; and

(c) whether the Board did not consider the panel of architects of the Directorate of Exhibitions of Government but appointed an architect who was associated with the construction of house of a senior officer of the Board at New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) For the construction of Tea Board's Stall in Asian Fair, a sum of Rs. 1,84,320 has been provisionally paid to the Central Public Works Department subject to final adjustment. An *ad-hoc* payment of Rs. 8000 has been made to the Architect for interior designing and decor.

(b) The Architect did not make any visits to Darjeeling and other areas.

(c) The Architect for interior designing of the Board's stall was appointed from the list of approved architects and interior designers prepared by the Asian Fair authorities.

Transfer of Headquarters of Tea Board Chairman to Delhi

6298. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS:
CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the headquarters of Tea Board Chairman has been transferred to New Delhi;

(b) if not, the total number of days in 1971-72 and 1972-73 he spent at New Delhi on duty, the total amount paid for his air fare and daily allowance for duty at New Delhi; and

(c) whether any house building loan had been granted to him for construction of a house at New Delhi and if so, whether he took any earned leave in connection with construction of his house or was permitted to attend office at New Delhi during the period of construction of his house?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

1971-72 1972-73

(upto February, 1973)

(b) Total number of days spent on duty in New Delhi . . .	77	95½
Air Fare . . .	12203.10	17846.50
Daily Allowance	1809.50	2244.25

(c) Chairman, Tea Board had been granted house building loan by the Uttar Pradesh Government. He had not taken any earned leave during the last two years.

Prior-Permission by Chairman Tea Board to sell his Car

6299. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS:
CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of Tea Board obtained prior permission before selling his Mercedes Car to a tea firm and if so, what was the price received;

(b) the date of sale, date and value of original purchase and total mileage run; and

(c) whether he has drawn any Car Advance after the sale of his Mercedes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The price received was Rs. 44,000.

(b) The car was sold on 4-1-1971.

The car was purchased in Germany in October, 1961 at about Rs. 10,000. On import into India in 1965 a duty of about Rs. 11,000 was paid plus usual freight and insurance. The date on

which the car was sold, it had done only 47,000 kilometers.

(c) No, Sir.

**Central Aid to West Bengal for
Development of Powerloom
Cooperatives**

6300. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total amount of assistance given by the Union Government during the last three years for the development of Powerloom Cooperatives in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The development of powerloom industry in West Bengal is primarily the concern of the State Government. The Central assistance to the State is granted for its Annual Plan Scheme; powerlooms are included in the Village and Small Industries for which provision is made in the State's Annual Plan. This assistance is provided by way of block loans and grants for the State's Plan as a whole and is not related to any specific scheme or programme. Besides the block assistance, no assistance specifically for the development of powerloom cooperatives has been provided to the Government of West Bengal by the Central Government during the last three years.

**Issue of No Objection Certificate by
Bombay Municipal Corporation for
the Buildings occupied by Income-tax
Department and Nationalised Banks
in Bombay**

6301. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-Tax Department and some nationalised banks recently occupied some newly constructed buildings in Bombay in spite of a number of construction irregularities in them;

(b) whether the Bombay Municipal Corporation had initially refused to issue a no-objection certificate to these buildings but it was later persuaded by the parties concerned to issue a no-objection certificate; and

(c) the action taken or being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). So far as the Income-Tax Department is concerned, the position is that a newly constructed building at Tardeo, Bombay was hired. The Bombay Municipal Corporation had pointed out no construction irregularities to the Department; nor had the Department approached the Corporation for regularisation of any such irregularity. As, however, the landlord was experiencing some difficulties with the Corporation for using the building as commercial premises and the Income-tax Department was in urgent need of additional accommodation at reasonable rates, the Income-tax Department wrote to the Municipal Commissioner for getting the premises cleared for early occupation by it. The premises were occupied only after the Municipal Corporation issued the Occupation Certificate.

As regards accommodation hired by Nationalised Banks, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Rehabilitation of People affected by
floods in Dhenkanal District, Orissa**

6302. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 lakh people who affected by floods of July, 1972 in 15 blocks in the District of Dhenkanal, Orissa, have been fully rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the amount spent for this purpose; and

(c) what steps were taken to complete the relief works before the end of the 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Formulation and implementation of relief programmes is the responsibility of the State Government. Central Government provide financial assistance towards relief and rehabilitation measures undertaken by the State Government for the State as a whole. An amount of Rs. 9.42 crores has been released to the State Government towards expenditure on various relief measures in 1972-73 necessitated on account of cyclone, drought and floods.

इलाहाबाद के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की सहायता

6303. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद जिले की सूखा प्रभावित करधना और मेजा तहसीलों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दो करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी है और इतनी ही राशि अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में देने का आश्वासन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राशि का उपयोग उन तहसीलों में किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र राज्य के व्यय के लिए दी जाती है, किसी क्षेत्र-विशेष के व्यय के लिए नहीं क्षेत्रों का चयन करता राज्य सरकारों की

जिम्मेदारी है । 1972-73 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार को बाढ़ और सूखा संबंधी विभिन्न उपायों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 5.65 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गयी है ।

Purchase of Industrial Plants from Europe

6304. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industrial organisations in Europe offered to sell their entire plants as their products had become less profitable owing to increased Labour cost; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have been finalised by Government and the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—4740/73].

Modernisation of Art Silk Textile industry

6305. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether art-silk textile industry has blamed Government to have applied a sudden brake on their modernisation plan by refusing to allow the import of circular knitting machinery; and

(b) if so, the reasons for refusal of import thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There have been reports in a section of the press to the effect that import of circular knitting machines have not been allowed in the art silk

sector. This is, however, not correct. Requests for import of these machines are considered on the merits of each case and import is allowed in terms of the Import Trade Control Policy.

Central Study Team to Bihar to Assess Drought situation in that State

6306. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central team had been sent to Bihar to assess the alarming drought situation and financial requirements of that State; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team and Centre's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Two Central teams visited the State during 1972-73. The first Central team had recommended a total ceiling of Rs. 3.2 crores. The second Central team revised this ceiling upwards and the ceilings adopted on the basis of its report are as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
Relief Items	11.90
Loan Items	1.50
TOTAL	13.40

An amount of Rs. 10 crores has been released to the State Government as against the ceiling on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported.

Accounts of former Rulers in Foreign Banks

6307. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be to state:

(a) whether any of the former Princes affected by the abolition of princely privileges had their accounts in the foreign banks at the time of abolition of privy purses; and

(b) if so, the names of these Princes and the amounts in the banks concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4741/73.]

Recovery of Pre-partition debt from Pakistan

6308. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government for recovery of pre-partition debt of Rs. 300 crores due from Pakistan;

(b) whether interest is chargeable on this amount and if so, the amount of the interest accrued thereon; and

(c) whether Pakistan has agreed to pay interest thereon and if not, the further action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Under the partition arrangement concluded in December, 1947, Pakistan's partition debt to India was repayable in 50 annual equated instalments of principal and interest commencing from 15th August, 1952. Despite efforts made on various occasions, no agreed settlement has so far been reached about the quantum of debt due from Pakistan nor has Pakistan made any payment in this regard.

**Explanation of Policies by Indian
Investment Centre to Indians
abroad**

6309. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian investment
centre which has its branches abroad
is explaining its policies to the
Indians; and

(b) if so, what concessions are
likely to be given, and how many
cases have been forwarded to the
Indian Government by the Invest-
ment Centre for its approval?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import policy provides for
special facilities to Indians returning
from/residing abroad who wish to set
up industries in India. Details of the
Scheme are given in the Import Trade
Control Policy (Red Book—Vol. I)
for 1973-74. Seventeen applications
have so far been received through
the Indian Investment Centre.

**Payment of Taxes by National and
Grindlays Bank**

6310. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian Taxes
paid by the National and Grindlays
Bank year-wise, during the last three
years;

(b) whether there are arrears;

(c) whether his Ministry has re-
ceived letters from a former officer
of the National and Grindlays Bank
containing allegations of tax evasion
against it and if so, the nature of
such allegations; and

(d) what action if any, has been
taken on these allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a)
The details of income-tax paid by
the National and Grindlays Bank
year-wise during the last three years
are as under:—

Year	Regular tax	Advance tax	U's 140A	Total
1969-70	2,53,000	37,57,000	3,99,000	44,09,000
1970-71	7,26,000	22,19,000	Nil	29,45,000
1971-72	7,36,000	1,64,62,000	3,36,000	1,75,34,000

(b) There are no arrears as on
23-3-1973.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has re-
ceived letters from a former official
of the Bank containing certain alle-
gations against the Bank. Some of
the allegations made against the bank
are as follows:—

(a) Improper valuation of per-
quisites provided to top offi-
cials of the bank.

(b) Improper claims of deprecia-
tion in regard to bank's
buildings other assets.

(c) Evasion of Income-tax by the
pensioners of the bank settl-
ed in U.K.

(d) Non deduction of tax at
source from interest paid to
non-residents.

(e) Improper claims of certain expenses.

(d) Investigations in regard to those and other allegations are in progress.

Rise in deficit of the Current Budget

8311. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the spokesmen of the Finance Department told pressmen on 1st March, 1973, that deficit in the current budget may rise from the present estimate of Rs. 85 crores to Rs. 200 crores in course of implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission;

(b) if so, whether he was authorised by Government to state in advance that the expected expenditure to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission may be incurred by Government to the extent of Rs. 115 crores;

(c) if so, the basis of such advance estimate;

(d) whether such advance observation regarding expected financial commitment of the recommendations by the Pay Commission, is an indirect attempt to influence the decision of the Commission; and

(e) if not, the justification of such advance observation by the Government spokesman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). The question apparently refers to the Press briefing held by the Finance Ministry officers on the 1st March, 1973. When the Finance Ministry officers were asked whether there will be additional deficit financing on implementing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission,

it was explained that the deficit financing may possibly go up to even Rs. 200 crores. A high-powered body like the Pay Commission could hardly be expected to be influenced by any such statements made by the officers of the Finance Ministry.

जनरल इश्योरेंस कम्पनी पटना में घोटाला

6312. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित "पटना टाइम्स" के 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 और 18 फरवरी, 1973 के अंकों में प्रकाशित क्रमशः "जनरल इश्योरेंस कम्पनी में भ्रष्टाचार घोटाला" और "जनरल सोसाइटी में गोलमाल" नामक समाचारों की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (धीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आरोप ये थे:—

(i) पूंजीपतियों के प्रतिनिधि ही बीमा कम्पनियों के अभिरक्षक बने हुए हैं और उनके संरक्षण में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है ।

(ii) मोटर-बीमा के गलत अथवा बढ़े-चढ़े दावों का भुगतान किया जा रहा है ।

(iii) एक विविध बीमा कम्पनी की पटना स्थित शाखा के शाखा-प्रबन्धक ने, शाखा में की गयी

अनियमितताओं पर पर्दा डालने के लिए अपने रिश्तेदारों को महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर नियुक्त किया है। इस शाखा का लेखाकार, शाखा प्रबन्धक का भतीजा है और उसने पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में दो खाते खोले हैं। यदि इन खातों की जांच की जाय तो सनसनीपूर्ण तथ्य प्रकाश में आयेंगे।

(iv) किसी बीमा कम्पनी के एक चपरासी को पहले अधीक्षक और बाद में निरीक्षक नियुक्त किया गया। शाखा-प्रबन्धक एक अन्य निरीक्षक के नाम से कारोबार करते हैं।

(v) कलकत्ती में काम कर रहा एक व्यक्ति बीमा कम्पनी में निरीक्षक के रूप में भी काम कर रहा है।

उपर्युक्त आरोप विशिष्ट प्रकार के नहीं होने से इनकी वाबत कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती थी। यदि कोई विशिष्ट आरोप प्राप्त होंगे तो सरकार उनकी जांच करेगी।

Tea Delegation to South America

6313. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last three years any proposal for sending out a tea delegation to South America was discussed by the Export Promotion panel for America of Tea Board and if so, what were the observations of the Panel;

(b) the names of the countries in South America which Tea Board Chairman visited in 1972 and the purpose of the visit; and

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(c) the nature of control on tea imports including import duty prevailing in South American countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Proposal for sending a delegation to North and South Americas was discussed at the meetings of Panel 'B' of the Export Promotion Committee held in July 1970 and March 1971. The views of the Panel to keep the proposal in abeyance were placed before the meeting of the Export Promotion Committee. This Committee decided to defer the same.

(b) Chairman, Tea Board did not visit any South American countries in 1972.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Specific Export Obligations on British Collaboration Projects

6314. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Noel Burne, leader of the British Business Mission, now touring India, has stated that the British industry would not like the Government of India setting any specific export obligations on their collaboration project; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government of India have no knowledge of any such statement having been made by Mr. Burne, leader of the British Business Mission.

(b) Does not arise.

**Evasion of Income-tax by Koday's
Manufacturer of Liquor in**

Bangalore

6315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that (Koday's) manufacturer of liquor in Bangalore is evading Income-tax and Central Sales Tax; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Certain investigations regarding evasion of income-tax by Khoday's group of concerns are being made. Action as provided under the law will be taken on the basis of the results of the investigations.

As regards evasion of Central Sales tax by M/s. Khoday's, no instance has come to Government's notice.

केन्द्रीय करों में बिहार के भाग में वृद्धि

6316. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री के० एम० मधुकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कर आय में अपने भाग में वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अनुरोध की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार को बिहार सरकार से केन्द्रीय करों और शुल्कों में उसके हिस्से में वृद्धि करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

**Purchase of Cardamom for Export by
STC.**

6317. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered the Cardamom market for the purchase of Coorg variety cardamom for export; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation obtained certificate of registration as dealer from Cardamom Board in November, 1972 and exported 500 Kilograms of Cardamom (Coorg Green) valued at Rs. 0.28 lakh to Japan during 1972-73. Efforts to market additional quantities of cardamom are in progress through a network of State Trading Corporation's offices abroad.

**Stricture passed by Delhi High Court
against Hindi officer of Finance
Ministry**

6318. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has passed any stricatures against the Senior Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, in what manner and under what circumstances; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). On receipt of the Delhi High Court judgment in civil writ No. 1055 of 1970 it had appeared that a view was possible that the Court had made certain adverse observations against the Senior Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance. The matter is under examination.

Amount spent on maintenance of imported cars/staff cars in Government of India offices

6319. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the maintenance of imported cars/staff cars in use in the Government of India Offices during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent by Government on import of spare parts for these cars in foreign exchange during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to replace these imported cars by indigenous cars; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). The use of imported cars is already restricted to the minimum. They are maintained mainly for the use of V.I.Ps., or in connection with protocol requirements or for certain kinds of special-

ised field jobs. However, as and when occasions for replacing the existing imported cars arise, the question of replacing them by indigenous cars is invariably examined.

Discussion with Yugoslavia Delegation for Export of Wagons

6320. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held with the Yugoslavia delegation in March, 1973 to export Rail Wagons and

(b) if so, the nature and outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No discussions were held with the Yugoslav delegation that visited India in March, 1973 on export of railway wagons deal, the agreement on which has already been signed. Both sides, however, agreed that there are possibilities of further cooperation between the two countries in several sectors such as railway wagons.

Gradual extinction of Brass and Bell metal industry

6321. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brass and Bell Metal Industry is on the way to gradual extinction;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether Government have ever suggested any specific remedy for revival of this industry; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is the policy of the Government to encourage the development of handicrafts including brass and bell metal industry. The All India Handicrafts Board have been assisting the brass and bell metal industry in the country in diversifying the line of production by evolving new export oriented designs and making them available to the industry through their four Regional design Centres.

**Artisans, Middlemen and Traders.
engaged in Brass and Bell Metal
Industry**

6322. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artisans, middlemen and traders engaged in the Brass and Bell Metal Industry in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are aware of the sad plight of the artisans in the State of West Bengal, if so, the rate of wage per artisans per day; and

(c) the number of days in a month for which the artisans are engaged on the production of Brass and Bell metal wares?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There are about 20,000 artisans and 2,000 middlemen and traders engaged in Brass and Bell Metal Industry in West Bengal.

(b) There is no peculiarity in the working conditions of the artisans in West Bengal. The rate of wage for artisans per day varies from 2/- to Rs. 5/- depending on the individual skill and craftsmanship.

(c) About 20 days in a month.

बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ में अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में जांच प्रतिवेदन

6323. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के नियामक मंडल ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग में फैली अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये श्री के० रामचंद्र और श्री रतीया दत्ता द्वारा वर्ष 1969 में एक जांच समिति का गठन किया था ;

(ख) क्या समिति ने जांच पूरी कर ली थी और प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी आनी है ।

(ग) और (घ) : ऊपर (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के बारे में बडौरा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

6324. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिये

वर्ष 1970 से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्री बडोरा को नियुक्त किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका जांच प्रति-वेदन अब तक प्रकाशित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार बडोरा समिति के प्रति-वेदन को कब तक प्रकाशित कर देगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

बिहार राज्य ग्रामोद्योग के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि का गोलमाल

6325. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य खादी ग्रामो-द्योग के कुछ अधिकारियों ने कातने वालों, बुनकरों और अन्य श्रमिकों की भविष्य निधि की काफी बड़ी राशि का गोलमाल किया

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच करने का कोई आदेश दिया

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

यूनियन बैंक बम्बई से ले जाई गई धनराशि

6327. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कि दिनांक 7-3-1973 के दैनिक 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार यूनियन बैंक, बम्बई से एक व्यक्ति ने 8000 रुपये चुरा लिये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस व्यक्ति का नाम क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सूचना दी है कि 5 मार्च, 1973 को बम्बई की मुलुन्द स्थित बैंक के काउन्टर से 8500/- रुपये (8000/- रुपये नहीं) की राशि चुरा ली गई/छीन ली गई थी तथा अपराधी को ढूंढने के प्रयत्न किये, जिसका नाम पता नहीं है, सफल नहीं हुये । बैंक ने मामले की सूचना पुलिस को दे दी है तथा उसकी जांच हो रही है ।

Visit by World Bank Team to drought affected areas in India

6328. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Team visited certain chronically drought affected areas during January, 1973 in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the visit of these areas and the outcome of the Mission;

(c) whether the World Bank propose to undertake some projects in drought affected areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the main features of the projects proposed, the number of

projects, statewide, and financial commitments made by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):
(a) A Mission of the World Bank visited a few districts in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore where the centrally-sponsored drought-prone area programme is under implementation.

(b) The purpose of the visit was to study the activities being undertaken under the programme.

(c) The possibility of obtaining assistance from the Bank Group is under consideration.

(d) The centrally sponsored programme is already under implementation. It is premature to indicate the extent of assistance likely to be forthcoming from the World Bank group.

आयात लाइसेंस देने की प्रक्रिया

6329. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वस्तुओं अथवा मशीनों के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिये क्या प्रक्रिया है और विदेशों से वस्तुएँ या मशीनें आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस या परमिट कितने समय में मिल जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : जो वस्तुएँ या मशीनें, आयात नियंत्रणाधीन हैं उनका आयात करने के लिये आयात लाइसेंस आवश्यक हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आवेदन-पत्र देते समय लागू हैंड-बुक-इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल तथा इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल पालिसी में दिये गये नियमों तथा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सम्बद्ध लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारी को आवेदन-पत्र देना होता है। यदि आवेदन-पत्र हर प्रकार से पूर्ण होता है तथा मशीनरी और कच्चे माल/फालतू पुर्जों के लिये आयात लाइसेंस जारी करने में क्रमशः लगभग 60 दिन तथा 30 दिन लगते हैं।

Hunger Strike by Employees of MMTC on 5-3-73

6330. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of MMTC went on 24 hours hunger strike on the 5th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Yes, Sir.

(b) Their demands covered upward revision of pay and allowances, grant of some new allowances and several matters relating to organisation and personnel, staff welfare, fringe benefits and greater participation in Management etc. The matter is under the active consideration of Government.

बिहार के राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कार्यालयों का खोला जाना

6331. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुख्य रूप से इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले बिहार राज्य में राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के कोई कार्यालय नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और उपरोक्त राज्य में उनके कार्यालय कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक राज्य व्यापार निगम का सम्बन्ध है, फिलहाल निगम का कोई कार्यालय बिहार में नहीं है परन्तु पटना में एक कार्यालय खोलने के प्रबन्ध कर रहा है ।

जहां तक खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम का सम्बन्ध है, जिन के कार्यालय बिहार राज्य में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर स्थित हैं :—

(क) झुमरी तलैया

(ख) बा राजस्दा

(ग) नौमण्डी तथा

(घ) गुआ

(ङ) गिरीडीह

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा बिहार के लोह अयस्क खरीदा जाना ।

6332. श्री चिरजीव झा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसा लोह अयस्क, जिसमें कुछ निर्धारित प्रतिशत में लोहा होता है और जिसके लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने अन्य देशों के साथ करार किये हैं, बिहार में भी उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को बिहार से लोह अयस्क खरीदने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख).

जी हां, निगम बिना किसी कठिनाई के नियुक्त आधार पर बिहार से लोह अयस्क खरीदता रहा है ।

Export of wagons

6333. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of wagons exported during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The number of wagons exported during the last 3 years, year-wise has been as follows:—

1969-70	24 Nos.
1970-71	463 Nos.
1971-72	691 Nos.

Declining interest of Japan in India's iron-ore

6334. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAE-KWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan's interest in Indian iron ore is declining and she is turning to other source like Brazil for her requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that at the end of our present contract with Japan this industry is not faced with a sudden crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Japan's interest in Indian iron ore is not declining though it meets its requirement of iron ore from other sources of supply like Australia, Brazil, Chile, Peru etc. as well.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of traditional items to GDR

6335. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GDR Government has expressed resentment over India for not exporting traditional items to that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जोधपुर के निकट एक गिरोह से अफीम के दूध का पकड़ा जाना

6336. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने जोधपुर के निकट एक क्विंटल से अधिक शुद्ध अफीम का दूध तस्करी के एक गिरोह समेत पकड़ा और, यदि हां, तो उस दूध का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान-मध्य प्रदेश सीमा से पार राजस्थान को अफीम के दूध का चोरी छिपे ले जाया जाना रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने जोधपुर के निकट अफीम का दूध नहीं पकड़ा था ।

(ग) मादक द्रव्यों के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने के लिये राज्य एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों जैसे राज्य आबकारी विभाग, पुलिस, सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल आदि सदैव सतर्क रहते हैं । इस तरह कीनगरानी देश के अन्दर के स्थानों तथा सीमा शुल्क पर भी रखी जाती है । राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश में पोस्ट की काश्त वाले क्षेत्रों में निवारक उपायों को सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया

Delayed Flights of Indian Airlines

6337. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of delayed flights of Indian Airlines on account of lack of spares, labour disputes and other reasons during the last three years;

(b) the action being taken by Government to ensure the running of these flight "On Time" to avoid hardships to passengers; and

(c) the extent of loss suffered by Indian Airlines as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The total number of flights delayed during the last three financial years due to various reasons is given hereunder:

1970-71		32860
1971-72		26943
1972-73		32426

(b) Indian Airlines are constantly taking steps to improve the punctuality of their services. The causes of each delay are examined and corrective measures taken wherever possible.

(c) Indian Airlines serve soft drinks and meals for delayed/cancelled flights, and also provide hotel accommodation in case of cancelled flights. The expenditure incurred on this account during the last three years is given hereunder:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1970-71	21.81
1971-72	15.79
1972-73 . (estimated) .	26.00

Percentage of utilisation of Boeings and other aircraft in Indian Airlines during 1972-73

6338. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the percentage of utilisation of Boeings and other aircraft, separately, in Indian Airlines during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The percentage of utilisation of Boeings and other aircraft in Indian Airlines during 1972-73 (up to January, 1973) is as follows:—

Type of Aircraft	Percentage of utilisation for the period 21-4-72 to 31-1-73)
HS-748	78.6%
Caravelle	89.3%
Boeing	88.5%
F-27 (Fokker Friendship)	90.4%
Viscount	86.2%
Dakota	68.8%

Increase in expenditure in the office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

6339. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on T.A., D.A., contingency and overtime in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna in the year 1972-73; and

(b) the reasons for increase in the expenditure, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The expenditure incurred on TA/DA, Contingencies and Overtime Allowances in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, in the year 1972-73 was as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) TA/DA	5,31,182
(ii) Contingencies	4,71,800
(iii) Overtime Allowances	1,01,768

(b) The reasons for the increase in the expenditure are given below:—

(i) TA/DA

As compared to 1971-72, there was an increase of Rs. 25,056 in 1972-73. The additional expenditure was mainly due to increase in railway fares from April, 1972 and the full year's impact of the Refugee Relief tax imposed in November, 1971.

(ii) Contingencies.

The expenditure in 1972-73 showed an increase of Rs. 27, 663 over that in the preceding year. The rise in expenditure was due to the full year's impact of increase in postal rates from November, 1971 and the general rise in prices of articles of office use.

(iii) Overtime Allowances.

The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Fixing of responsibility on every Bank Branch to help growth of prescribed minimum number of Small Industries in Rural|Urban Areas

6340. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to fix responsibility on every Bank Branch, in the rural and urban areas to help the growth of the prescribed minimum number of small industries every year in its areas of work; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). As the pace of development of small scale industries in the rural and urban areas is influenced by several factors like availability of raw materials, market for the products, provision of timely credit, etc.; the overall responsibility for the development of small scale industry cannot solely rest with the banks. However, the banks have been continually advised to ensure that timely credit is provided to viable small scale industries. The outstanding of advances by public sector banks to small scale industries, has increased from Rs. 25145 lakhs on the eve of nationalisation to Rs. 53028 lakhs as on the last Friday of June, 1972.

Memorandum from All India Small Scale Lamp Manufacturers Association

6341. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Small Scale Lamp Manufacturers Association has submitted a Memorandum to his Ministry for the grant of exemption from the proposed excise duty on the goods manufactured by them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum of the Association is under examination.

Programme for Co-ordination and Development of Village Industries

6342. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared any programme for the coordination and development of village industries, including Khadi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No programme as such has been evolved so far in this Ministry. The broad recommendation of Ashok Mehta Committee in this regard were the establishment of a new organisational set up, where a Rural Industries Commission would take the place of the present Khadi & Village Industries Commission and be the apex body to promote and co-ordinate the development of all cottage and small industries in the rural areas. The body which would have statutory powers, would render advice, undertake and sponsor training and research and also coordinate the implementation of the planned programmes.

While bodies like the Handicrafts Board, Small Scale Industries Board, Coir Board, etc. may continue as expert bodies in their respective fields, there would be joint consultations between them and Rural Industries Commission. For this, appropriate co-ordinating committees could be set up. The question of setting up such a Rural Industries Commission is being examined.

Corruption in Khadi Gramodyog Commission

6343. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any report of corruption has been received by his Ministry against Khadi Gramodyog Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No, Sir.

Iron Ore Exports to Japan by MMTC

6344. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior to 1971, the MMTC had been taking forward exchange covers for its iron ore exports to Japan as a safeguard against sudden or wide fluctuations in the exchange rates;

(b) if so, whether this practice was given up from 1971 and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the absence of forward cover in 1971 and 1972 has meant a substantial loss in foreign exchange earnings due to successive weakenings of the Dollar; and

(d) the extent of losses incurred and anticipated on this account; and whether the Board of Directors of MMTC has been asked for an explanation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has been taking forward cover from 1968 onwards only to a limited extent against its anticipated sales realisation on exports of iron ore to Japan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The absence of forward cover has no impact on foreign exchange earnings of the Corporation.

(d) There is no loss in terms of foreign exchange earnings. The question of calling for any explanation, therefore, does not arise.

Gap in banking facilities between under-Banked and over-Banked States

6345. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap in banking facilities between the under-banked and over-banked States has further widened after nationalisation;

(b) if so, whether the rate of deposit mobilisation is, however, higher in the under-banked areas; and

(c) the steps contemplated or taken to remedy this imbalance during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In absolute terms the deposit mobilisation in the under-banked areas is somewhat lower, though in relation to the small deposit base of such areas, the rate of growth appears to be higher in comparison with branches opened in the better banked areas.

(c) The Government propose to continue its policy of devoting greater attention to the needs of the unbanked/under-banked areas. One of the concrete steps initiated recently is that of formulation by each bank a rolling 3 year plan for branch expansion covering the period 1973-75. The banks have been advised that in preparing these plans they should keep in mind the need to give priority to requirements of unbanked/under-banked areas.

**Repatriation of Foreign Exchange by
Singer Sewing Machine Company of
U.S.A. by sale of "Meritt"
Machines**

6346. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the extent of profit repatriation by the Singer Sewing Machine Company of U.S.A. as a result of their selling "Meritt" machines in the Indian market at Rs. 245 per machine;

(b) whether these "Meritt" machines are actually manufactured by small producers in Northern India and are marketed under a Singer brand name; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop this defrauding of the public and illegal drainage of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir. The overall profits made by the Indian branch of Singer Sewing Machine Company between the years 1963 and 1971, after setting off the losses made in some of those years, amounted to Rs. 13.05 lakhs, which was credited to the Head Office account with the Branch. Out of that amount, the company has so far remitted only a sum of Rs. 2.67 lakhs.

(b) A Delhi based licensed sewing machine manufacturing unit is known to be supplying sewing machines to the Singer Company which sells them under its brand name of "Merritt". It is probable that the Singer Sewing Machine Company is obtaining such machines from small scale units also.

(c) These activities of the company do not attract the provisions of Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 but will come up for review when the new Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, which is now before Parliament is enacted.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

6347. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken decision not to take any loan from the Asian Development Bank;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's policy in this regard; and

(c) the benefits India has derived from this Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This decision which was taken at the time we joined the Asian Development Bank, was based on the consideration that India's own needs for assistance are large compared to the Bank's funds and particularly soft loans are not likely to be available to India, as the volume of small funds accumulated by the Bank is relatively small, and finally her seeking assistance would deprive the smaller countries of funds.

(c) In the formulation of the policies of the Bank affecting the reorganisation, India's counsel is received well, as we have decided not to borrow from the Bank. Also India has been able to secure some contracts for the provision of goods and technical services to projects financed by the Asian Development Bank.

**Names of Cities in Kerala for which
Air Services have been Demanded**

6348. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Kerala State for which air services have been demanded; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The cities in Kerala State for which air services have been demanded by different parties are as under:—

(i) Quilon

(ii) Cannannore

(iii) Khozhikode (Calicut)

Out of these, Indian Airlines have plans to airlink Khozhikode (Calicut) during the Fifth Plan period.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कृषि शाखाओं द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

6349. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कृषि शाखाओं ने गत एक वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को कितना ऋण दिया ;

(ख) उनको ऋण किन प्रयोजनों के लिये दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या जिन क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार के बैंक खोले गये हैं वहाँ सहकारी बैंकों और भूमि विकास बैंकों की शाखाएँ भी कार्य कर रही हैं ; और

(घ) क्या एक ही क्षेत्र में दोनों प्रकार के बैंकों को कार्य करने में कठिनाई हो रही है ; और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त रंताजग ने उरररररी (ओमती सुडीला रोहतगी): (क) जून, 1972 के

अन्त में मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अग्रिम की बकाया रकम 6.98 करोड़ रुपये थी ;

(ख) बैंक किसानों की कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित सभी सक्षम उत्पाद प्रयासों और सहायक कार्यकलापों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) विभिन्न वित्तीय अधिकारणों के कार्यचालन का समन्वय राज्य स्तर और जिला स्तर की समन्वय समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है । इन समितियों में राज्य सरकारी और वित्तीय संस्थानों के अधिकारी होते हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न सहकारी बैंकों को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा दी गई राशि

6350. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न सहकारी बैंकों को रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) उक्त राशि किन-किन कार्यों के लिये दी गई थी ; और

(ग) कुल कितनी राशि मांगी गई थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT- 4742/73]

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अस्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के व्यक्तियों को छूट देना

6351. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अस्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिये अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को अहंताओं आयु आदि के मामले में कोई छूट दी गई है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन पदों के लिये छूट दी गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की छूट दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अधीक्षण संवर्ग में अस्थायी नियुक्तियां नहीं की जाती ; ऐसी नियुक्तियां केवल लिपिकीय और / अथवा अधीनस्थ संवर्ग में ही की जाती है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की आयु तथा योग्यताओं के सम्बन्ध में दी जाने वाली आयु छूट, प्रत्येक बैंक में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है यद्यपि अस्थायी और स्थायी नियुक्तियों के बारे में कोई अलग अलग स्तर नहीं है। अधिकतर बैंकों ने बताया है कि उन्होंने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को ऊपर की आयु-सीमा में पांच वर्ष की छूट दी है और सामान्य रूप से लिपिकीय और अधीनस्थ संवर्गों के लिये न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यताएँ निर्धारित की हैं।

Import through Public Sector Agencies

6352. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state: .

(a) the items which had been imported by the Public Sector Trading agencies during the last three years;

(b) whether any criteria have been laid down in this regard and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the imports of cotton, dry fruits and raw materials for plastics are completely cancelled or are proposed to be cancelled and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) List of items import of which was canalised through the Public Sector agencies during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are published in Section III of Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book—Vol. I) for the respective periods, as amended from time to time.

(b) The import of items is canalised through the Public Sector agencies keeping in view the following objectives and criteria:—

- (i) Economies in prices, transport arrangements, etc. through collective bargaining and bulk purchases;
- (ii) Mopping up of profits of speculative items and of items with high margins of profits;
- (iii) Effective utilisation of foreign exchange resources available with the Government;
- (iv) Providing better service to actual users and consumers particularly small industries;

(v) Extending the role of State Agencies where they have acquired special expertise and knowledge.

(c) (i) Cotton is canalised through a public sector agency i.e. Cotton Corporation of India. The share of imports directly handled by the Corporation has increased from 26 per cent in 1970-71 to 80 per cent during the current cotton year.

(ii) Dry fruits. The matter is under consideration.

(iii) Import of the following plastic raw materials is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.;

Cellulose acetate flakes

Cellulose acetate sheets/films

Cellulose acetate butyrate

Cellulose nitrate sheets and flakes

Methyl Methacrylate Monomer

Polyvinyl chloride resin powder

P.V.C. composition including moulding powder

Polyethelene moulding powder (high and low density)

Acrylic resins

Polypropylene

Nylon Moulding powder

A.B.C. moulding powder.

खालू योजना में कोटा (राजस्थान) को विमान सेवा के अन्तर्गत लाना

6353. श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) की दिल्ली से बम्बई, जयपुर होते हुए जाने वाली

नियमित विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

6354. श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों पर आज तक कितना आयकर बकाया है; और

(ख) किस व्यक्ति पर सब से अधिक आय कर की राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) संसद सदस्यों का आय-कर निर्धारण देश भर में फैले आय कर अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है किया जाना होता है, और ऐसा कोई केन्द्रीयकृत रजिस्टर अथवा विवरण-पत्र नहीं है जिसमें संसद सदस्यों (जिनकी संख्या 767 है) की ओर बकाया आयकर के बारे में सूचना रखी जाती हो ।

31 मार्च, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों के बारे में आयकर आयुक्तों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जावेगी ।

Income-Tax Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6355. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax officers working at present in the Income-Tax Department, Circle-wise; and

(b) the number of Income-Tax Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them, Circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Visit by British Trade Team to India

6356. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 13-member British Trade Team headed by Mr. N. J. Borne of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce during their recent visit, while appreciating the quality and prices of Indian goods criticised the standard of delivery by Indian exporters as also the cumbersome export licensing procedure;

(b) if so, the precise observations of the team; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government of India are not aware whether the British Trade Team, while appreciating the quality and prices of Indian goods, criticised the standard of delivery by Indian exporters as also the cumbersome export licensing procedure.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh

6357. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial burden, which fell upon Government of India due to the influx of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan before the coming into existence of Bangladesh has been wiped off;

(b) what is the deficit or surplus as a result of various Bangladesh refugee levies; and

(c) the proposal for utilisation of surplus levies, if any, and if there is a deficit, how is it proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The total expenditure on relief of refugees from Bangladesh was of the order of Rs. 306 crores. As against this, the receipts from refugee levies imposed by the Central and State Governments are estimated at Rs. 76 crores. The rest of the expenditure was financed from relief aid received from abroad and normal budgetary resources.

Functioning of co-operative societies under Bank of India in Saharsa, Bihar

6359. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies functioning under the "Bank of India" in District Saharsa (Bihar); and

(b) the total amount of loans advanced to these Societies during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the scheme of commercial banks financing primary agricultural credit.

co-operative societies. This scheme has not yet been introduced in Bihar. Such societies are not being financed by the commercial banks under this scheme in Saharsa District.

कृषक बचत योजनाएँ

6360. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिहार में हुई राष्ट्रीय बचत सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड की गत बैठक में राज्यों के वित्त मंत्रियों ने “कृषक बचत योजना” प्रारम्भ करने की मांग की थी; और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक लागू की जायेगी और इसका संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : 10 फरवरी 1973 को पटना में हुई केन्द्रीय राष्ट्रीय बचत सलाहकार बोर्ड की पिछली बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री ने उन किसानों का मनोबल ऊँचा करने के उद्देश्य से, जो अपनी बचतों को भली भाँति नियोजित कर सकते हैं, “किसान बचत पत्र” चालू करने का सुझाव दिया था जिन्हें सहकारी समितियों आदि की मार्फत बेचा जा सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा प्राप्त होने पर इस सुझाव पर और आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

जून, 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिम :

(लाख रुपयों में)

खातों की स्वीकृत सीमा बकाया रकम संख्या

(रुपये) (रुपये)

कृषि*

(क) स्वप्रतुल्य वित्त	.	.	.	15065	351.43	280.00
(ख) अप्रतुल्य वित्त	.	.	.	966	229.54	186.05
लघु उद्योग**	.	.	.	1100	990.60	592.11

*अन्तिम आंकड़े

**अन्य उद्योगों को दिये गये अग्रिमों का विवरण अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बिहार में बैंकों की शाखाएँ और औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिए दिए गए ऋण

6361. श्री अंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएँ थीं; और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कितनी शाखाएँ खोली गईं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972 के दौरान बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों और कृषि क्षेत्रों को क्रमशः कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) बिहार में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या जो 19 जुलाई, 1969 को 274 थी, बढ़कर दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त में 575 हो गयी।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :—

Revenue from Excise Duty on Tobacco Cultivation in West Bengal and Cooch Behar

6362. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the total Central Excise duty collected by Government from Tobacco Cultivation in West Bengal and the District of Cooch Behar, separately during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of the schemes for giving loans by banks to the Tobacco cultivators in West Bengal and District of Cooch Behar in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The required information is as follows:—

Year	Total Central Excise duty collected from tobacco in	
	West Bengal	Distt. of Cooch Behar
	(Rs. 000)	(Rs. 000)
1969-70	9,37.59	37.88
1970-71	9,14.31	39.01
1971-72	9,97.74	47.11

(b) There are no special schemes for giving loans by banks to the Tobacco Cultivators as such, in West Bengal or in the District of Cooch Behar. However, Commercial Banks make available necessary credit for tobacco cultivation under the agricultural credit scheme, in accordance with their rules and procedures.

Formation of Tobacco Development Corporation

6363. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has finally decided to form Tobacco Development Corporation;

(b) if so, when such Corporation will be formed; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a Tobacco Marketing Board for F.V.C. tobacco. The various details regarding its constitution, functions etc. are being examined so that the Board could be established at the earliest possible.

Proposal to Establish Forecasting Centres in the Country

6364. SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:
SHRI DHARAMRAO
AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish forecasting Centres in the country to forecast drought situations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The India Meteorological Department issues forecasts of drought situation a few days in advance through its various forecasting centres in the country. The Meteorological Office, Poona, also issues every year three seasonal fore-

casts of probable rainfall during the monsoon and winter seasons over the Peninsula and North West India. The Department proposes to undertake intensive research in long range seasonal forecasts by introducing new factors and using computer facilities. The effort will be directed to issuing reliable forecasts for periods ranging from a fortnight to a season of 4 months for homogeneous areas. Special research projects such as the Global Atmospheric Research programme are also being planned to improve medium range forecasting techniques.

Setting up of a Spinning Mill in Manipur

6365. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given due clearance for the setting up of Spinning Mill in Manipur;

(b) if so, the proposed capacity and estimated cost of the project and the progress made in this behalf so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued to the Director of Industries, Manipur on 3-4-1973 for the establishment of new cotton spinning mill at Imphal in Manipur with a capacity of 25,000 spindles. According to the terms and conditions of the licence, effective steps have to be taken within a period of 12 months from the date of issue of the licence and the project has to be implemented within a period of 24 months from the date of issue of the licence.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of a new terminal building at Tuliha Aerodrome (Imphal)

6366. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the total absence of the normal facilities for passengers and crew of the Indian Airlines at Tuliha Aerodrome (Imphal) at present, Government are considering a proposal for construction of a new terminal building there;

(b) if so, when the work will be started and completed and what would be its basic features and cost;

(c) whether Government are aware that the delay in the matter is causing hardship to the people of this far flung area; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Construction of a new terminal building at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to provide, *inter-alia*, a passenger hall, offices, restaurant, V.I.P. room and toilets has been sanctioned. Tenders have been called twice but there has been no response. Fresh tender enquiry is being issued. The work is likely to be completed within 12 months of commencement.

Development of tourism in Manipur

6367. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Manipur in the North Eastern area has rich tourist potential which are yet to be developed;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have considered the question of extending special assistance in the matters of finance and expertise for

the development of tourism in this State and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the State Government in this behalf and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). At the request of the Manipur Administration, a report on the tourist potential of Manipur containing suggestions for the promotion and development of tourism was prepared in the Department of Tourism and sent to the Administration in November, 1970. Because of entry restrictions into the State, Government are not at present in a position to include investments in the area in the Central Plan for tourism development. However, some tourism scheme have been included in the State's Fourth Plan.

Minimum Price Fixation for Jute

6368. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the minimum price fixed for jute, in view of the adverse effect of drought on jute crops; and

(b) what other steps have been taken by Government to assist the jute-growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) For the development of jute, a number of centrally sponsored schemes viz. intensive jute/mesta District programme, Special Package Programme on Jute and Mesta, subsidised distribution of certified improved jute seed, quality improvement programme, and exploratory trials in Tamil Nadu are

in operation in the different jute/mesta growing states. Under these schemes the Government of India is providing incentive by way of subsidy on jute seed and fertilisers, transport of fertilisers, plant protection equipment, operational charges on spraying of urea, construction of retting tanks. These measures aim at increasing per unit yield and improving the quality of jute fibre.

Decline in Export Targets

6369. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government, to meet the backlog in export targets under the current plan; and

(b) the extent to which the targets have so far been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). All possible efforts are being made to achieve the Fourth Five Year Plan targets. The exploration of foreign markets, stepping up of export production and generation of export surpluses are continuous processes. A close watch is kept on the trends of exports and suitable adjustments are made in export promotion measures, as and when considered necessary.

The growth rate of India's exports during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan has varied from 4.1 per cent in 1969-70 to 8.6 per cent in 1970-71 and to 4.6 per cent in 1971-72, giving an average compound rate of about 5.8 per cent per annum.

The trends of exports have been quite encouraging during 1972-73. With an estimated increase of over 13 per cent during 1972-73 (against 1971-72), the growth of export during the first four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to exceed the target of 7 per cent rate of annual growth envisaged for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Impact of devaluation of dollar

6370. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices at which dollar and sterling have now stabilised after recent devaluation of the dollar; and;

(b) how have the prices of dollar and pound sterling affected the equivalent price of Indian rupee in the International market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Due to the float of the pound sterling since June, 1972, there is no fixed rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound sterling. On 2nd April, 1973 the dollar sterling rate was 2.48 dollars per pound sterling.

(b) The rupee sterling rate remain unchanged at Rs. 18.80 per pound, but the rupee dollar rate varies in accordance with the sterling dollar rate. On 2nd April, 1973 the rupee dollar rate was Rs. 7.61 per dollar.

Suggestions to Eastern States regarding development of tourism

6371. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have asked the Eastern States to give priority to development of tourism in their plans; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments concerned thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The development of tourism in the Eastern region was discussed at a convention on Tourism in Eastern India held last month at Calcutta, which was attended by the representatives of the Central Government and the States/Union Territories in the Eastern region. One

of the recommendations of the Convention urged the constitution of a Committee of all those concerned with and interested in the development of tourism in the Eastern region for the purpose of making a detailed study of the tourism potential of the Eastern region, identifying places for tourism development and determining financial implications for assistance from the Central Government.

Policy of Progressive Increase in Public Sector Share in India's Foreign Trade

6372. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will continue their policy of progressively increasing the public sector share in India's foreign trade;

(b) if so, what would be the extent of expansion;

(c) the factors on which the expansion would depend; and

(d) whether there had been setbacks in some foreign trade fields under the Public Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As much as is possible.

(c) Suitability of various items of import/and export for canalisation through State agencies.

(d) No, Sir.

Trade between India and Yugoslavia

6373. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister or Yugoslavia visited India in the first week of March, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the prospects of exporting consumers goods and non-traditional items to Yugoslavia have become brighter with this visit; and

(c) whether trade between the two countries would be strengthened further, if so, in what way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the discussions held during this visit, both sides agreed to explore ways and means of expanding Indo-Yugoslav trade relations. The question of increased access of Indian manufactured goods in the Yugoslav market, would no doubt be kept in view. It is, however, too early to express any opinion on the extent of success likely to be achieved.

Exports of Engineering goods

6374. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of the Engineering Promotion Council has suggested that India should prepare from now on to meet the potential competition from China in the Export of Engineering goods; and

(b) if so, whether in spite of Chinese structurals and other engineering goods in Hong Kong and other South-East Asian Countries having price advantage over Indian products, India at the moment enjoyed a clear superiority in quality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no severe competition from China. Even other-

wise qualitywise and pricewise our exports have been competitive in these markets.

Interim Report of Sixth Finance Commission

6375. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the State Governments have submitted their memoranda to the Finance Commission;

(b) whether the Commission has been asked by the Centre to go to all the States and after consultation with the State Government submit an interim report; and

(c) if so, when the Commission would submit its interim report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Fourth Pay Commission to review the Pay Structure of Employees of Orissa Government

6376. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had taken a decision to appoint a Fourth Pay Commission to review the pay structure of their employees and remove the anomalies in the present pay scales;

(b) whether the formation of Commission had not been decided upon before the State Government was defeated; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take a fresh decision and

appoint the Chairman and members thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Government of Orissa the last Ministry had taken a decision that in view of a number of demands of the State non-gazetted Employees Coordination Committee and others relating to restructuring of pay scales and service conditions, a Pay Committee will be the appropriate forum for reviewing such issues and formulate recommendations.

(c) The position is being ascertained from the State Government.

Smuggling of Gold

6377. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of gold into India is on the increase; and

(b) the quantity of smuggled gold seized throughout the country from January, 1973 to March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the extent of gold smuggled into the country. However, on the basis of the seizures it can be said that the smuggling of gold into the country has declined since 1971 because of the rise in the price of gold abroad.

(b) The quantity of smuggled gold seized by the Customs authorities during the period January, 1973 to February, 1973 was 338 Kgs. The figures for the month of March, 1973 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार के पूर्वी भाग का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास

6378. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार के पूर्वी भाग का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास करने का केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए पूर्वी भाग में काफी ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार के इस भाग में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । बिहार में पर्यटन रुचि के स्थान सुप्रसिद्ध हैं । सीमित साधनों तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण, पर्यटन विभाग पटना, बोध-गया, राजगिर तथा नालन्दा में, जो कि बौद्ध देशों से काफी बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं, पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर रहा है ।

हशीश तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की तस्करी के अपराध में हिप्पियों की गिरफ्तारी

6379. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने कितने हिप्पियों को देश में हशीश तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की तस्करी के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किया है;

(ख) क्या इस समय कुछ हिप्पियों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). "हिप्पी" शब्द की ठीक-ठीक व्याख्या करना सम्भव नहीं है। किन्तु, चरस (हशीश) तथा अन्य निषिद्ध माल के तस्कर आयात संबंधी आरोपों में गिरफ्तार किये गये सभी विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

State Bank's Foreign Loan—Wisdom questioned by Beirut Journal

6380. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in 'Mail' Madras dated 17th January, 1973, under the caption "State Bank's Foreign Loan—Wisdom questioned by Beirut Journal"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Press Report pertains to the foreign exchange loan raised by the Shipping Corporation of India through the State Bank of India, for meeting a portion of the foreign exchange requirements in respect of 2 OBO Vessels under construction in Yugoslavia. The loan is to be repaid in 5 years in 7 half yearly instalments, the first instalment being payable on completion of 2 years from the date of drawal. The loan carries a fixed rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum and is free of Indian income tax. The loan has been taken by the State Bank of India against promissory notes. The State Bank has also

to incur an additional expenditure of 0.1 per cent per annum as stamp duty.

The Lebanese pound is a freely convertible currency. A specific clause was also incorporated in the Loan Agreement between the lending Banks and the State Bank of India that, unless the proceeds of the loan were convertible, the Agreement would be null and void. The loan has already been utilized by converting the amount to U.S. dollars and making the payment to the Yugoslav Shipyard. The conversion at the time of draw down did not entail any loss.

The repayment of the loan will start from December, 1974. The exchange conversion for buying Lebanese currency in international market will be guided by the prevalent movement of exchange rates at the appropriate time. This is a risk which is inherent in any international financial transaction.

There have been certain critical comments on this loan but, by and large, this transaction has been commented upon favourably.

The terms on which this loan was extended by the Lebanese Banks were considered to be acceptable by Government. The World Bank and other international financial agencies have also raised loans in the Lebanese and Middle-East markets.

Arrears of Income Tax against Film Actors and Actresses

6381. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on the 7th April, 1972 regarding arrears of income tax against film actors and actresses and state:

(a) what steps have been taken since then, to realise the arrears from the persons referred to in the statement;

(b) whether the officials of his Department had been investigating char-

ges of tax evasion against Shri M. G. Ramachandran; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Various steps to realise the arrears as provided in the Income tax Act, such as, issue of show-cause notice imposition of penalty u/s 231(1), attachment of salary u/s 226(2), attachment of bank-accounts, debts, rents u/s 226(3), issue of Tax Recovery Certificate, attachment of movable and immovable properties, grant of instalments, filling of claim before official assignee in insolvency cases etc., have been taken as a result of which substantial arrears have been realised. A Statement showing the amounts outstanding as on 29th February 1972 against the persons mentioned in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 305 for 7th April 1972, amount realised/reduced, amount outstanding as on 15th March 1973, further steps taken to realise arrears/remarks, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4743/73].

(b) and (c). There has not been any charge of tax evasion as such against Shri M. G. Ramachandran so far though there are disputed additions in his income-tax assessments and consequently proceedings u/s 271(1)(c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been initiated in respect of two years. The proceedings have yet to be completed.

Performance of Public Sector Hotels

6382. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Hindustan Standard' Calcutta dated the 22nd January, 1973 under the caption "public sector hotels report poor results"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of gross profit, the India Tourism Development Corporation made a profit of Rs. 101.84 lakhs during the year 1971-72 as against Rs. 93.83 lakhs in the previous year, from its various commercial activities including hotels. The apparent decline in the net profit of the Corporation during 1971-72, referred to in the press report is due to increased depreciation and provision for development rebate reserve.

Inconvenience caused to Passengers due to lack of Seat numbers in Boeing 747

6383. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no seat numbers in Boeing 747;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether he has received any representation in the recent past regarding the inconvenience caused to the passengers on this account and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). In the Boeing 747s in the fleet of Air-India the seats are numbered and passengers are allotted specific seats. In the Boeing 737s in the fleet of Indian Airlines, however, although seats are numbered, free seating was introduced as a measure of passenger convenience. There have been complaints of families and friends travelling in groups not being able to occupy adjacent seats in the free seating system. Indian Airlines have, therefore decid-

ed to give up the free-seating arrangement.

Repatriation of Funds by Companies

6385. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2755 on the 9th March, 1973 regarding remittances by foreign companies in India and state what was the total amount repatriated by each of these Companies in 1969-70 and 1970-71 and under each heading separated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): A statement showing the remittances of profits made in 1969-70 and 1970-71 by the 75 branches of foreign companies including branches of foreign banks, which were referred to in the reply to USQ No. 2755 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 9th March 1973/Phalguna 18, 1894 (Saka), is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4744/73*]. Information regarding the profit remittances made by Mercantile Bank Ltd., U.K. and Mercantile Bank Ltd., Hong-kong is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

During these two years EID-Parry Ltd., was the only foreign incorporated company which made remittances on account of royalty payments and the amounts remitted were Rs. 0.94 lakhs and Rs. 1.06 lakhs for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

Recovery of Taxes from Top 75 Families in India

6386. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2724 on the 9th March, 1973 and state:

(a) what is the total tax collections, under various Direct Taxes, made from each of these 75 families during the last years;

(b) what is the total amount of tax arrears due from each of these families; and

(c) what is the amount of tax arrears written off against each of these families during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2724 for 9th March 1973, three lists containing the names of 75 top wealth-tax assesseees for each of the 3 years—1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were given. Majority of the names in the three lists are common. However, the total number of assessee families in these three lists is 100. Information in respect of these families is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Inquiry Report on Stowaway Incident at Bombay Airport on 3-3-1973

6387. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-man Commission of inquiry appointed by Government to go into stowaway incident at the Bombay Airport on the 3rd March, 1973 has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under examination.

Seizure of Hashish at Delhi Air Port

6388. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hashish worth Rs. 15 lakh has been seized at Delhi Air Port from London bound passengers on 8th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On 8th March, 1973 Hashish (Charas) weighing 21.250 Kgs. and valued at about Rs. 21,000 (at the current illicit market rates) was seized at the Delhi Airport from three foreign nationals bound for Frankfurt.

(b) All the three foreigners have been arrested and further investigations are in progress.

Direction to Commercial Banks Re: Finance for Foodgrains including Imported Ones

6389. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed Commercial Banks to provide finances for the foodgrains, including imported ones handled by the Food Corporation; and

(b) if so, the justification for such a direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No direction has been issued by Government to commercial banks in this regard. However, a consortium of banks constituted by the Reserve Bank of India in April 1970, with the State Bank of India as the leader, meets the credit requirement of food procurement agencies, including the imported food grains

handled by the Food corporation of India primarily because of the social objective in regulating the price as also distribution of the foodgrains, which are essential commodity for mass consumption.

बंदरों का निर्यात

6390. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971-72 और 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान कितने बंदरों का विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ग) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान बंदरों के निर्यात से अनुमानतः कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने का लक्ष्य है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1972) के दौरान निर्यात किये गये बंदरों की संख्या तथा मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

1971-72		1972-73 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 72)	
सं०	मूल्य (लाख रुपये)	सं०	मूल्य (लाख रुपये)
53170	37.96	15875	16.19

(ग) 1973-74 के दौरान 30,000 बंदरों के निर्यातों की अनुमति दी जायेगी। चालू इकाई मूल्य के आधार पर संपूर्ण कोटें

के उपयोग से लगभग 30 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी।

वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान सुअर की चर्बी और गाय तथा बछड़ों की खालों के निर्यात से अर्जित आय

6391. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान सुअर की चर्बी और गाय तथा बछड़ों की खाल के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान उक्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात से अनुमानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का लक्ष्य है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 में सुअर की चर्बी का निर्यात नहीं किया गया है। अप्रैल, 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 के दौरान अनुमानतः 44.86 करोड़ रुपये की ई०आई० तथा क्रोम विधि से कमायी गई गाय की खालों तथा बछड़ों की चमड़ियों का निर्यात किया गया।

(ख) 1973-74 से अर्ध साधित खालों तथा चमड़ियों के निर्यात कोटा प्रणाली द्वारा विनियमित होंगे। इस वस्तु की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए कोट निर्धारित करने के बारे में शीघ्र ही विनिश्चय किया जायेगा। 1973-74 में इस वस्तु के संबंध में निर्यात आय का अनुमान उसके बाद दिया जा सकता है।

Proposal to open Civil Airport at Gorakhpur (U.P.) to Air Traffic

6392. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for opening the civil airport at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) to air traffic by starting the flights from Delhi to Bombay via Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a Defence airfield at Gorakhpur and the questions of starting air services and constructing a civil enclave are under active consideration. The routing of such services will be determined in relation to traffic flows, commercial affinity, fleet availability, etc.

चाय उत्पादकों को ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

6393. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय अनुसंधान समिति ने चाय बोर्ड से सिफारिश की है कि चाय का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और उसकी किस्म में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि चाय उत्पादकों को आसान शर्तों पर पर्याप्त ऋण संबंधी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सिविल सेवाओं पर हुआ व्यय

(ख) कुल राजस्व का कितने प्रतिशत व्यय विकास कार्यों पर किया जाता है; और

6394. श्री मूलचन्द इंगा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन शीर्षकों पर व्यय बढ़ा है अथवा कम हुआ है ?

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल राजस्व का कितने प्रतिशत व्यय सिविल सेवाओं पर किया जाता है ;

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क)

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (बजट अनुमान)
83.0 प्रतिशत	84.6 प्रतिशत	82.4 प्रतिशत

(ख) ख्याल है कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत योजना व्यय की ओर है; जिसका	कुल राजस्व के प्रति अनुपात नोचे दिया गया है :—	
1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (बजट अनुमान)
31.8 प्रतिशत	31.0 प्रतिशत	40.0 प्रतिशत

(ग) इन शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुए व्यय का विवरण नोचे दिया गया है, जिससे रुख का पता चलता है :—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	वास्तविक	वास्तविक	बजट अनुमान
सिविल सेवाओं पर व्यय	4474	5626	5404
योजना व्यय	1714	2025	2624

1970-1971 और 1972 के वर्षों के दौरान
पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पत्र-पत्रिकाओं और
पर्यटक साहित्य के प्रकाशन पर व्यय

6395. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970, 1971 और 1972
के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग ने कुछ पत्र-पत्रिकाएं
और पर्यटक साहित्य प्रकाशित किया है;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रकाशन किन-
किन भाषाओं में हुआ और इन में से प्रत्येक
पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री :
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रचार साहित्य अंग्रेजी, जर्मन,
फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश, इतालियन और हिन्दी भाषाओं
में प्रकाशित किया गया है । एक विवरण
सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (ग्रंथालय में
रखा गया) देखिये संख्या एल० टी—4745/
73)

**Indias offer to Supply Light Engineer-
ing Goods to Kenya**

6396. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether Government of India
have offered to supply light engineer-
ing goods to Kenya on competitive
prices; and

(b) if so, the list of such items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Decline in Export of Raw Tobacco

6397 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether export of unmanufac-
tured tobacco has gone down compa-
ratively; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No,
Sir. In the period April to February
1972-73, our exports of unmanufactur-
ed tobacco are estimated to be equi-
silver from villages in North India
37.28 crores during the corresponding
period of the year 1971-72.

Smuggling of Silver out of India

6399. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it has come to the
notice of Government that the agents
of smugglers are buying all available
silver from villages, in North India
and convert it into 35 Kg. slabs;

(b) whether these slabs are kept in
bank lockers and smuggled out of
the country at safe intervals with the
help of some air-lines; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken
to stop smuggling of silver from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) Government have
no such information. However, silver
is received in Bombay which is the
principal bullion market in the coun-
try and at other bullion centres from
various parts of the country including
northern India, mostly in ingot shape
weighing about 30 to 35 kilograms.

(b) Silver slabs kept in bank lockers are declared to the Customs authorities and are not for smuggling out. There is no information that silver is smuggled out of the country with the help of some airlines. The information available with the Customs authorities indicates that silver smuggling is mostly by mechanised launches.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of silver from India:—

Systematic collection and follow up of informatoin, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collector of Customs, Additional Collector of Customs and Assistant Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended providing for regulatory measures within the specified area extending inland upto 50 kilometers from the West Coast of India and that part of the East Coast which falls within Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The regulations provide for declaration of premises to Customs, transport of silver under cover of vouchers, maintenance of prescribed accounts and reasonable steps to avoid sales in the name of fictitious persons. The position is kept under constant review.

Unearthing of Racket in the import of Foreign Textiles in U.P.

6400. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a big racket in the import of foreign textile has been unearthed in Uttar Pradesh by the Customs Department;

(b) if so, the names of the persons involved and the value of the textiles unearthed; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). 926 bales suspected to contain imported discarded clothing were seized by Customs authorities in 1972 at various places in Uttar Pradesh as part of an operation in various cities in Northern India and Bombay, in view of the complaints regarding sale of foreign discarded garments imported against licences of woollen rags. It has not been practicable to ascertain their value so far. The names of persons from whom these were seized are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4746/73.]

(c) Show cause notice under Customs Act have been issued and the cases are under adjudication.

Effect of Steel shortage on export of Engineering Goods

6401. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether steel shortage has proved a drag on the export of engineering goods and if so, the remedial steps proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): In view of short supply of steel following steps were

taken to meet steel requirements of exporters of engineering goods:

(i) supply of steel from indigenous sources for export oriented industries has been allotted a very high priority.

(ii) a scheme for massive import of steel was formulated and announced on 18-4-72 which envisaged that requisite quantities of imported steel would be supplied to the exporting units against definite orders.

(iii) long term measures to increase capacity of existing steel plants have also been initiated.

(a) whether India is losing heavily in her trade with East European countries for the past two years;

(b) whether Government have examined the matter carefully; and

(c) if so the reaction of Government in this regard and the steps being taken to make up the loss suffered by the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Exchange of goods between India and East European countries, as with other territories, takes place under world competitive prices, and therefore, the question of loss does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Agreement between Tea Board and Port Commissioner, Calcutta for taking over the warehouses of Foreign Countries

6402. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board of India has entered into an agreement with the Port Commissioner of Calcutta for taking over the warehouses of the foreign countries recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose warehouses have been taken over by the Tea Board; and

(c) the steps being taken in pursuance of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decline in Indian Trade with E.E.C.

6403. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

Mobilisation of Deposits under Small Saving Schemes

6404. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net small savings collection for the first seven months during the last financial year, i.e. upto October, 1972 is Rs. 129.84 crores which is more than double the figure for the corresponding period in the previous year i.e., Rs. 64.37 crores; and

(b) if so, whether entire collections under Small Savings in 1972-73, if this tempo had been sustained proportionately in remaining 5 months will be more or less than the Budget estimates of 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The net small saving collections from April, to October 1972 amounted to Rs. 123.23 crores (approx.) as compared to Rs. 64.37 crores for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The latest figures of net Small Savings collections are available upto January, 1973. The net Small Savings collections from April, 1972 to January, 1973 amount to Rs. 210.51 crores as compared to 126.15 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. On the basis of trend of actuals the net small savings collections during the year 1972-73 may exceed the 1972-73 revised budget estimates of Rs. 300 crores. However at this stage, it is not possible to say whether the net small savings collections during the year 1972-73 will go up to the Budget Estimates of 1973-74, viz. Rs. 325 crores.

Loan Applications received by S.B.I. Kotdwara, U.P.

6405. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in 1972 by State Bank of India, Kotdwara (U.P.) for loan from small scale industries;

(b) whether some of them have been sanctioned loan; and

(c) if so, the number of applications and the amount of loan sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). State Bank of India, Kotdwara Branch (U.P.) have not received any application from the Small Scale Industries, established at Kotdwara.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Tourist Resorts in Kerala during Fifth Plan

6406. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

183 L.S.—6.

(a) whether schemes for the development of tourist resorts in Kerala State during the Fifth Plan period have been finalised and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Plan schemes in the Central Sector are not drawn up on a State-wise basis. Investments have to be made keeping in view the existing and potential attraction for tourists of different areas of the country. The Fifth Plan Schemes of the Department of Tourism are still under formulation. No doubt the Government of Kerala will also be drawing up plans for tourism development in the State Sector.

कोलम्बो में 20 मार्च, 1973 को हुआ
विभिन्न देशों के पर्यटन मंत्रियों का
सम्मेलन

6407. श्री विभक्ति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान, ईरान, मंगोलिया और श्रीलंका के पर्यटन मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन 20 मार्च, 1973 को कोलम्बो में हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कौन कौन-से मुख्य निर्णय हुए; और

(ग) उनके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को कितनी मात्रा में लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) कोलम्बो में 20

से 22 मार्च, 1973 तक हुई बैठक मंत्री स्तर की नहीं थी। यह दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्रीय यात्रा आयोग की एक बैठक थी जिसके स्थायी सचिवालय का उद्घाटन कोलम्बो में श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 20 मार्च को किया गया था। क्षेत्रीय आयोग के सात देशों में से भारत, पाकिस्तान, ईरान तथा श्रीलंका का प्रतिनिधित्व सरकारी स्तर पर किया गया था।

अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय होटल वर्गीकरण मानकों के निर्धारण, प्रमुख पर्यटक सृजक मार्केटों में संयुक्त अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षणों, दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्र के लिये विमान किरावों के ढांचे तथा शिक्षण प्रचार और अभिवृद्धि से संबंधित विषयों में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग पर विचार विमर्श भी हुआ। होटल वर्गीकरण तथा पर्यटन अनुसंधान के लिये क्रमशः दो कार्य संचालक दलों का गठन किया गया था। परिषद की अगली बैठक में संयुक्त रूप से निर्णय लेने के लिये क्षेत्रीय सचिवालय को कुछ अन्य अध्ययन करने के लिये प्राधिकृत किया गया था।

(ग) भारत सरकार यात्रा संगठनों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ एवं उसके दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्रीय यात्रा आयोग का सदस्य है। पर्यटन विकास में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या क्षेत्रीय सहयोग से भारत को विचारों के अदान प्रदान, विशेषज्ञ परामर्श तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता और पर्यटन सुविधाओं को विकसित करने की सहकारी योजनाओं के रूप में लगातार लाभ मिलते रहने की संभावना है।

Setting up of an Enquiry Committee to Check Smuggling Activities at Various Airports in India

6408. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are people at various airports in the country who are engaged in smuggling activities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up an enquiry committee to check their activities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Except for stray cases in which some non-officials working at the airport were found to be engaged in smuggling activities there is no evidence to this effect.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

अफीम का निर्यात

6409. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व की अफीम की खपत के 60 प्रतिशत भाग का निर्यात भारत से होता है ;

(ख) क्या भारत में अफीम की खेती उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र में होती है ;

(ग) क्या चम्पारन (बिहार) में जो अफीम उत्पन्न होती थी वह उक्त राज्यों में उत्पन्न होने वाली अफीम से अच्छी किस्म की थी परन्तु सरकार ने चम्पारन में अफीम की खेती बन्द कर दी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चम्पारन (बिहार) में अफीम की खेती को फिर से प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

वित्त सचिवालय में प्रमुख मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) विश्व

अफीम के कुल निर्यातों में भारत का योगदान लगभग 85 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) अफीम के उत्पादन के लिए पोस्त की काश्त मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों के कुछ जिलों में की जाती है महाराष्ट्र में अफीम की काश्त नहीं की जाती है ।

(ग) बिहार में पोस्त की काश्त 1910 में बन्द कर दी गई थी । बिहार में जिस अफीम का उत्पादन किया जाता था उसकी क्वालिटी के विषय में कुछ भी कहना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वर्ष 1910 तथा इससे पूर्व के रेकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

(घ) चम्पारन (बिहार) में अफीम की काश्त प्रारम्भ करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इण्डिया के विमानों में यात्रा करने वालों की जांच-पड़ताल करने में पहले से अधिक सस्ती बरतने का प्रस्ताव

6410 श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की आंतरिक या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इण्डिया के विमानों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की, यात्रा प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व, पूरी जांच पड़ताल करने में पहले से अधिक सस्ती बरतने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नागर विमानन विभाग के उड़ानों से सम्बद्ध सभी कर्मचारियों की पूरी जांच पड़ताल का प्रबन्ध करने का भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है,

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) वर्तमान सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत विमान पर सवार होने से पहले सभी विमान यात्रियों को विशेषरूप से प्रतिनियुक्त अधिकारी द्वारा शारीरिक तलाशी ली जाती है । उनकी छानबीन करने के लिये चुने हुए विमान क्षेत्रों पर 'इलेक्ट्रानिक' यंत्र भी लगाये गये हैं । सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों का लगातार पुनरालोकन किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि उड़ानों की व्यवस्था (हैंडल) करने वाले कर्मचारियों की वैयक्तिक रूप से तलाशी नहीं ली जाती है तथापि इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि वे सुनिश्चित रूप से विश्वसनीय हो तथा वे अपने पास अइडेंटिटी कार्ड/बैज अवश्य रखें ।

Financial Assistance to States by I.D.B.I., I.F.C. and I.C.I.C.I.

6411. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether differential financial aids have been made in preference to some States as against the claims of others by the Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation;

(b) the break-up of the figures of the (i) 10 per cent outright grant or subsidy, (ii) financial assistance and, (iii) refinance assistance made by the above financial institutions to different States during last three years;

(c) the break-up of the figures of State-wise applications sanctioned and awaiting clearance during the same period; and

(d) whether a review committee is proposed to set up to adopt a policy of equitable distribution of financial aid, grant and assistance to different States?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) No, Sir. The financial institutions consider individual applications for assistance on merits subject to the criteria of technical feasibility and economic viability.

(b) State-wise distribution of financial assistance and refinance assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India and financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India during the financial years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given in the statements I, II and III respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4747/73.] The 10 per cent outright grant or subsidy on behalf of the Central Government is sanctioned by State Level Coordination Committees. Disbursements are effected through various agencies including financial institutions. The institutions mentioned above have not so far disbursed any amount under this Scheme.

(c) State-wise distribution of applications sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the above 3 years and applications pending as on 31st March, 1972 is given in the Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4747/73]. Similar information in respect of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

Decision on using Dum Dum Airport for Jumbo Jets

6412. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to use Dum Dum airport for Jumbo Jets also;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the decision;

(c) whether some International Airways have also decided now to stop at Dum Dum Airport; and

(d) if so, the reason for delay in implementing this decision by various International Airways?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Air-India are planning to introduce Jumbo Jet services through Dum Dum early in the Fifth Plan. The terminal and operational facilities at Calcutta are already suitable for these aircraft, and ground handling facilities will also be provided by Air India at the appropriate time.

(c) Seven international airlines are already operating through Calcutta.

(d) Does not arise.

Loan Advanced by Central Bank as a Lead Bank to Small Businessmen, Artisans, Weavers and Agriculturists

6413. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far advanced by the Central Bank as a Lead Bank to small businessmen, artisans, weavers and agriculturists since its inception; and

(b) whether there is any special scheme to attract farmers, agriculturists, weavers to get loan from the

bank on easier terms and if so, the nature of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member wishes to have information about the lending to specified categories of borrowers by the Central Bank in lead districts. The required information as on February, 1973, is given below:—

(As at the end of Feb. '73)

	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
Small Businessmen	2549	81.66
2. Self-employed persons like artisans and weavers	4508	41.54
Agriculturists	33811	1418.00

The total amount of advances to priority sector by the bank in the lead districts is Rs. 19.34 crores covering 42163 accounts.

(b) Some of the special credit schemes formulated by the Bank are:—

1. Agricultural schemes for financing minor irrigation, purchase of tractors, production finance and allied agricultural activities such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, etc.

(2) Schemes for purchase of buffaloes in the lead districts of Maharashtra.

3. Financing land development in area of extreme fragmentation of holdings in Mazaffarpur District of Bihar by bringing small farmers with scattered uneconomic holdings to form viable groups. Each group benefits by composite programme of construction of deep tube wells and laying of channels.

4. Assistance provided to entrepreneurs for setting up of agro service centres as also financing of unemployed agricultural graduates for purchase

of land and for undertaking agricultural operations.

5. For giving financial assistance to weavers, a scheme devised in consultation with the State Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for allowing working capital loans upto Rs. 1,500 per handloom and upto Rs. 5,000 per powerloom.

In all these cases, the normal terms and conditions governing sanction of loans such as security, margin requirements etc., are relaxed to suit the local conditions.

Opening of Branches of Lead Banks in Cooch Behar, West Bengal

6414. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places and number of branches of the Lead Bank opened in the District of Cooch Behar, West Bengal upto the year 1972-73; and

(b) how many more branches will be opened in the District of Cooch Behar and the name of those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Upto 31st December, 1972, the Central Bank of India which is the lead bank for the district of Cooch Behar has opened 7 offices there. These are located at Haldibari, Mathabhanga, Mekliganj, Tufanganj, Cooch Behar, Dewanhat and Pundibari. The Central Bank of India holds a license for opening an office at Dinhata. Bank offices are also expected to be opened in due course at the following 7 places identified as growth centres in the district:—

Sitalkuchi, Gosanimari, Nishiganj, Baneswar, Bamanhat or Chowdhurihat, Jamaladah and Basirhat.

Cheating of Nagercoil Branch of State Bank in Tamil Nadu

6415. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank Nagercoil Branch in Tamil Nadu was recently cheated by a group of people;

(b) if so, the amounts involved in these incidents; and

(c) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the Manager of the Nagercoil Branch of the State Bank and if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 53,700.

(c) The Bank has reported that complaints have been lodged with the local police and police investigations are proceeding.

Sending of Provident Fund Accounts Sheets to Subscribers by A.G.C.R.

6416. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target month by which the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi and Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, New Delhi are required to send to the subscribers of the General Provident Fund their account-sheets;

(b) the month by which such account-sheets for 1972-73 will be sent;

(c) the reasons for delay, if any; and

(d) what steps will be taken to ensure that such target months are adhered to for these returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.

R. GANESH): (a) By the end of August of the succeeding account year.

(b) By January, 1974.

(c) and (d). The maintenance of a large number of G.P.F. accounts was computerised in two stages in the office of the A.G.C.R. with effect from 1st April, 1970 and 1st April, 1971. Computerisation was also started in the office of Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous with effect from 1st April, 1971. The switch over from the manual system to computers involved various transitional difficulties and problems, resulting in the closing of the accounts for 1971-72 and 1972-73 being delayed. The delays are being reduced progressively and efforts are being made to come closer to the target month in the near future.

Subsidy granted by Tea Board to Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates in Darjeeling

6417. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans and subsidy granted by Tea Board to Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates in Darjeeling;

(b) whether the progress of repayment of loans is satisfactory and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these two Estates forced their workers under an agreement concluded last year to forego Bonus and provident fund contribution after an illegal closure; and

(d) whether other Tea Estates under the same management have since been and are being granted loans and subsidy on liberalised terms by Tea Board even after violation of established Labour Laws of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates, Pvt. Ltd., are the owners of only two tea Estates viz. Dooteriah Tea Estate and Kalej Valley Tea Estate. The following loans and subsidies have been sanctioned, disbursed and outstanding under the three financial Assistance Schemes of the Board:—

Plantation Finance Scheme	Dooteriah Tea Estate	Kalej Valley Tea Estate
	Rs.	Rs.
Sanctioned	3,96,000 (11 1965)	2,20,770 (11 1967)
Disbursed upto 31-3-73	3,30,000	1,30,635

Replantation Subsidy Scheme

Sanctioned	98,760
Disbursed (upto 31-3-73)	17,190

Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme

Sanctioned	1,73,960.70	2,05,080.81
Outstanding	29,028.55	23,028.05

Repayment performance of the Estates is satisfactory.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) There are no other tea estates under the management of Dooteriah and Kalej Valley Tea Estates Private Limited.

Proposal to entrust Airport Security to Central Industrial Security Force

6419. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to entrust the Cen-

tral Industrial Security Force with airport security; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to induct the Central Industrial Security Force at the four international airports viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, for security and related functions.

Loan obtained by State Governments from Banks and Financial Institutions for Procurement of Food

6420. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan obtained by the State Governments from the banks and financial institutions for procurement of food;

(b) whether the banks and financial institutions are free to advance loans to the State Government to any limit; and

(c) whether the banks and financial institutions are required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India or from the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The outstanding balance of the loans obtained from the consortium of Banks for food procurement operations by the State Governments during the last one year varied from maximum of Rs. 110.7 crores in June 1972 to a minimum of Rs. 23.4 crores as on the 14th March, 1973.

(b) The Consortium of Banks, which are meeting the bank-credit requirements of the State Governments and their agencies for financing procurement storage and distribution of

foodgrains, grant the advances after taking into account the estimated targets of procurement of foodgrains.

(c) The banks are required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India only before granting such advances to the State Governments. However, the State Governments are under a constitutional obligation to seek prior permission of the Central Government before availing themselves of any credit facility from the banks.

Calicut Aerodrome

6421. **SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the work of the Calicut aerodrome; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission has given any indication that the work will not be included in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Land measuring 213.65 acres has been acquired and fenced. The estimate of expenditure is ready. A revised project report for obtaining approval of the Planning Commission is under examination and will be sent shortly.

Under-Invoicing by Mica Exporters of Giridih and Jumri Tilaiya

6422. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale Mica is exported to the Eastern European countries, U.S.A., Germany and Japan by the Mica Traders of Giridih, Jumri Tilaiya by under-invoicing and underhand ways, depriving Government of revenues and Customs duty; and

(b) whether any secret investigation has ever been carried out and whether any step has been suggested to stop this recurring malpractice; and

(c) whether some of the Mica exporters of Giridih are constantly being watched and if not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government have no reliable information regarding large scale export of Mica to the Eastern European countries, U.S.A., Germany and Japan by the Mica Traders of Giridih, and Jumri Tilaiya by way of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. The number of cases of under/over-invoicing of Mica detected during the last 3 years was very small as compared to the total exports, since only 2, 5 and 7 cases of under/over-invoicing were detected during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively. However, in view of some seizures of Mica in the past viz. Rs. 2,93,000 in 1969; Rs. 68,870 in 1970 and Rs. 30,700 in 1972, the possibility of some mica being smuggled across the Indo-Nepal border cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c). Efforts are made to collect intelligence regarding manufacturers and exporters of Mica who indulge in under-hand practices. Greater care is taken to check the suspected consignments.

The following steps are being taken to prevent malpractices by exporters of Mica.

The value declared by shippers on the shipping bill is scrutinised by Customs Officers with reference to the floor price fixed up by the Government and also with the ruling market price. The consignments of Mica, except fabricated Mica, are supported by certificates of Inspection issued by Export Inspection Agency whose Officers examine the goods at the factory under statutory Quality Control and Inspection Scheme and seal packages

and before shipment these are checked up by the Customs Officers.

To check smuggling of goods, including Mica across the Indo-Nepal border, the following further steps are being taken by the Government:

(i) Required staff has been posted at Kodarma and Giridih, where most of mica is produced and traded, to collect and transmit intelligence about smuggling of mica from these areas to Nepal.

(ii) Mobile preventive parties have been set up on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods including mica, from India to Nepal and *vice-versa*.

(iii) Jeeps have been provided to make the border staff more mobile and effective.

(iv) The man-power in the Preventive parties has been increased.

(v) Close liaison is being maintained with the State authorities on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of goods across the border.

(vi) Co-operation of the H.M.G. of Nepal has also been sought repeatedly in this connection. The Nepal Government have informed that they have stopped issuing fresh licences for the export of mica from Nepal since the last one and a half years. They have also banned the export of mica from Nepal by gift parcels.

(vii) A post of Collector of Customs has been created at Patna for unified control of the Customs formations along the Indo-Nepal border.

Allocation of foreign exchange to Tamil Nadu for Veeranam project

6423. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of foreign exchange permitted to the Government of Tamil

Nadu for the execution of drinking water project known as Veeranam project; and

(b) whether the machinery for which the foreign exchange was allowed has been imported in time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) An amount of Rs. 360 lakhs in foreign exchange has been released so far to the Government of Tamil Nadu for the Veeranam Project.

(b) Most of the machinery and steel items, except for HT wire rods, have already been received by the Project.

Diversion of a large part of output by Textile Mills to keep up prices of Cloth

6424. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mills have diverted a large portion of the output to the export market with a view to create an atmosphere of shortage and to keep up cloth prices in the home market; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against such methods adopted by the textile mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports by M.M.T.C. during the Current Financial Year

6425. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

are likely to fall short of the targets during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up exports handled by the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The shortfall in exports is in respect of iron ore, coal and manganese ore. This shortfall is due to emergence of Brazil and Australia as major competitors; escalation of ocean freight rate since July, 1972; US Dollar Devaluation; recession in the steel industry till September, 1972; production short falls in the country; natural calamities like cyclone and heavy rains in Madras and Paradeep and prolonged seamen strike in Japan. In respect of coal, shipment had to be deferred on request from Bangladesh which is our main importer of coal. All possible steps are being taken by the Corporation to step up exports.

Expansion of India's Trade with other Socialist Countries after Britain's entry into E.E.C.

6426. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain had earlier given the assurance that everything would be as before as regards economic contacts with India after Britain entered the Common Market and now there is prospect of freeze and curtailment of trade; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government for expanding relations with other socialist countries in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Britain had not given any such assurance. However, the Government is alive to the need for expanding trade with socialist countries.

Steps to clear tourist traffic at various Airports without delay ..

6427. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from number of tourists for inadequate arrangements and communication facilities at various airports;

(b) whether these complaints have been gone into; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard and what efforts, if any, have been made or are being made to clear the tourist traffic at various airports without delay and obviate endless formalities which create unwanted irritations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). While no complaints seem to have been received recently, the following measures have been taken to simplify the procedural formalities for tourists at our international airports:

- (i) Introduction of a separate channel only for tourists to ensure expeditious clearance.
- (ii) Elimination of the currency declaration form for those bringing foreign currency up to \$ 500.
- (iii) Elimination of the need for tourists to make entries regarding certain commonly used items (e.g. cameras, some sports equipment etc.) in Tourist Baggage Re-export Form.
- (iv) Elimination of the separate Health Declaration form.
- (v) Use of simplified disembarkation card.
- (vi) Exemption from duty for importing one bottle of wine in addition to 36 ounces of liquor.

Special Tariffs fixed by various Government Hotels in New Delhi

6428. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of special tariffs fixed by the various Government hotels in New Delhi for new year eve functions during the last two years;

(b) whether there has been a considerable increase in the tariffs this time and if so, why; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report in the *Motherland* dated the 30th December, 1972 and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The tariffs fixed in the public sector hotels are competitive with those in the private sector. The increase * this year was due to an escalation in food prices as well as decoration costs and artistes' fees.

(c) Yes, but the allegations made are of a general nature.

Investigation into the Shrimp Exports by Union Carbide

6429. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any headway in the investigation into the shrimp exports by M/s. Union Carbide, a world monopoly concern;

(b) if so, what are the facts that have been revealed as a result of the investigation; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop further exports by this firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Government has looked into the case of M/s. Union Carbide and there was no evidence to suggest that the firm had committed any malpractice in their exports of shrimps to U.S.A.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

6430. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange reserves have lately registered a sharp decline and are likely to further decline by the end of March-April, 1973;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for February, 1973; February 1972, April, 1972 and April (end) 1973 and June (end) 1972 and June (end), 1973;

(c) the estimated, decline in the reserves currency area-wise;

(d) the reasons for the decline; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the reserves position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) India's foreign exchange reserves including Gold and SDRs, declined from about Rs. 848.7 crores on 31-3-72 to about Rs. 839.6 crores on 30-3-73; according to provisional estimates.

(b) The comparative figures of foreign exchange reserves including Gold and SDRs are as follows:—

(Rs. Crores)

	1972	1973
February	868.8	799.1@
April	853.7	*
June	845.1	

@Provisional.

*It is not possible to give precise indications of level of reserves at these future dates.

(c) The fall in reserves was due mainly to a substantial fall in dollar reserves, made up in part by net increase in other currencies.

(d) The reasons for decline are im-debt service payments which were not fully balanced by export earnings and net aid receipts.

(e) Government is making constant efforts to strengthen the country's balance of payments. Export promotion and import substitution play a major role in this as contribution to self-reliance.

प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों से प्राप्त राजस्व

6431. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों के रूप में जनता से कितनी राशि प्राप्त की गयी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों से पिछले तीन वर्षों में वसूल हुई रकमों में मदवार नीचे दी गयी हैं :-

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1970-71 1971-72 1972-73

(दिसम्बर
1972 तक)

आयकर-निगम-			
कर सहित	839.64	10002.57	758.30
घन-कर	15.31	25.89	*27.20
दान-कर	2.45	3.45	*2.31
सम्पदा शुल्क	7.86	9.11	*5.35
व्यय-कर	@	@	0.01
सीमा शुल्क	524.02	695.67	617.28
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	1767.67	2058.89	*1732.18
आन्तरिक हवाई यात्रा-कर	—	\$0.53	1.63
विदेश यात्रा-कर	—	**1.59	3.03

*आंकड़ों की तस्दीक अभी होनी है, और वे अन्तिम है ।

@वसूलियों की अपेक्षा अधिक वापसियां हुई हैं ।

\$15-11-71 से 31-3-72 तक ।

**15-10-71 से 31-3-72 तक ।

टिप्पणी :-उपर्युक्त रकमों में करों की व रकमों भी शामिल हैं जो सरकारी विभागों और सरकारी स्वामित्व के निगमों तथा जनता से वसूल हुई हैं । जनता से वसूल रकमों के आंकड़ अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों, मध्यम उद्योगों को तथा कृषि विकास के लिए दिए गए ऋण

6432. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा लघु उद्योगों, मध्यम उद्योगों तथा कृषि विकास के लिए कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों को कितना कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जून, 1970, 1971 और 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों और कृषि को दिए गये ऋणों के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	जून 1970	जून 1971	जून 1972 (अन्तिम)
1. लघु उद्योग	20632	24513	29574
2. कृषि	15963	20555	25 487

मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगों को दिए गये ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों को दिए गए ऋणों का ब्यौरा अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी, जून 1970, 1971 और 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों और कृषि को दिए गये राज्यवार ऋणों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रणालय पर रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एस० टी० 4748/73] ।

Survey undertaken by Lead-Banks in Backward Districts of States

6433. DR. KAILAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lead-Banks have completed the survey of Backward districts of different States, specially those which are declared eligible by Government for subsidy of 10 per cent, for guidance of the entrepreneurs to locate small-scale or Agro-industries in those districts; and

(b) if so, whether these Lead-Banks have organised a Seminar to co-ordinate the efforts of Small Industries Service Institutes and the State Directorates of Industries to attract the entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be completed; whether survey has been undertaken in respect of those Backward Districts for which 10 per cent subsidy is not given but which have been identified by Government as Backward Districts; and

(d) if so, which are those districts whose survey has been completed and which are under survey and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a), (c) and (d). All the backward districts except Goa, Daman and Diu, are covered under the Lead-Bank Scheme. The lead banks are required to carry out surveys in respect of all the lead districts. Information about the backward districts in which surveys have been completed or are under way is set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4749/73.]

(b) No lead bank has, within the knowledge of the Government, organised any seminar of the kind referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

Switching over part of loomage by Textile Mills from Cotton Fabrics to Synthetics to earn higher profit

6434. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere have pushed up the prices of higher medium, fine and superfine fabrics by 15 to 20 per cent and whether in

view of the higher margin on cotton fabrics many mills are switching over part of their loomage from synthetic textiles to pure cotton textiles of the above mentioned varieties; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to remedy the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In the last one year, prices of cotton fabrics of the higher medium, fine and superfine varieties have risen by 7—10 per cent. This is not extra-ordinary in view of the price rise in the economy as a whole. Prices of synthetic fabrics have shown a corresponding rise. It is not correct that mills have diverted their loomage from production of synthetic textiles to higher medium, fine and superfine cotton textile.

(b) Does not arise.

Fresh Fruits exported through S.T.C. during 1972 and Foreign Exchange earned

6435. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which fresh fruits were exported through the State Trading Corporation during the year 1972 and the kind and quantity of such fruits; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby from each such country of export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Country to which exported	Mango		Litchi		Oranges	
	Quantity in tonnes	Value C & F Rs. in thousand	Quantity M/Tonnes	Value C & F Rs. in thousand	Quantity in tonnes	Value C & F Rs. in thousand
U. K. . . .	100	549	9.15	26.2	..	..
Kuwait . . .	2	9	..	..	..	..
France . . .	12	40	2.10	1.2	..	..
Switzerland . .	0.5	4	..	..	..	..
W. Germany . .	5.0	*	0.50	*	..	..
Labanon . . .	1.0	7	..	..	..	..
Singapore . . .	14.0	100	..	..	7.0	15
Hongkong . . .	2.0	12	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	136.5	712	11.75	27.4	7.0	15

*Realization awaited.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange due to Over-invoicing and Under-invoicing

6436. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which
Government have detected involving
foreign exchange leakage through
over-invoicing and under-invoicing
during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and
1972-73;

(b) the names of parties involved,
the nature of action taken or proposed
to be taken against them; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange
involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): (a) The Number of
cases detected involving foreign ex-
change leakage through over/under
invoicing during the years 1970-71,
1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto December
1972) was as follows:

Description	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (upto Decem- ber 72)
(i) Under-invoicing of Imports	35	29	14
(ii) Under-invoicing of Exports	16	30	47
(iii) Over-invoicing of Imports	8	2	..
(iv) Over-invoicing of Exports	14	4	7

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the names of parties involved, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken against them and the amount of foreign exchange involved in each case is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4750/73].

Value of Artificial Yarn Imported through S.T.C. during 1972

6437. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of artificial yarn imported through State Trading Corporation and other agency, if any, during 1972;

(b) the names of parties to whom the yarn has been allotted and the quantity of the yarn allotted to each party; and

(c) whether the imported artificial yarn was allotted to these parties on the condition of certain export guarantee; and if so, the names of defaulters and the action taken, if any, against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is possible.

Amount spent for development of Tourism in States during the last two years

6438. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Central Government in each State for development of tourism during the last two years;

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent during the years 1973-74 for the purpose; and

(c) the total amount spent in the States of Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir since 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) A provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 55.22 lakhs has been spent on tourism schemes in Jammu and Kashmir till February 1973. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 17.10 lakhs in Haryana during the Fourth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 4.30 lakhs has been incurred during 1972-73.

*Statement of amounts spent by the Department of Tourism in each State/Union Territory
on Tourism Schemes during 1971-72 and 1972-73.*

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1971-72 (actual)	1972-73 (anticip- ated)
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	8.21
2	Assam	0.82	2.60
3	Delhi	0.15	0.04
4	Gujarat	4.03	2.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	15.29	26.75
6	Kerala	..	0.70
7	Maharashtra	0.11	1.23
8	Madhya Pradesh	3.36	15.03
9	Mysore	0.82	..
10	Rajasthan	5.15	13.28
11	Tamil Nadu	0.41	1.43
12	Uttar Pradesh	0.82	0.40
13	West Bengal	..	0.20
14	Haryana	..	4.30
		30.96	76.17

The following loans have also been disbursed under the Hotel and Transport Loan schemes

Hotel Loan Scheme

Serial No.	Name of the State	1971-72	1972-73
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	2.00
2	Jammu & Kashmir	16.00	16.00
3	Maharashtra	110.00	35.00
4	Mysore	..	18.00
5	Rajasthan	45.00	15.00
6	Tamil Nadu	..	30.00
7	Uttar Pradesh	32.00	15.00
		203.00	131.00

Transport Loan Schemes

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1971-72	1972-73
		Rs. in lakhs	
1	Delhi	2.71	1.65
2.	Orissa	0.55	..
3.	Mysore	0.34	0.45
4	Tamil Nadu	0.29	1.62
5	Uttar Pradesh	0.11	0.14
		4.00	3.26

Appointment of S.C.-S.T. against reserved Posts in Managerial Cadre in S.T.C.

(b) No. called for interview 64
No. selected 10

(c) Does not arise.

6439. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether interviews were held in August, 1972 by the State Trading Corporation for selection of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for appointment to some reserved posts in the managerial cadre;

(b) if so, the number of candidates called for interview, the number of reserved posts available and the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates selected for appointment; and

(c) if no candidate was selected in spite of the provision for relaxation of standard provided by the Government in case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Not for reserved posts but as a part of special scheme to encourage scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates for service in the Corporation.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Hill Districts of U.P.

6440. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Commercial Banks which have been established in Uttareykhanda viz., the Hill Districts of U.P. since the nationalisation of Banks and the number of Branches prior to the nationalisation;

(b) the number of employees working in these branches and the number of local people among them alongwith their number in every grade and pay scales;

(c) the total amount of deposits received and loans advanced by these branches during the last three years and the purpose for which advanced; and

(d) the amount advanced to the weaker sections of the people and the purposes for which advances have been given during the last three years year-wise and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give

maximum benefits in the weaker sections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Prior to bank nationalisation, there were 3 offices of 3 commercial banks in the Uttareykhand districts of Chamoli, Pithoragrah and Uttar Kashi. Between then and 31st December, 1972, 11 more offices have been opened by commercial banks in these three districts.

(b) to (c). Information is not readily available. This will be collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Concessional Finance provided by
... Financial Institutions to Hill
Districts of U. P.**

6441. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of concessional finance given for the industrial development of Uttarkhand, viz., the hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh by the financial institutions since the introduction of the scheme;

(b) the purposes for which the finance has been provided; and

(c) whether it has been properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The projects located/to be located in the following 6 districts of the hill region of Uttar Pradesh, identified as industrially less developed by the Planning Commission, are eligible for the financial assistance on concessional terms from the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India who had announced schemes of concessional finance in 1970:—

"Almora, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi".

Since the introduction of the schemes upto the 31st January, 1973, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India had not received any application for financial assistance from projects located in the above districts. The Industrial Development Bank of India has, however, sanctioned concessional assistance of Rs. 2.55 lakhs by way of refinance in respect of two projects located in Tehri Garhwal district for the manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products. The Industrial Development Bank of India refinance assistance has yet to be disbursed.

**Names of Ministers, Departments
and Autonomous Organisations
which put up their pavilions in
Asia '72 and National Industries
Fair**

6442. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government Ministries and departments (including autonomous organisations) which put up their pavilions in the Third Asian International Trade Fair, 1972 and the National Industries Fair held in Delhi in November and December, 1972; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by each on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The names of Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings which participated in the Third Asian International Trade Fair and National Industries Fair are indicated in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4751/73.]

The expenditure incurred by them is not available with Ministry of Commerce.

Declaration of Dabolim as an International Airport

6443. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made with reference to the declaration of Dabolim as an international airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Land measuring 14.95 acres has been taken over from the Ministry of Defence and plans for construction of a civil enclave suitable for international traffic are under consideration.

Civilian Air Terminal at Dabolim

6444. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made regarding the proposed civilian air terminal at Dabolim?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Land measuring 14.95 acres has been taken over from the Ministry of Defence and plans for construction of a civil enclave are under consideration.

Air Link from Bombay to Hyderabad via Dabolim and Bangalore

6445. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made regarding the proposed link by air from Bombay to Hyderabad via Dabolim and Bangalore, as recommended by the Indian Airlines Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): Hyderabad is already airlinked with Bombay via Bangalore. Indian Airlines have no plans to air-link Bombay and Hyderabad via Dabolim.

Amount Given by Industrial Finance Corporation to Birlas, Tatas and Sahu Jain

6446. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount given by Industrial Finance Corporation of India to Birlas, Tatas and Sahu Jain separately during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the industrial concerns belonging to the industrial houses of Birlas, Tatas and Sahu Jain listed in Appendix II to the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, during the three financial year, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given below:—

Industrial House	Financial assistance	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
	Rs. in lakhs	
Birlas	324.66	153.48
Tatas	2835.9	259.90
Sahu Jain	—	—

Note:—Disbursements include disbursements in respect of earlier sanctions also.

ओपियम फैक्ट्री, गाजीपुर का विस्तार

6447. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्ट्री के विस्तार के संबंध में कोई प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख). गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने से सम्बद्ध अफीम परितः शोधन के कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण एवं विस्तार के लिए एक योजना नरकोटिक्स आयुक्त के विचारधीन है । इसके प्राप्त होने के तुरन्त पश्चात् सरकार द्वारा इसकी जांच की जायेगी ।

Setting up of International Jute Agency

6448. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new "International agency for research, development and promotion of Jute and Kerf called "The Jute International" will be set up in India with the co-ordination of Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). As a result of a conference held at Dacca under the auspices of UNDP, certain conclusions have emerged for tackling the problem of jute economy in the field of research, development and production. The setting up in India of an International Centre known as "Jute International" is contemplated to maintain a strong and expanding demand for jute and kenaf and their manufactures to maximise their consumption. Details will be worked out by the UNDP. The conclusions of the Conference are subject to ratification by the producing countries, namely, India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Nepal.

Recommendations of Wanchoo Committee on Taxation

6449. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the remarks of the Wanchoo Committee that recommendations on tax administration will have to receive precedence, if the other measures suggested by them are to yield the desired results; and

(b) whether Government are going to implement the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee on tax administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Production of Rubber for Export

6450. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States of India that produce rubber for export;

(b) whether any attempts are being made to cultivate rubber production in the North-Eastern States like Tripura and Assam etc; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) At present natural rubber is not being exported. It is commercially cultivated mainly in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore to meet the requirements of the rubber industry in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Forest Departments of Assam, Tripura, etc. have undertaken rubber planting in these States on experimental basis in limited areas.

12.02 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER
OF IRRIGATION AND POWER OF BIHAR
REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF DESTRU-
TION OF MAIN KOSI CANAL**

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bha-
galpur):** Sir, I call the attention of
the Minister of Irrigation and Power
to the following matter of urgent pub-
lic importance and I request that he
may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported statement by the
Minister of Irrigation and Power of
Bihar regarding the possibility of
destruction of main Kosi Canal any
time.”

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** The
Main Eastern Canal taking off from
Hanumannagar Barrage across Kosi
has a discharge in the head reach of
15,000 cusecs. Of this 13,600 cusecs
are for irrigation of 1.8 m. acres. A
hydro-electric power station is also
located at a distance of 2.5 miles from
the head regulator with an installed
capacity of 20 MW.

The Kosi river carries a large quan-
tity of silt which it brings down every
year from its hilly catchment in
Nepal. The Silt concentration is
more than four times the quantity of
silt that is carried in Sutlej river.

From 1964, when the canal was
opened for partial irrigation to 1971,
it is estimated that nearly 21 crores
of cft. of silt was deposited in the
canal. More than half of this has
been removed involving an expenditure
of Rs. 1 crore.

The following measures have been
taken to check excessive silt in the
canal.:

- (1) Relatively silt free water from
the top portion was drawn in-
to the canal to prevent entry

of coarse silt as far as possi-
ble.

- (2) The canal is closed when the
silt charge exceeds 3 grams
per litre (i.e., the concentra-
tion is 0.3 per cent silt).
- (3) A silt ejector has been com-
missioned in 1971 and this is
reported to be working satis-
factorily. The advisability of
providing a second silt eiec-
tor is under examination.
- (4) During the canal closure, a
part of the deposited silt is
cleared and dredgers have been
purchased for this purpose.

In December, 1972, the Government
of India constituted a Committee of
experts comprising Member (D&R),
Central Water and Power Commission,
Director, Central Water and Power
Research Station, Poona, and the Chief
Engineer, Kosi Project, to study in de-
tail the silting problem of the Kosi
canal and to recommend appropriate
remedial measures comprising both
short term and long term measures in-
cluding engineering works, soil conser-
vation, afforestation, etc. The Com-
mittee is expected to report in the next
three months.

It is observed that as a result of
the improvements undertaken, the
silt deposit in the canal is now re-
duced to less than a crore of cft. for
year as against 4 crores of cft. in ear-
lier years.

After the closure of the canal ten
days backs severe erosion of banks
about a mile from the regulator upto
the Power House has been noticed.
Earlier, it was contemplated to pro-
tect the slopes of the canal by con-
struction of short spurs. As the erosion
is severe, more permanent measures
like lining of the canal will be re-
quired. A senior officer of the Central
Water and Power Commission has
been sent to discuss with the State en-
gineers and submit a report for
further action.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
While taking note of two important points in this statement, I would like to say that the statement admits that this erosion is severe and it also lists a few measures that have been taken to check excessive silt. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that the irrigation from the main eastern canal of the Kosi project has totally stopped due to the heavy erosion at several points? At some points it is reaching as much as 600 feet. Is it also a fact that the Rs. 10 crore Kataya Power House is closed as it is not getting water from the main canal. Mr. Mishra, the Irrigation Minister of Bihar who visited this site has given out a statement to the effect that it may collapse any time unless preventive measures are taken to protect. The hon. Minister here may say that preventive measures have been taken and have been listed in the statement. In spite of the fact that certain measures are there, the Minister of Bihar, his counterpart, says that it can collapse at any time. I would like to know why at all the preventive measure taken has not been encouraging and what the Government proposes to do in the matter for the future. May I know whether he is considering the construction of a bypass channel to provide permanent measures for preventing erosion? I want to know whether there is siltation problem in the barrage control room also. This suit has entered the control room also who have to control all these things from that end. This has affected two crores of c.f.t. I would like to know this mainly from the hon. Minister if it is a fact

that this has been due to the rise in the main bed within the embankment which is responsible for erosion? You have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore. These are only temporary measures. Why is it that no permanent measures are taken. Why cannot you have a permanent silt control arrangement for this Kosi river, which is otherwise called, the River of Sorrow?

The Rajpur canal flow is stopped completely. This is adversely affecting the rabi irrigation in North Bihar. Can we not connect the present Rajpur Canal with Link Canal branching Off from permanent by-pass channel at Rajpur canal at CRP? Are the Government contemplating to have some permanent solution instead of only temporary solution for this.

How are the Government proposing to utilise this Rs. 10 crore Kataya project? I would like to know from the expert Irrigation Minister why this project of Rs. 10 crore, a white elephant project was designed at all? Is it technically sound? If it is a fact that this is technically not correct and this is a wrong decision, how do the government propose to correct it?

In the light of all that I have said, do Government propose to examine the entire Kosi project in the light of these permanent difficulties? The Minister will say, as he has stated in his statement, that in December 1972 a Committee of experts was constituted. In the light of that, I want to put these questions: If the Committee was constituted in December 1972, it is now

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

April 1973; four months are over. Did not these experts have the eyes and ears to notice and hear the murmur of the damage that is already there in the Kosi project which is going completely to erosion and has completely stopped? What were they doing? Have they submitted any interim report? Have they in their interim report told Government that the project is in danger, has completely stopped, the control room is silted and there is danger of the project going down any time? If there was an interim report, What measures did Government take? If there was no interim report, how many times did this Expert Committee meet?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly ask your question so that it may be answered.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, this is about Kosi which I know better....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not talk like that. I am asking you to put your question so that he may answer.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I protest against your treating members like this. I knew you would ring the bell. I knew you were not following what I said.

MR. SPEAKER: I knew you would say like this. I am not allowing you to go on like that. I will have to ask you to sit down if you go on like that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: As a protest, I am not putting my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not misbehave.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You cannot speak to a member like that in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do like that. Please sit down. Do not be rude to the Chair.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I do not like this cheap jibe that you throw.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? I cannot tolerate this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: For the future, both of us should be careful.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on like this, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I speak under the rules of this House. I think under the rules of the House, the Speaker has no right to throw such cheap jibes at members.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please withdraw it or sit down?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am not withdrawing. You said I misbehaved. I never misbehaved. Rather you are cutting such jokes and throwing such cheap jibes at me.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not cut any joke—where is the joke? You are a very senior member of the House. I did not expect this from you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore I know the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, I have got the right to intervene and direct you to put the question. It does not mean that you can go on speaking when your attention is invited to this. I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I also know the rules. Under the rules, I have got the right to do what I am doing. But as a protest, I sit down.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I would like to intervene and say that we should forget this unhappy episode and ask you to

let him continue for two minutes. I hope this will not recur.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, members can ask only one question. When a member puts more than one question, normally I invite his attention and say that he can make his whole question as one continued question. That was why I was inviting his attention and telling him that he was putting so many questions and should therefore try to correlate them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have the privilege to speak, and I never speak in the House without preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, this is really something which is very regrettable. Sometimes, I have even invited your attention that you may ask not only one question but you can have one correlated question. But this gentlemen, instead of listening to me, is coming right down on me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot have a dialogue with one Member.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I never go against the rules. I know the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: My feeling is, whenever you are asked about anything, you try to come right down on me and come into my field. Please sit down. That is my feeling.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Everytime I am on my legs, you are replying like that. I do not know why you are speaking like that. I knew you would ring the bell. That is what I have seen.

MR. SPEAKER: That means that I should not ask you to sit down?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : दोनों तरफ से गलतफहमी है। आप उनको पूरा कर लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन से जो कुछ भी कहा जाए वह रौब डालने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पुराने मेम्बर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी बहुत पुराना हूँ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow you, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am within the rules. Please treat me also as a Member of the House. I am not like a student in the class-room.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not expect such a behaviour from you. Please be sure of it. I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I also did not expect such a treatment from the Chair. I am within the rules. What I am saying is within the rules. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: They speak beyond the rules. But you are just telling us not to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: They may say any thing, but I have got the right to regulate the debate.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have also got a right to speak as a Member of the House. Both have their rights. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This gentleman is having an idea of his own (*Interruptions*). I am extremely sorry at the way you put things.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I conclude with a protest. In the light of what I have asked, I would like to know this. This project costing Rs. 10 crores in Bihar is lying like a white elephant as if it is in the zoo. It is not going to give the benefit to the Kosi project people. I strongly protest against this treatment given by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to the North Bihar people who have been subjected by the Kosi project to this devastation. I want a reply to this question.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member wants a clarification. The question was about the canal irrigation, and, whether the canal irrigation had been affected so far. Actually, what happened was, the canal was closed from the 1st April, when the rabi season was over, for annual maintenance.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister please repeat what he is saying? We could not hear anything, as the Speaker and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu were speaking between them.

MR. SPEAKER: I was telling him that it was only yesterday, in the Business Advisory Committee, that it was stated that less time should be taken, and that I should give a ring after a Member has spoken for seven to 10 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You declared that?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have seen in this House Members speaking for 25 minutes. I appreciate that. Let it be followed henceforth.

MR. SPEAKER: It was repeated again. This is not the first time. I am sorry this takes a lot of time. It is for you to take it or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You lay down a rigid, uniform standard. That is all. Not double standards.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down please. I think you are also trying to encourage it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Five minutes or 10 minutes. I will appreciate it.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would submit that two important questions have been raised by the hon. Member. One was as to whether irrigation itself has been affected by this canal or not. As I submitted, operation of the Kosi Canal has not affected the irrigation. The other question raised by him is about the power house. He said that the power house was not used even though it had cost the Government a sum of Rs. 10 crores. Actually, I should tell him that the cost of it was only Rs. 7 crores. But, still, I agree with the hon. Member that this power house has not been successful in the sense that it is not giving adequate power. At the time of sanction of the power house, it was known that it would cost more than for other conventional power stations. At that time negotiations with Nepal were going on. So far as Birpur and other northern areas are concerned, they were deficient in power. In fact there was no power available at all in those days. That was why this power house was sanctioned. I agree with the hon. Member that this power house had not been considered to be a good one or a very beneficial one.

The other question of the hon. Member was about the stability or the safety of the main eastern canal. That was his main question. There are two problems connected with the Kosi. This was one of the most difficult rivers in the world—next of course to Yellow river. This was called the river of sorrow. This causes damage to North Bihar. For the last 12 years or so this has been controlled. Kosi river gets a huge

amount of silt. As I said earlier this river is a most difficult one—next, of course, to the Yellow River. We know that there is heavy silt. As compared to Sutlej river, the concentration here is four times more. That is our chief difficulty in regard to the control of Kosi river. Since this river carries very heavy silt with it, this is a big problem and so we took some measures as was done in the case of the Ganga and other Himalayan rivers. We did not allow the heavy silt to come into the canal.

Secondly, we have put in an ejector so that the water and silt could be washed out. By this measure, we found that the silt-content in the canal has gone down. From about 4 crores c.ft. the silt-content has come down to 90 lakhs c.ft. We also find that the ejector has been very useful. We are now, thinking of constructing another ejector so that the silt could be further controlled. I must say that we have been very lucky that so far the River Kosi has not been giving us any serious problem. In recent times, as we all know, the course of the river has not shifted westwards; it was near Purnea eighty years back and now it flows near Nirmali, that is, the lateral shaft is about 75 miles.

The project which we have taken up is a good one. Nobody can say anything about the amount of stability and the prosperity built in the area. I can only say that this project has been very successful. I won't say the same thing about the power house. That has been a disappointing one. The main trouble now is with regard to erosion and not silt which we are able to control. The canal is constructed in a sandy area without lining.

In fact, the Rajasthan Canal under similar circumstances is being completely lined. Just like that, we should have done here also. In fact, we are lining the western Kosi canal. At least the first portion of the eastern canal also should be lined. Be-

cause there was no lining, clear water has cut the slopes and widened it, causing erosion. But there is nothing much by way of anxiety. These things are inevitable when we are tackling a river system like Kosi, but we have to take steps in time to line those 2-1/2 miles. I am sending a team of experts so that we may not lose any time and the lining can be taken up this year itself.

About the committee appointed in December for suggesting both permanent and short-term measures, that committee has not sent its report. In fact, I was very angry with them, this morning. They should have at least sent a report about the lining, which is inevitable. In any case, we could not have started it earlier than 1st April because the water was flowing down the canal for the rabi crop.

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोसी नहर के ध्वस्त हो जाने की आशंका से जनता काफी भयभीत हो चुकी है। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि यह बहुत दुःखदायी नदी है। कोसी नदी को रिवर आफ सारो कहा जाता है। बांध का निर्माण होने के पहले इस की चाल यही रही है कि यह अपने पुराने स्थान को छोड़ कर, बालू और कीचड़ से भर कर उर्वरा भूमि में प्रवेश करती थी और हर साल बाढ़ ला कर लाखों एकड़ भूमि को बरबाद करती थी। इस से सुरक्षा के लिये इस बांध का निर्माण किया गया था। शुरू में कंवर सेन कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि कोटार डैम बनाया जाये ताकि सिल्टेशन के द्वारा जिस तीव्रता से यह बालू और कीचड़ ला कर नहर को भरती जा रही है, उस को रोका जाये। लेकिन इस पर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया। फलतः जो सिल्टेशन का रेट है वह क्रमशः बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और आशंका यह हो गई है कि क्रमशः यह नहर बरबाद होती चली जा रही है। यदि इस नहर की सुरक्षा नहीं की गई थी इस के लिये कोई खास स्टेप नहीं

[श्री राम भक्त पासवान]

लिया गया तो यह निश्चय ही ध्वस्त हो जायेगी। अभी तक जो भी स्टेप लिये गये हैं वह बिल्कुल टेम्पोरेरी रहे हैं, परमानेंट सोल्यूशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टेप लिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन कोई भी स्टेप कारगर नहीं हुआ है। इतने स्टेप लेने के बावजूद नहर ध्वस्त होती चली जा रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय परमानेंट सोल्यूशन के लिये कोई इमिजिएट व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

आज सैकड़ों मील में बहने वाली इस नदी के एम्बेकमेंट के अन्दर के लोगों का जन जीवन बिल्कुल असुरक्षित है। आज वह लोग वही कष्ट पा रहे हैं जो पहले कोसी नदी के द्वारा लोगों को होता था। हजारों एकड़ भूमि को यह कोसी नदी धारा में बालू ला कर रेगिस्तान बनाती जा रही है। दूसरी ओर बाढ़ के कारण यहां के लोग बहुत ही संकटग्रस्त रहते हैं और अनेक बीमारियों के शिकार होते रहते हैं। कई बार सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया कि कोसी तटबन्ध के अन्दर लोगों को सुरक्षित किया जाये अन्यथा वहां से लोगों को निकाल कर दूसरी जगह बसाया जाय, लेकिन अभी तक उनके कष्ट निवारण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई।

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल भी बनने जा रही है। जो समस्या पूर्वी कैनाल से उपस्थित हुई है हो सकता है कि वेस्टर्न कैनाल से भी वही उपस्थित हो। इस वास्ते सरकार क्या प्रीकाशनरी स्टेप लेने जा रही है वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल के बारे में?

क्या कंवर सैन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी उसका उल्लेख किया गया? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि यदि न किया जाता तो आज जितनी तीव्र गति से सिल्टिंग हो रहा है और कोसी नहर को तबाह उसकी बजह से होना पड़ रहा है, वह नहीं होना पड़ता?

DR. K. L. RAO: I answered all these questions in my reply to the first question. I am afraid, I will have to repeat them. With regard to the Kosi Project there are two distinct matters that have got to be taken into consideration, and they are the problems relating to the two aspects of the river, which are entirely different. There is erosion; and there is silt. With regard to silt we have taken some measures which are quite effective. So, the silt problem is being adequately tackled. In regard to erosion we have to take further measures. One of the measures that we are thinking of now is canal lining of at least three or four miles so that there will be no erosion.

The problems we are facing in the Kosi are some of the most difficult in the world. But we need not get frightened. We can solve them.

The Kosi embankment has got to be watched very carefully. The State Government has got a very good organisation for looking after this embankment. They are spending nearly Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore every year. So far, the embankments have been a withstanding very well. It is a matter of comfort that the Kosi embankment work is very effective. In the Western Kosi canal, unlike the Eastern Kosi Canal, it is going to be lined. Otherwise, it will not be able to stand the velocity of water because of its sandy nature.

Then, I do not know what he meant by violation of Kanwar Sain's report. There is no violation. We take up all sound advice.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कोसी क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में मैं यहां उपस्थित हूँ। जिस व्यवस्था की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करने जा रहा हूँ उसके बारे में मैं आपको पहले निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि उस सिल्वसिले में मैं आपके नियमों के विपरीत

में कुछ अधिक समय ले लूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति को देखते हुए आप मुझे उसके लिए क्षमा करेंगे।

यह हमारा सीभाग्य रहा है कि आज देश के सबसे बड़े प्रख्यात अभियंता हमारे इस विभाग के मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह भी हमारा सीभाग्य रहा है कि जिस समय कोसी योजना बनने लगी थी उस समय एक अभियंता के रूप में इन्होंने ही उसमें अपना प्रमुख हाथ बटाया था। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कोसी योजना के पूरा होने के इतने दिनों के बाद भी वही विपदा आज हमारे ऊपर दिखमान है।

कोसी तटबन्धों के अन्दर रहने वाली जनता तो कराह रही हो है लेकिन उसके बाहर जो लोग हैं और जिनके वास्ते सिंचाई तथा नहर की व्यवस्था की बात की गई है, वे भी कराह रहे हैं। अपनी रिपोर्ट में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 18 लाख एकड़ जमीन पटाने की इनकी योजना पूर्वी मुख्य नहर से है लेकिन आप अभी तक केवल अढ़ाई तीन लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा में पानी नहीं दे पाए हैं और इससे ज्यादा भूमि का पटवन नहीं होता है। यह हमारी दुर्घवस्था है। हम अंधर में लटके हुए हैं। कोसी जो विधिविका ठहाती है उससे आज भी रोंगड़े खड़े हो जाते हैं। तटबन्धों के भीतर तो संकट है ही लेकिन उसके बाहर भी संकट आने वाला है। पहले यह होता था कि नदी के किनारे जो गांव रहते थे वे अगर शाम को दिखाई देते थे तो अगली सुबह लापता हो जाने थे और नदी के गर्भ में विलीन हो जाते थे। तटबन्धों के अन्दर जो गांव हैं उनकी यह हालत आज भी दिखमान है। पूर्वी मुख्य कोसी नहर में भूक्षरण प्रारम्भ हो गया है। इससे मालूम होता है कि यह सारी समस्या पुनः उपस्थित होने वाली है।

राजपुर शाखा नहर से 2700 क्यूसेक पानी देने का इन्होंने खाका बनाया था। उस में अभी ये सिर्फ 1700 क्यूसेक पानी ही दे पाते हैं। आज राजपुर नहर का जो डंड रेग्युलेटर है, उसका जो मुंह है, वह बालू से

भर गया है और वह बन्द हो गया है जैसा कि बिहार के सिंचाई मंत्री न बताया है। इसलिए चालूरबी की फसल को भी भारी नुकसान हुआ है। उससे सिंचाई के हेतु पानी नहीं मिल सका। यह स्थिति आज हमारी है।

जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उनके अनुसार एक क्यूसेक पानी में 100 एकड़ के पटवन का अनुमान है। लेकिन जो व्यवहारिक लोग हैं वे बताते हैं कि एक क्यूसेक में कहीं 10 एकड़ और कहीं 20 से 25 एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं पट सकती है। इस तरह से जो 18 लाख एकड़ की बात है वह कल्पना मात्र है।

कटैया जल विद्युत गृह से विद्युत प्राप्त करने की जो बात है मंत्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि दस करोड़ राष्ट्र का उस पर खर्च हुआ है लेकिन उसमें से कुछ भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

66,000 एकड़ जमीन का अर्जन करके तथा डेढ़ दो लाख लोगों को तथा तीन लाख एकड़ भूमि को दोनों तटबन्धों के भीतर रख कर लगभग अस्सी करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कोसी बांध को बनाया गया था और कहा गया था कि इसके बन जाने के बाद तटबन्धों के भीतर पड़ने वाले लोगों का स्थायी और समुचित पुनर्वास हो जायगा। लेकिन आज भी हर वर्ष बांध के भीतर हजारों एकड़ भूमि कट कर तथा बालू भर भर बरबाद होती रहती है। इस तरह से तो उन लोगों का कभी भी उद्धार होने वाला नहीं

आज सहरसा और पूर्णिया क्षेत्रों को सिंचित क्षेत्र करार दिया गया है। उसके मुताबिक भू-हस्ताब्दी हो रही है। सिंचित क्षेत्र के मुताबिक ही जमीन मिलेगी। यह उचित और न्यायसंगत नहीं है। यह कैसा सिंचित क्षेत्र है इसको भी आप देखें। मंत्री जी इस क्षेत्र में 18 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई की बात करते हैं किन्तु हम कहते हैं कि चौदह लाख एकड़ में भी

[श्री जिरंजीव झा]

सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो हम उसको सिंचित क्षेत्र मान लेंगे। वस्तुतः दो ढाई लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन पटती नहीं है। यह एक विषम समस्या है। सिंचित क्षेत्र करार दिया जाता है लेकिन सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी नहीं हो पा रही है, पानी भी ये नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। सरकार को असिंचित क्षेत्र के अनुरूप ही यहां भी जोत की सीमा बांधनी चाहिए।

अब मैं प्रश्न करता हूं। क्या सरकार अविलम्ब एक उच्च शक्ति सम्पन्न टेक्नीकल कमेटी का गठन करेगी जो सम्पूर्ण कोसी योजना की समस्याओं की तथा रेत, गाद, भूक्षरण नहर से सिंचाई, तटबन्धों की रक्षा, तटबन्धों के भीतर रहने वाले ढाई लाख लोगों के स्थायी पुनर्वास तथा कटैया जल विद्युत उत्पादन की समस्याओं को ठीक से जांच और विश्लेषण करे तथा उसे कार्यान्वित कराए ताकि एक करोड़ से अधिक आबादी के इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की रक्षा हो सके? क्या पूर्वी नहर से चौदह लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी और अगर हां तो कब तक? कटैया जल विद्युत गृह को कब तक चालू किया जा सकेगा?

इन सारी समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए बिहार सरकार सक्षम नहीं है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे सीधे अपने अधीन ले कर इन सभी समस्याओं का शीघ्र हल निकालेगी? क्या राजपुर शाखा नहर से आपके खाके के अनुसार 2700 क्यूसेक पानी प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा जबकि अभी सिर्फ 1700 क्यूसेक ही उसे मिलता था और अब वह भी बंद हो गया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तटबन्धों के भीतर भी नदियों की सतह का इजिज आप करावेंगे जिससे तटबन्धों के भीतर भी नदी अपनी धाराओं को न बदले और लोगों की जमीन, फसल तथा घर, बराबर नष्ट न होते रहें?

DR. K. L. RAO: The first question the hon. Member asked was about the maintenance of the embankment.

It is inevitable. As an old Chinese proverb goes—the Chinese are very accustomed to it and they maintain very well their embankments—embankments without maintenance are no embankments and they are very dangerous. Therefore, there must be very good maintenance, whether it be in Bihar or any other part of the country. Embankments mean immediately an expenditure committed and every year you must spend money. The more you are careful about the maintenance, the better the service will be. Therefore, there is no question of neglecting the maintenance of the embankment. If the embankment is not maintained properly, it will be breached and the protected areas will be flooded.

So far, the maintenance has been very good in the Kosi embankment and I hope it will continue to be so. You cannot help it.

With regard to irrigation, I never said that 18 lakh acres have been irrigated. I wish I was able to say that. All that I said was that the project was intended to irrigate 18 lakh acres. Actually, the potential that has been built up for irrigation so far is only 7 lakhs of acres and the actual irrigation is only half of that 7 lakh acres—to be exact, it is 3-1/4 lakh acres. So, the actual irrigation is 3-1/4 acres as against 18 lakhs of acres. There are two or three reasons for it. One reason is that there was a *satta* system. Under that system, the farmer every year has a choice to use water or not and we insisted that this system be removed and it has been done. In the last two months it was removed. Now, it is compulsory for every farmer to register and take the water and pay for it whether he takes water or not. So, that *satta* system, will no more affect the irrigation utilisation.

Secondly, I think no field channels have been constructed in that area. That was another reason why irrigation is lagging.

We are aware of these problems in that area. Having spent crores of rupees, nobody would like to see that there is no irrigation developed. Therefore, we have appointed a committee of the Ministers of States headed by the Minister for Irrigation and Power from Maharashtra, Shri Vasant Rao Patil, who is a very capable, experienced and valuable Minister and the Committee is going into these various projects where the utilisation is not there and the Kosi project in particular is being studied. I am sure we will get quite a valuable report from them to develop its irrigation.

The other question the hon. Member raised is about the rehabilitation of the persons living between the embankments. This is a major problem and it has to be tackled by the State Government. I have every sympathy for the hon. Member who has expressed anxiety in the matter and I would request the State Government to take all measures that are possible.

सिद्धार्थ

श्री ~~सिद्धार्थ~~ प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस बिहार के सिंचाई मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ प्रसाद मिश्र, के उस स्टेटमेंट के आधार पर दिया गया है, जो उन्होंने 28 मार्च को फ़रविसनगर में दिया था। उस स्टेटमेंट में मंत्री महोदय ने स्थिति को भयंकर बताया था और कहा था कि वह इस मामले को बिहार की मंत्रि-परिषद के सामने रखेंगे और मंत्रि-परिषद के द्वारा भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया जायेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उन्हीं बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिनका जिक्र बिहार के सिंचाई मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि पूर्वी कोसी नहर में कई स्थानों पर कटाव होने के कारण सिंचाई बन्द हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सही है कि कटाव के कारण सिंचाई बन्द हो गई है।

बिहार के सिंचाई मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है कि पावर हाउस दस करोड़ रुपये नहीं बल्कि सात करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बना है। उस की लागत कुछ भी रही हो, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि वह पावर हाउस पानी न मिलने के कारण बन्द हो गया है।

सिंचाई मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि नहर के बचाव के लिए जितने भी उपाय किये गये हैं, वे सब बेकार साबित हुए हैं इस और कारण वह नहर बर्बाद हो जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में जो प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्ज लिये गये थे, क्या वे सफल नहीं हुए और वे बेकार साबित हुए।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बिहार के जो अधिकारी वहाँ उपलब्ध थे, उनसे बात करने के बाद यह ज्ञात हुआ कि है वहाँ पर ये जटिल समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो कटाव; दूसरे, सिंचाई और तीसरे, पानी की धारा द्वारा इकट्ठी की गई मिट्टी का जमाव, जिस से तटबन्ध के बीच में नदी का पेट ऊँचा हो जाता है और पानी की धारा बदल जाती है। इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए उन्होंने एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति बनाने की सिफारिश करने की बात कही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि यद्यपि सरकार ने यह बड़ी योजना इतनी लागत से कार्यान्वित की है, लेकिन आज कोसी क्षेत्र के लोग इस स्थिति में पहुँच गये हैं कि वे कह रहे हैं कि इस योजना से जितना लाभ उन को होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ, बल्कि जो लोग तटबन्ध के बीच में हैं, वे ज्यादा परेशानी महसूस कर रहे हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने श्री चिरजीव झा के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि तटबन्ध के बीच में रहने वाले लोगों के रीहै-बिलिटेशन का काम बिहार सरकार करेगी।

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

मगर बिहार सरकार द्वारा यह कार्य न किये जाने की वजह से वे लोग परेशानी का सामना कर रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस अनुभव से लाभ उठाते हुए गंगा नदी पर बक्सर और कोयलवर के बीच में तटबन्ध बनाने से प्रस्ताव पर पुर्विचार करेंगे क्योंकि वहां की स्थिति इस से भयंकर होगी? जब तक उस बीच में रहने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था न हो जाये, तब तक वहां पर गंगा नदी का बांध बनाने की योजना को स्थगित रखा जाये।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, बिहार की राज्य सरकार तटबन्ध के बीच में रहने वाले लोगों का पुनर्वास नहीं कर सकी है, इस लिए वे लोग कठिनाई में हैं और वे समझते हैं कि इस योजना से उन को लाभ के बजाये नुकसान हुआ है।

DR. K. L. RAO: I have not heard about the pressure on the main embankment. I have not received any letter from the Government of Bihar. Only for the past ten days or so this erosion has been severe. When I heard of this, I despatched immediately an officer from here to the spot. We should not allow erosion to take place, to damage our main canal. And with regard to the oustees who are living in between the embankments, it is a very difficult problem; 200,000 people are living there and the embankments are constructed some 10 miles apart at Nirmali. He mentioned about the Koilwar-Buxar embankment. It is on the right side of Ganga river. This is a problem which has to be tackled carefully and we have to see that the people living between the embankments are properly rehabilitated. I shall draw the attention of the State Government to this problem and we have to see that there is only minimum suffering to the persons concerned. I would draw the attention of the State Government to these matters.

श्री अंकर बायाल सिंह (चैतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोसी की समस्या और तटबन्धों की समस्या ऐसी रही है जिस पर इस सदन में कई बार विचार हो चुका है। मुझसे पूर्व के वक्ताओं ने बहुत सारे प्रश्न किए और मंत्री महोदय ने उसके उत्तर दिए कुछ सन्तोषजनक और कुछ जिनमें अभी शंका की जा सकती है। आज जो कालिंग अटेंशन हाउस में आया उस का आधार 'इंडियन नेशन' में निकला हुआ यह समाचार है जिसमें 'बिहार' के इरीगेशन एंड पावर मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्रा ने कहा था :

Minister fears collapse of the main Kosi canal.

यही आधार है इस कालिंग अटेंशन का। मैं कहना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि यह जो गाज जमा होती है कोसी में वह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

क्या यह सही है कि उस गाज को बाहर निकालने में बहुत सी कृषि योग्य भूमि भी बरबाद हो रही है?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा है, मंत्री महोदय खुद एक्सपर्ट हैं देश के और इनकी उंगलियों पर, इनकी आंखों के सामने सारे नक्शे हैं। इनको नक्शे देखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती तो क्या जब इतनी बड़ी समस्या पैदा है तो स्वयं डा० के० एल० राव साहब बिहार जाकर इस चीज को देखेंगे? मैं जानना चाहूंगा वह कब जा रहे हैं और कब इसको देख रहे हैं?

इसके साथ साथ भारत सरकार के जो एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी वहां भेजे गए हैं वह कब लौट कर आ रहे हैं जिससे उनकी क्या रिपोर्ट है उसकी जानकारी हो सके।

बिहार के विद्युत और सिंचाई मंत्री के वक्तव्य का आधार तो आज है लेकिन यह सवाल जिस योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है उसके मंत्री वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री केदार

पांडेय हैं। क्या उनकी ओर से भी भारत सरकार के पास कोई इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर आया है?

एक और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। कोसी का कंट्रोल बहुत कुछ नेपाल से होता है। होता अमूमन यह है कि हमारे जो मन्त्री या अधिकारी जाते हैं उनको नेपाल की ओर से भी होकर इस जगह पहुंचना पड़ता है और बराबर ऐसा होता है कि जब हमारे कोई अधिकारी या मन्त्री जाते हैं अपनी चीज को देखने के लिए तो अपना झंडा उनको उतार देना पड़ता है और परमीशन लेनी पड़ती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी मन्त्री महोदय स्पष्ट कहें कि जब इतनी बड़ी बात है, 80 करोड़ रुपया हमारा लगा है तो कम से कम एक इस तरह की बात नेपाल के साथ होनी चाहिए कि जब अपनी चीज को देखने के लिए जायें तो अपनी इज्जत को साथ लेकर जाएं और परमीशन नहीं लेनी पड़े तथा झंडा भी न उतारना पड़े। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हमारे सामने पैदा हो गया है उसको भारत सरकार उतने ही महत्व से देखे और तत्काल इस सम्बन्ध में जो समस्या उपस्थित है उसका समाधान करे।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. member asked whether any communication has been received from Bihar. As I submitted, in regard to the recent erosion that has taken place, I have not received any letter from Bihar. But I am sure they must have been very busy tackling this problem. As soon as I heard about it, I sent an officer there to find out the details. It is not so much the question of silt; that is under control; the canal erosion that has taken place is more serious. If the canal is widened, it will mean that a lot of money will have to be spent for lining. We must try to attend to it when the width is

limited, when it is not widened. Then the cost will be much less. It will be only Rs. 1-1/2 crores for lining the first 2-1/2 miles. Otherwise, it will cost very much more.

Therefore it is that I am sending an officer immediately to decide what type of lining is to be done and so on and to do something at least before the kharif season commences.

The hon. member raised the question of our relationship with Nepal. Our relationship with Nepal is extremely cordial. We have found no difficulty in the inspection of our works in Nepal territory. I must submit that so far as the relations between India and Nepal are concerned, we are very happy at the amount of co-operation we are getting in the mutually beneficial work we are undertaking in connection with various river projects and so on.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I want to know when the hon. Minister is going there to personally visit the area.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry I did not reply to that question. It will be my privilege to go there as soon as possible. First, the Committee that I am going to send will go there and start implementing some work, and I hope to be there in the month of May.

श्री चिरंजीब झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक प्रश्न मैंने किया था, उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोबारा क्यों खड़े हो गए ? कोई चीज रह गई है तो उसी समय पूछ लेना चाहिए था।

श्री चिरंजीब झा : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि बिहार सरकार की वह शक्ति नहीं है कि कोसी योजना जैसी भीषण खर्च की योजना को अपने बलबूते से चला सके और उसका समाधान निकाल सके, इसलिए सीधे

[श्री बिरंजीब झा]

मीझे भारत सरकार स्वयं उसे अपने आधीन कर ले : बिहार सरकार से उस का कोई

सम्बन्ध न रहे। पूरे हफ्ते में भारत सरकार अपने आधीन ले कर उसका काम कराए।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member is saying that for an important work like this, the Government of Bihar does not have enough money and asking whether the Government of India will come to their assistance. In view of the seriousness of the situation, I think it should be possible for the Government of India to help. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I am not allowing.

We have seen last year and this year also that the Calling Attention motions take a long time; first they took 15 minutes; then they started taking half an hour and then the Rules Committee, for the third time, took up the matter in the last Session, and decided that in no case it should go beyond 45 minutes. But every day, it goes beyond the zero hour; the so-called zero hour. There is no term called zero hour in the rules. So, the Rules Committee took it up yesterday again and decided that the Speaker should be very strict; that the Minister should be given 10 minutes first, and then 10 minutes for the first Member, and five minutes each for the other Members. Please see that it does not go beyond 45 minutes. Everytime it comes, when the Member who is asked to speak gets up, he just goes on. I am very sorry; either you should follow the rules or you do not decide about time; let it go on as it is, do not fix the time. You must respect the decision of the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee took up this matter again.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This was never communicated to us. If that is so, then let this be followed from today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: With your permission, Sir, may I make one submission?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I am not allowing this. If need be, I shall ask him to make a statement. I am not allowing that on the adjournment motion. You will kindly sit down. Do not make it a daily practice. Now, Shri Ganesh.

13.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WEALTH TAX (AMDT.) RULES, GIFT-TAX (AMDT.) RULES, COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX (AMDT.) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 154(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4731/73.]

(2) A copy of the Gift-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 155(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4732/73.]

- (3) A copy of the Companies (Profits) Surtax (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 156(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4733/73.]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 159(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 160(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4734/73.]

- (5) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 148(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1973, under sub-section (6) of Section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971.
- (6) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 140(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1973, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the

Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4735/73.]

13.1-1½ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 30th March, 1973:

- (1) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1973.
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1973.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973.
- (4) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973.
- (5) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1973.
- (6) The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973.
- (7) The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1973.
- (8) The Refugee Relief Taxes (Abolition) Bill, 1973.
- (9) The Union Territories Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
- (10) The Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1973.
- (11) The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1973.

13.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGSTWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH
/ REPORTS

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI
(Chandni Chowk): I beg to present
the following Reports of the Commit-
tee on Public Undertakings:

- (1) Twenty-fifth Report regard-
ing action taken by Govern-
ment on the recommenda-
tions contained in their Third
Report on Bharat Electronics
Limited.
- (2) Twenty-sixth Report regard-
ing action taken by Govern-
ment on the recommendations
contained in their Second
Report on Bharat Earth Mo-
vers Limited.

13.02½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT MEETING
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF INTER-
NATIONAL MONETARY FUND

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
This is a lengthy statement. I shall
lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Sir, I lay the statement on the table
of the House.

STATEMENT

Recently a meeting of the Commit-
tee of the Board of Governors of
the International Monetary Fund on
Reform of the International Mone-
tary System and Related Issues was
held in Washington on March 26 and
27, 1973.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware,
the international monetary system
has been faced with serious difficul-
ties in recent years. The persistence
of uncertainty that has prevailed in
the exchange markets since the mid-
dle of 1971 can seriously affect the
smooth flow of world trade and pay-
ments.

There is now a general agreement
that the unsettled state of foreign ex-
change markets is basically a reflec-
tion of the mal-functioning of the
adjustment process under the pre-
sent international monetary system.
Over the years, the U.S.A. has had
a persistent deficit in her balance of
payments, the counterpart of which
are large surpluses in the balance of
payments of countries like Japan and
the Federal Republic of Germany.

The continued weakness of the
U.S. balance of payments has not
only given rise to massive speculation
against the dollar but has also call-
ed into question its role as a reserve
currency. Until five or six years, the
fact that the dollar was convertible
into gold at a fixed price provided
a strong inducement for countries to
hold their foreign reserves in the
form of dollars. However, as the
dollar holdings of central banks swel-
led in the wake of persistent deficits
in the U.S. balance of payments,
many countries began to entertain
doubts about the continued converti-
bility of the dollar into gold. To for-
estall any attempt on the part of cen-
tral banks of other countries to con-
vert their dollars into gold, the U.S.
Government suspended in August
1971 the convertibility of the dollar
into gold. This gave added urgency
to the task of devising a new mone-
tary system which would provide for
an orderly growth of world liquidity
in accordance with the requirements
of an expanding world economy. The
fact that the U.S. dollar or the pound
sterling could not perform this role
was recognised when the Internatio-
nal Monetary Fund decided in 1968 to
create a new reserve asset in the form

of Special Drawing Rights as a supplement to other than existing reserve assets. However, the events of 1971 led to the conclusion that it was necessary to move forward speedily towards a system in which a neutral reserve asset like the special Drawing Rights would become the principle reserve asset of the system.

Although the need for international monetary reform has been recognised for many years, until very recently the major developed countries of the West tended to discuss these matters in an exclusive forum such as the Group of Ten. Since the stake of developing countries in a smooth functioning of the world monetary system is in no way less than that of developed countries, we repeatedly stated that it was entirely unacceptable to us that vital decisions about the future of the world monetary system should continue to be taken by a limited group of countries. It is largely as a result of strong protests by the developing countries that the International Monetary Fund set up in September, 1972 the Committee of 20 to advise the Board of Governors on international monetary reform. The members of this Committee are the Finance Ministers of various countries.

The first meeting of the Committee of 20 was held in September, 1972 at the time of the annual meeting of Board of Governors. At that meeting, the Committee set up a group of Deputies, consisting of senior monetary officials of various countries, to examine technical issues and make recommendations on reform to the Committee. The Deputies have held so far four meetings and they are due to meet again in May, 1973.

The second meeting of the Committee of 20 was held in Washington on March 26-27, 1973. The principal item of the agenda was to approve the work programme drawn up by the Deputies. At this meeting, the Committee considered a report submitted by Mr. Jeremy Morse, Chair-

man of Deputies, on the work of Deputies to date. The Deputies have completed a preliminary review of outstanding issues relating to the improvement of the adjustment process and of reserve assets and convertibility in a reformed monetary system. Mr. Morse's report, which is not a public document, revealed that the Deputies had made substantial progress in their work. However, it became obvious that further progress in the preparation of the outline of reform before the next annual meeting of the Board of Governors would greatly depend on the ability of the Committee of 20 to lay down certain broad guidelines about the direction of reform. Without such guidelines, the Deputies' work was likely to suffer from a lack of proper focus as well as perspective.

Accordingly, both in formal intervention in the debate as well as in the course of informal exchanges of views with several members of the Committee, the need for the Committee to lay down certain basic principles of the reformed system so as to enable the Deputies to accelerate the speed of their work was stressed. These views were shared by other members of the Committee coming from developing countries. Our task was not easy particularly since the Committee was meeting soon after the February-March, 1973 exchange crisis which led to a collapse of the per value system for the second time in a period of less than two years. A number of developed countries initially took the view that it was too early to see clearly the outline of the reformed system. However, after some debate, the Committee agreed on a set of basic principles which constitute a definite step forward. Certainly, these principles and guidelines will help to accelerate the work of Deputies. Clearly, as of now one cannot assert with absolute confidence that the outline of reform will definitely be ready before the annual

meeting of the Board of Governors. There are still differences of opinion on many vital details of the reformed system. However, the chances of the outline of reform being ready by September, 1973 appear brighter now than in the past one or two months.

Before the major conclusions of the meeting of the Committee of 20 are described, the House may like to know the set of objectives we had in mind for this meeting. First of all, we were very keen that the International Monetary Fund rather than the Group of 10 or the new Group of 14 should be the primary forum for discussion of international monetary issues. Secondly, like other developing countries we strongly feel that a stable though adjustable par value system provides a framework which is most conducive to the expansion of world trade. Developing countries do not have the institutional arrangements to cope with prolonged uncertainties in the exchange markets. Thirdly, we were eager that the Special Drawing Rights rather than gold or national currencies should become the principal reserve asset in the reformed monetary system. Fourthly, we are in favour of control of speculative capital movements so as to ensure that exchange rates are not always at the mercy of speculators. Fifth, during the last few years, we have argued consistently in favour of using new international liquidity to provide additional resources for economic development of developing countries. It is our view that while the volume of new international liquidity should be determined solely on the basis of monetary needs of the world economy, it is both feasible and desirable to use the liquidity so created to provide additional real resources to developing countries. This proposal known as the link proposal has gained widespread intellectual acceptance in recent years even though there is still resistance to it from governments of a number of developed countries.

The results of the deliberations of the Committee are reflected in the Communiqué issued at the end of the meeting. A copy of this communiqué is also laid on the Table of the House. Clearly we have still to resolve a large number of unsettled issues before an agreement can be reached on the outline of reform. Nevertheless, this meeting has helped to provide the needed impetus to the work of Deputies.

It is a matter of satisfaction to us that the Committee has affirmed that the exchange rate regime in the reformed system should continue to be based on stable but adjustable par values. However, there is a strong sentiment in favour of greater exchange rate flexibility than in the past and that even though the par value system is likely to be retained developing countries will have to learn to live with the consequences of more frequent changes in exchange rates in the future.

The Committee of 20 has also agreed that the role of reserve currencies should be reduced and the Special Drawing Rights should become the principal reserve assets of the reformed system. This is in line with our own thinking on this subject.

The Committee has also agreed that an intensive study should be made of effective means to deal with the problem of disequilibrating capital flows.

Finally, on the important subject of the link, we have not been able to persuade the Committee to endorse it in principle and to leave its mechanics to be worked out later on. Some developed countries have strong reservations in this matter. However, the Committee has affirmed the desirability on the occasion of reform to promote economic development and the flow of real resources from developed to developing coun-

tries. Although this cannot be constituted an endorsement of the link, the language of the Communique reflects some positive advance.

In our view, the link is a practical means of securing the objective endorsed by the Committee. It would be wrong to suggest that the link proposal will not face any serious hurdles. However, if developing countries remain united, there is a good chance that the link would constitute an important element of the reformed system.

Prior to the meeting of the Committee of 20, the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 24 developing countries was held on 24th March 1973. This group came into being last year to enable developing countries to exchange views and to work out a common position on matters relating to international monetary reform. On our suggestion, the Group of 24 has set up a working party to work out a common position on the link proposal acceptable to all developing countries for presenting it to the Committee of 20. We attach great importance to the work of the Group of 24 for it is only if developing countries are united that their voice is likely to be felt in the forums of the Committee of 20. On our part, we shall make every possible effort to sustain the unity of developing countries in our common quest for a new monetary system which will be more responsive to the needs of developing countries.

Communique

1. The Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues (the Committee of Twenty) held its second meeting in Washington on March 26 and 27, 1973, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ali Wardhana, Minister of Finance

for Indonesia. By the courtesy of the Organisation of American States the meeting was held in the Pan American Union Building. Mr. Pierre-Paul Schwitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, took part in the meeting which was also attended by Mr. Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the E.E.C., Mr. Rane Larre, General Manager of the B.I.S., Mr. Olivier Long, Director-General of the G.A.T.T., Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero, Secretary-General of the U.N.C.T.A.D., Sir Denis Rickett, Vice-President of the I.B.R.D., and Mr. Emile Van Lennep, Secretary-General of the O.E.C.D.

2. The Committee received a report in which the Chairman of their Deputies, Mr. Jerney Morse, summarised the Deputies' discussion to date on the adjustment process and exchange rate mechanism, reserve assets and convertibility, and capital flows.

3. The Members of the Committee reaffirmed the need for a world monetary order, based on cooperation and consultation within the framework of a strengthened International Monetary Fund, that will encourage growth of world trade and employment as well as economic development and will support the domestic efforts of monetary authorities throughout the world to counteract inflation.

4. The Members of the Committee exchanged views on the substance of international monetary reform in the light of recent development in exchange markets and of countries' policy reactions to these developments and instructed their Deputies to take account of these events and their implications in their continuing work. The Members of the Committee recognised that the various elements of reform are interlinked. Their discussion of a reformed system centred on the following points:

(a) There should be a better working of the adjustment process, in which adequate methods to assure timely and effective balance of payments adjustment by both surplus and deficit countries would be assisted by improved international consultation in the Fund including the use of objective indicators. It was noted that the Deputies are establishing a technical group on indicators. The importance of effective domestic policies for balance of payments adjustment was underlined. Members of the Committee recognised that exchange rates must be a matter for international concern and consultation and that in the reformed system the exchange rate regime should remain based on stable but adjustable par values. It was also recognised that floating rates could provide a useful technique in particular situations. There was also general agreement on the need for exchange market stability and on the importance of Fund surveillance of exchange rate policies.

(b) There should be better international management of global liquidity. The role of reserve currencies should be reduced and the S.D.R. should become the principal reserve asset of the reformed system. The Deputies were asked to study further the conditions for a resumption of general convertibility including questions relating to consolidation of excess reserve currency balances and to methods of settlement.

(c) An intensive study should be made of effective means to deal with the problem of disequilibrating capital flows by a variety of measures, including controls, to influence them and by arrangements to finance and offset them. It was noted that the Deputies are establishing a technical group on

disequilibrating capital flows, including those associated with Euro-currency markets.

(d) There should be a strong presumption against the use of trade controls for balance of payments purposes. Developing countries would, however, be exempt wherever possible from trade and capital controls imposed by other countries and their particular circumstances would be taken into account in assessing controls that they themselves felt it necessary to apply.

5. The Members of the Committee recognised the concerns of developing countries under current conditions and their interests in a reformed system. They affirmed the desirability on the occasion of the reform of promoting economic development and the flow of real resources from developed to developing countries.

6. The Committee approved their Deputies' program of future work. In directing the attention of the Deputies to these aspects of reform which have an important bearing on the current situation, they recognised that procedures are already established for coordinating the work of the Executive Directors of the Fund with that of the Deputies. They noted that the Deputies plan to expand their meeting schedule and to intensify their work between meetings, and they instructed the Deputies to proceed urgently with the preparation of a draft outline of the reform, in which the major issues would be presented to the Committee for decision.

7. The Committee will meet again at a time to be proposed by the Chairman in the light of the progress of the Deputies' work.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Will you allow me to put two or three questions?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Now, Shri Chattopadhyaya.

1303 hrs.

TEXTILES COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Textiles Committee Act, 1963".

The motion was adopted.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

RE. PAY COMMISSION REPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to place one or two very important issues. I invite your kind attention to the *Statemen* dated 6th April, 1973 stating that some of the Members of Pay Commission discovered distortions in the Report. I am surprised to read the banner headline appearing in this paper. It seems that there are serious questions raised in this. And it appears that Members did not know about these perhaps before signing the Report. Another very serious thing to which I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister is this. This is about the chapter on I.A.S. This was perhaps drafted by

the Member-Secretary Shri H. N. Ray and two I.A.S. Officers, Shri R. D. Thapar and Shri Naresh Chandra. One can very well imagine that this Pay Commission which is supposed to be an independent body should have allowed this Chapter to be drafted by the outsiders.

Our suspicion is that some of the Pay Commission members—with due apologies to them—were tinkering with the fate of the millions of Central Government employees and Armed Forces. I would request you to allow a discussion and ask the minister to appoint a commission immediately to find out if this is correct, action should be taken against the Member-Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 377, you can just invite attention, not make a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request the minister to make the necessary investigations. Now that the fate of 20 lakhs of Class III and Class IV employees has been sealed by the Pay Commission I want that bilateral talks and negotiations with the employees' associations should start.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि यह मामला उठाया गया है, इसलिए मैं भी एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब है—आपने समाचार देखा होगा—स्टेट्समैन में जो कुछ छपा है, उससे पे-कमीशन की प्रतिष्ठा को गहरा धक्का लगा है। पे-कमीशन के बारे में जो इस तरह की खबरें छपी हैं कि उसके मेम्बरों ने बिना रिपोर्ट को पढ़े उस पर दस्तखत किए हैं तो कर्मचारियों में उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या विश्वास पैदा

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, dated 6th April, 1973.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

होगा? क्या पे-कमीशन के मेम्बरों ने लिखी हुई बातों पर दस्तखत कर दिए हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री इसके बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लें। यह पे-कमीशन इस समय मजाक का विषय बन रहा है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्ड हार्बर) : यह तो क्रिमिनल ओफेन्स है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I am not going to question the competence of the drafting of the report by any IAS officer. That is not my concern. My concern is, a serious report has come to the press that in the report that has been submitted and released to the press, including the summary, members of the Commission are expressing their surprise that there had been introduction of some recommendations of which they are not aware. It is their fear that there has been a number of distortions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it very clear that under rule 377, you can just invite attention and not make a speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has been said that there is no page marking, there is no system of chaptering etc. It has been said that the members were not given enough time to read through all the pages before signing the report. The apprehension has been expressed by the members of the Commission that there is a possibility that the whole record may be tampered with by those IAS officers and that new recommendations by way of distortions are being included in favour of the IAS officers. It is for the Government to make a statement whether there has been any distortion, whether they have signed it without seeing the whole document and whether the newspaper report is correct or not. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMÓY BOSU: The report is very disturbing. It amounts to tampering with Government records, which is a criminal offence. We want Government to come out with a clear statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to raise it. What more can I do?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let the Minister either deny it or confirm it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, I saw some press report about this matter. But I cannot proceed on the basis of press reports.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Have you made any enquiries?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Where is the question of making enquiries? The report was presented to me by all the members of the Commission. I saw their signatures in the report, and that report I placed on the Table of the House. What more can I say about it? Now, possibly, there may be some sort of difference of opinion about the press summary that is published. There may be some distortions there. But the report which is signed by them is placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it that there is no page numbering?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Why create doubt when none exists? The summary which has been prepared was not signed by them. It is a fact. That is why I did not place the summary on the Table of the House. They had signed the main body of the report. Therefore, I placed the report on the Table of the House. In the press summary which has been given for publicity, maybe there are some distortions; I cannot say. If they have got any doubts

about it, that is a different matter. As far as the members are concerned, they can see the report as such.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it that there is no page-marking?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have nothing more to add.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, kindly allow a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: These volumes are quite big. That is the reason why they were laid on the Table of the House. After all of you have gone through it I will allow some time for it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज अखबार में जो खबर छपी है उससे पता चलता है कि पे-कमीशन के मेम्बरों ने इस बात की शिकायत की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सारी सारी खबर जो अखबारों में छपे उसको आप यहां पर लाएंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would like to make this point clear. When the members of the Commission came with that report I had a problem as to what I should submit to the House. The copies were merely cyclostyled and I did not have enough copies. So, I was thinking whether I can print the summary, which is a part of the report, and place it on the Table of the House. But the members themselves said that they have not signed the summary and, therefore, that should not be placed on the Table because that does not represent the views of the Commission. What they have signed is the body report. Therefore, even though there may be limited copies of the cyclostyled reports, I decided to place the report itself on the Table of the

House. Possibly, they had asked someone to prepare the summary. That is included in the report but it is not signed. What can I do about it? But when the report is before you, why do you go by the summary?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The summary is part of the report. If there is some distortion in the summary, who is to be held responsible? Are the members of the Commission not responsible?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What am I to do if after having given the summary....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not blaming the Finance Minister. But the summary here is part of the report.

MR. SPEAKER: There must be some end to this discussion. After all, the business of the House must go on.

एक तरफ आप यह करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं वक्त नहीं मिलता है। वक्त तो इन्हीं बातों में निकल जाता है।

13.14 hrs.

RE. KILLING OF SIX STUDENTS BY DAFLA TRIBES

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, under rule 377, I want to draw the attention of the House to a matter which is agitating the minds of all of us. Six students were killed and eight injured when they went on a picnic to a place known as Kiminu in NEFA by Dafla tribes. This has happened in the border of Assam and this has caused tremendous tension there. It also poses some very serious questions. Firstly, I want to know what has been the impact of the administration upon the Dafla tribes? During all these years has our administra-

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

tion been able to bring any change in their way of life? Thirdly, the most important question is where this procedure of keeping these people in isolation, following the doctrine of Verrier Elwyn is leading us to.

All these questions are coming up. This matter has very very serious consequences. That in 1973, six boys could be killed and eight could be injured, without any rhyme or reason by a tribe is indeed beyond comprehension. I would request you to admit our callattention....

MR. SPEAKER: Then why should I allow you now?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The Minister should make a statement on this, or a discussion on it should be allowed.

13.16 hrs.

RE. STRIKE BY WORKERS OF STENTON PIPE AND FOUNDRY FACTORY, UJJAIN

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान उज्जैन की स्टेन्टन पाइप एण्ड फाउण्ड्री फैक्टरी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर वेतन मण्डल की रिपोर्ट तीन साल से आई हुई है लेकिन उसको लागू नहीं किया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ कर्मचारियों में काफी उत्तेजना है। वहाँ पर पिछले 42 दिनों से लगातार हड़ताल चल रही है। नियमानुसार फैक्टरी का जो निर्धारित समय है उससे अधिक समय तक काम लिया जाता है। इसके साथ साथ मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं पाइप बिछाने की वह फेल हो रही हैं, उन पर काम चालू नहीं हो रहा है। इस फैक्टरी को दो साल से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ले रखा है इसलिए सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर ही आती है कि इन सारी चीजों को लागू किया जाये। हड़ताल के दौरान जो कर्मचारी निकाले गए हैं उनको पुनः काम पर रखा जाना चाहिए। मैं सरकार को क्वा-बन्ती देना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों लोग वहाँ पर

इससे प्रभावित हैं। उनकी जो वाजिब मांगें हैं उनको स्वीकार किया जाये क्योंकि उसकी पूरी जवाबदेही केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है।

13.17 hrs.

RE, NON-AVAILABILITY OF YARN

अध्यक्ष महोदय : झारखंडे राय जी, इसका जवाब तो दो तीन दफा हो चुका है।

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में और विशेषकर उत्तर भारत में सूत गायब हो गया है। (व्यवधान)

9 मार्च को भारत सरकार ने सूत पर नियन्त्रण किया और 12-13 मार्च को उसको मिलों ने लागू कर दिया। मिलों से सूत का निकालना बन्द हो गया। जो सूत तब तक मार्केट में आ चुका था उससे 10-12 दिन काम चला लेकिन 26-28 तारीख तक जब लोकल अधिकारियों ने सभी जगह जो लोकल स्टॉक था वह अपने हाथ में ले लिया तब नतीजा यह है कि उत्तर भारत में, दक्षिण भारत के नागपुर में, फैजाबाद में, मऊ में, बंगाल में और गुजरात भी सभी जगह सूत किसी भी दाम पर बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है। भारत सरकार ने नियन्त्रण किया तो ठीक किया लेकिन डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम न बनाने की वजह से हैंडलूम और पावरलूम को सूत बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): On a point of order. To this very matter I had invited your attention two days back, but you were pleased to decline your permission. May I know how is it that the same matter has been allowed to be raised today?

MR. SPEAKER: It is right, the hon. Member met me and I declined my permission..(Interruptions) I do not follow how it is a new method.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Government has taken over distribution of yarn, but yarn is not available. I went to Moradnagar.... (Interruptions) Yarn is not available.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसके बारे में आपको टाइम दे देता, आपने मोशन दिया है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कल भी कहा था कि यह पहले इस हाउस में आ चुका है। अब कामर्स की डिमांड आ रही है उस पर कह लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब आपने पहले इजाजत दी थी, काल अटेंशन एडमिट किया था तब मन्त्री महोदय ने एलान किया था कि सूत का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है। सरकार ने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन तो अपने हाथ में ले लिया लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो नहीं रहा है। क्या यह मामला कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स तक रुक रह सकता है? आज तो वह आ नहीं सकता है क्योंकि शिक्षा पर आपने एक घण्टा बढ़ा दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह इसमें कैसे आ सकता है? (व्यवधान)

श्री शारखंडे राय : अध्यक्ष जी मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि नतीजा यह है कि हमारे खुद अपने आजमगढ़ जिले में 40,000 हैडलूम्स में से 30,000 बन्द हो गये, और 4,000 पावरलूम में से 2,700 बन्द हो गये हैं। एक गुड्डी सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। अब तक तो लोगों को शिकायत यह थी कि सूत महंगा है, अब यह है कि एक गुड्डी भी सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार ने, अपना नियन्त्रण कर लिया ठीक है, लेकिन वितरण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : मन्त्री जी आश्वासन दें कि कैसे लोगों को सूत मिलेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतने लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं, मन्त्री महोदय कुछ तो कहें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको अनुमति नहीं दे रहा हूँ, आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने कोई अभी तक

पौलिसी नहीं बनायी है। टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के पास जाते हैं वह कहते हैं कि सूत बाटने की कोई योजना नहीं बनी है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: 25,000 power looms have already been closed in Gujarat of which 6000 are in the city of Ahmedabad itself.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लोग काम बन्द करके बैठे हुए हैं, उनका रोजगार नहीं चल रहा है, भूखे मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे चले यह हाउस, समझ में नहीं आता। मैं तो सोच रहा हूँ कि मैं ही यहां से भाग जाता हूँ, आप तो नहीं हटेंगे। मेरे बस के बाहर बात निकल गयी है। (व्यवधान) कछवाय जी, आप बैठ जाइये। अगर आप ऐसे ही हाउस को चलायेंगे तो इसका मतलब है कि कोई मुझ में ही गलत बात होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई और आये, कोई और बैठने वाला आ जायगा। यह जो आप के सामने एक तरीका है इसकी धीरे धीरे अगर आप अहमियत को कम करेंगे तो कोई और तरीका आयेगा। अगर पार्लियामेंट को आप इसी तरह का बनाना चाहते हैं तो इसके आगे क्या आयेगा, यह आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान) अरे भाई बैठो। आप समझते क्यों नहीं। माननीय कछवाय जी, आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह रेकार्ड में नहीं आयेगा। आप लोगों को जरूर सोचना पड़ेगा, मैं बिल्कुल सफाई देता हूँ। कहिये वाजपेयी जी, आप को क्या कहना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आप शान्त हो जाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह शिकायत है कि यह जो पार्लियामेंट का तरीका है इसको अगर तरीके से नहीं चलाया तो फिर और कोई तरीका आप को सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं भी चला जाऊँ और आप भी चले जायेंगे, लेकिन यह पार्लियामेंट रहेगी, इसको जरूर चलाना

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

चाहिये, और यह पार्लियामेंट रहनी चाहिये।
हमारे और आप जैसे आते जाते रहेंगे, लेकिन
Parliament must have the dignity of
its own.

13.23 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप की इजाजत से एक व्यक्ति-
गत स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा
मन्त्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों पर जब 4
अप्रैल को बहस हो रही थी तो श्री चन्द्र पन ने
मेरे नाम का हवाला देकर एक बात कही।
उन्होंने कहा, मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत कर
रहा हूँ :

"You may be knowing that the
leaders of the syndicate are taking
interest in this University. (Aligarh
Muslim University). Shri Piloo
Mody has been bestowed the life
membership of the Aligarh Muslim
University. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
visited the University and had dis-
cussion there."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी तक उस विश्व
विद्यालय में गया नहीं हूँ निकट भविष्य में
उस विश्वविद्यालय में मेरा जाने का कोई
इरादा नहीं है। श्री चन्द्रपन को सही जान-
कारी रखनी चाहिये। इस सदन में आकर इस
तरह की अनर्गल बातें कहना या तो मुझे बद-
नाम करने का तरीका है, या मेरी पार्टी को
बदनाम करने का तरीका है। किसी प्रेस में यह
छपा हुआ नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।
सी० पी० आई० के मेम्बर इस तरह की
अनर्गल बातें कह कर देश के वातावरण को
बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं।

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now
take up further discussion on the De-
mands for Grants relating to the
Ministry of Education and Social
Welfare and the Department of Cul-
ture.

Shri Mulki Raj Saini to continue
his speech.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि सरकार
ने शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये और शिक्षा को
गरीबों तक पहुंचाने के लिये कुछ दिशा बदलनी
है और उनकी यह योजना प्रशंसनीय है। देश
के अन्दर 1971 से राज्य सरकारों को
30,000 टीचर्स, 240 इंस्पेक्टर और 1000
वर्किंग टीचर्स दिये गये। इसी तरह से 1972
और 1973 में 90,000 टीचर्स 720 इंस्-
पेक्टर्स और 3,000 वर्किंग टीचर्स दिये गये हैं।
जिससे आभास होता है कि 6 से 11 साल तक
के बच्चों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा देने की योजना
पूरी हो जायगी। यह कार्य प्रशंसनीय है।

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

इसी तरीके से पढ़ लिखे अनएम्प्लायड
लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये 29 करोड़ रु०
बजट में रखा गया है। इसी तरीके से सरकार
ने तकनीकी, प्रौद्योगिकी और इंजीनियरिंग
शिक्षा के वास्ते अलग अलग संस्थान खोल
रखे हैं। सवाल यह होता है कि इन संस्थानों
में किस के बच्चे पढ़ सकते हैं? क्योंकि यह
बहुत खर्चीली शिक्षा है इसलिये इनमें किसी
गरीब का बच्चा, निम्नतम श्रेणी का बच्चा,
मध्यम श्रेणी का बच्चा, हरिजन, आदिवासी
और देहात के गरीब तबके के लोग नहीं जा
सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार
को यह शिक्षा गरीब के बच्चों तक पहुंचाने के
लिये सस्ती करनी चाहिये। आप कहेंगे कि
छात्रवस्तियां हैं। लेकिन वह इतनी कम हैं कि
इस मांग को पूरा नहीं करतीं। तो इस तरीके
से सरकार को इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

देश में जो शिक्षा चल रही है उसमें तीन, चार प्रकार के विद्यालय हैं। एक वह हैं जिन्हें हम स्वर्ण की शिक्षा कह सकते हैं, अगर कहीं स्वर्ण है तो। सैनिक स्कूल हैं, दून स्कूल है और भी अन्य पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जिनमें पांच, छ सौ २० एक लड़के पर खर्च होता है, इसलिये उनमें गरीब का बच्चा नहीं जा सकता। सरकार ने पिछले साल 25 सीट्स ऐसे स्कूलों में देने की बात कही थी। लेकिन यह तो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा वाली बात है। यह समस्या कैसे हल होगी? देश में समाजवाद लाने के लिए शिक्षा में समता लाना बहुत जरूरी है। शिक्षा के अन्दर भी एक प्रकार से मौनोपोली हो गई है। मौनोपोली हाउसिस की हम बातें करते हैं आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में। लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी मौनोपोली क्लास कायम हो गई है और इसी क्लास के बच्चे ही सबसे अधिक फायदा उठाते हैं और वे ही सही अर्थों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं। मैं नाम देकर बताता हूं। क्रिकेट के बच्चे जाते हैं इन बड़े-बड़े स्कूलों में, पूजीपतियों के, उद्योगपतियों के, उनके रिश्तेदारों के, बड़े-बड़े अफसरों के और अब एक नई क्लास भी बड़े-बड़े मिनिस्टर्स की कायम हो गई है, उनके बच्चे जाते हैं। उसके बाद कौन जाते हैं जो इन लोगों के साथ लग हुए हैं स्मगलर्स, ब्लैक मार्किटर्स, एडल्ट्रेशन करने वाले और रिश्वत पर जिन्दगी चलाने वाले उनके बच्चों के वास्ते शिक्षा की कोई समस्या नहीं है। जहां इनके बच्चे पढ़ते हैं वहां न अनुशासन बिगड़ता है, न वायोलेंस होती है, न हड़ताल होती है। शान्ति के साथ वहां सब काम होता है और यह क्लास बन रही है और यह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ती जा रही है। बाकी देश का क्या हाल है कुछ अच्छे विद्यालय कहे जा सकते हैं लेकिन मैं उन्हें उच्च मध्यम श्रेणी के लाभ के लिए कहूंगा कि वे हैं। इस वास्ते कहूंगा कि वहां पर ट्यूशन की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। जो ट्यूशन नहीं पढ़ा सकता उसका बच्चा पास नहीं हो सकता, उसे एप्रोच से, रिश्वत से प्रवेश दिलाना पड़ता है। यहां पर एम एस सी में लड़कों की पांच

हजार या दस हजार देना पड़ता है। इसी तरह से नैडोकल कालेज में प्रवेश पाने के लिए बीस बीस हजार रुपये एक लड़के को प्रवेश पाने के लिए देना पड़ता है। कहां है मैडीकल की शिक्षा, विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा गरीबों के बच्चों के वास्ते? शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार स्थापित होता जा रहा है, मौनोपोली हो गई है। इसको आपको तोड़ना होगा। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

निम्नतम और निम्न श्रेणी के लोगों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का जो प्रबन्ध है वह नरक की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध है, उसको नरक की शिक्षा कहा जा सकता है। पढ़ने के लिए उनके पास किताबें नहीं होती हैं, जहां वे पढ़ते हैं वहां मास्टर नहीं होते हैं, अगर मास्टर होता है और आता है तो कहीं हुक्का पीने चला जाता है, खाना खाने चला जाता है तो दो तीन घण्टे वहां लगा आता है। खेत में वह हल चलाता है और आराम के लिए स्कूल में आता है। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर कैसे आप समझते हैं कि अच्छे स्कूल पढ़ने वाले लड़कों के बराबर आ सकेगा, उनके स्तर पर पहुंच सकेगा और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में समता कायम हो सकेगी। इस प्रकार से तो जो आपका लक्ष्य है उसको प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकेगा।

विश्वविद्यालय और हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूल के ऊपर जो विद्यालय हैं उनके अन्दर दादा लोग पैदा हो गए हैं। गरीब का बच्चा उनमें पढ़ने के लिए या पढ़ने की नियत से आएगा तो उसको वे दरवाजे पार रोक लगे। उनको धमकाएंगे, वायोलेंस करेंगे और अगर वह पढ़ना भी चाहेगा तो पढ़ नहीं पाएगा, ऐसी स्थिति उसके वास्ते पैदा कर दी जाती है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह वातावरण पैदा कर दिया गया है। क्लब्स, प्रोग्राम, कोएजुकेशन, सिनेमा, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, आदि इस प्रकार का वातावरण तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। मां

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

बाप पहला गुरु होता है। कल कहा गया है कि मां एक लाख गुरुओं के बराबर एक गुरु होती है। उनको अपने बच्चों की देखभाल करने के लिए समय ही नहीं होती है। उनका जीवन बहुत ही व्यस्त रहता है रोजगार में। सिनेमाओं, होटलों, डांसगृहों, गायन-गृहों से उनको फुर्सत नहीं होती है। वहां से बालक स्कूल में आता है पढ़ने के लिए तो वहां दादा लोगों से उसका वास्ता पड़ता है। समाज में जाता है तो वहां भी इसी तरह की व्यवस्था है। इम वास्ते वायोलेन्स कहां से आता है, अनुशासन कौन लाता है इसके ऊपर सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और सरकार को अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करने के लिए विद्यालयों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा और वहीं से इसको शुरू करना होगा। जहां पर बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वहां पर शान्ति रहती है, वहां अच्छी योग्यता के मास्टर होते हैं, अच्छा वेतन उनको मिलता है। वे फैंसी स्कूल हैं। हमारे जो दूसरे स्कूल हैं वहां कौन मास्टर आते हैं? उस क्षेत्र को आज उपेक्षित क्षेत्र कहा जा सकता है। इसमें वे ही आते हैं जिसको कहीं और नौकरी नहीं मिलती। बहुत सी जगहों पर यह सुनने में भी आता है कि जो तनख्वाह उनको दी जाती है वह कम दी जाती है लेकिन दस्तखत उनके ज्यादा तनख्वाह पर कराए जाते हैं। ऐसे विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के दिल में बच्चों के वास्ते कोई स्थान नहीं होती है और न ही बच्चों के दिल में उनके प्रति कोई सम्मान की भावना होती है। जो तनख्वाह उनको मिलती है उससे उनका गुजर बसर भी नहीं हो पाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वे हड़ताल करते हैं, मांग पेश करते हैं, जेल जाते हैं। मैं शिक्षक रह चुका हूँ। मुझे दुख होता है यह जानकर कि आज भी पच्चीस साल के बाद भी शिक्षा जिसके लिए कहा जाता है कि प्रत्येक को यह मानव बना सकती है या मानव

में पशुता को निकल सकती है, अपने इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में नितान्त विफल रहें हैं। इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। बड़े बड़े प्लान आप बनाते हैं, यद्ध स्तर पर काम भी होता है लेकिन शिक्षा में जो पहली चीज थी और जिस पर सरकार की तवज्जह जानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं गई है। उसका बजट ऊंचा होना चाहिए था। ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया? इसका मुझे बड़ा खेद है।

मैं नरक की शिक्षा के बारे में कह रहा था। कल भी हमारे साथी ने कहा था कि सौ लड़के किसी पाठशाला में जाते हैं तो प्राइमरी शिक्षा पास करने तक उनकी संख्या घट जाती है और हायर सैकेंड्री जाते जाते सौ में से दस ही रह जाते हैं। नाम पढ़ाई में उनके भी आ जाते। लेकिन वास्तव में सच बहुत ही कम होता है।

जो विषमता शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विद्यमान है उसको मिटाने के लिए मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे और जो बीकार सेक्शन हैं, जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं उनके वास्ते शिक्षा निशुल्क बनाए, कम्पलसरी बनाए, अनिवार्य बनाए और सबको एक तरह की शिक्षा देने देने का प्रबन्ध करें। इस द्रष्टि से शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि कुछ खानदानों की ही उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की मौनोपोली न रहे और सबको समान शिक्षा मिले। इस तरह से आप कार्य करेंगे तो समाजवाद का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, वह प्राप्त हो सकता है नहीं तो यह स्वप्न रहेगा, स्लोगन रहेगा।

हिन्दी के प्रसार के बारे में भी थोड़ा कहना चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी की प्रोत्साहन देने की जिम्मेदारी, इसका प्रचार करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। जिस गति से जाड़ी चला रही है, जिस तरह से कंपन्यों को कंपन्यों में

काम करते हुए हम देखते हैं, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे कोई योजना इसकी है ही नहीं। यहां हाउस के अन्दर भी मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है और खेद भी होता है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य जो हिन्दी जानते हैं, हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों से आते हैं वे भी समझते हैं कि अगर वे हिन्दी बोलेंगे तो उनको हीन समझा जायगा। मैं कहूंगा कि कम से कम जो हिन्दी बोलना जानते हैं और हिन्दी समझते हैं उनको तो हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहिए।

समाज कल्याण के बारे में भी मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। समाज कल्याण का काम इस तरीके से चलाया जा रहा है कि कुछ लोगों को रोजगार मिले। ग्रान्ट जो विभिन्न संस्थाओं को दी जा रही है, सहायता जो उनको दी जा रही है, सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उसका दुरुपयोग न हो, उसका सदुपयोग हो। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पाठशालाओं में पौष्टिक आहार की जो व्यवस्था है वह शायद शिक्षकों के लिए है, पौष्टिक आहार बच्चों को नहीं मिल पाता है। भिक्षा वृत्ति बन्द करना हो, औरतों के अनैतिक व्यापार को रोकना हो, इस काम के वास्ते विभिन्न संस्थाओं को जो रुपया दिया जाता है उन पर चैकर आपको रखना चाहिये। उसकी देखभाल आपको करनी चाहिए और इस विभाग को देखना चाहिए कि जो रुपया अनुदानों आदि के रूप में दिया जाता है उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना : (महाराजगंज) : जब नये मंत्री महोदय ने चार्ज लिया था और जिस तरह के विचार उन्होंने व्यक्त किये थे उनको पढ़ कर मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई थी। मुझे आशा थी कि स्थिति में कुछ सुधार होगा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में। लेकिन इस बार जब मैंने शिक्षा की मद के बजट को देखा तो इसको

देख कर मैं आश्चर्य चकित रह गया। यह चौथी योजना का आखरी वर्ष है। बजाय इसके कि इसके लिए एलोकेशन बढ़ता यह और घट गया है। दस परसेंट कट लगा दिया गया है। 136.43 करोड़ रूपयों से घटा कर इसको 123.14 करोड़ रूपयों कर दिया गया है। इसको देख कर मैं हैरान रह गया। यह बहुत जबर्दस्त कटौती है। पांच हजार करोड़ रेवेन्यू रिसीट है और ढाई हजार करोड़ कैपिटल रिसीट है। 75,000 करोड़ में से केवल 123 करोड़ ही एजुकेशन के लिए रखा गया है जोकि 1.5 परसेंट हमारे टोटल एक्सपेंडीचर का है। यह बहुत ही लज्जा की बात है। हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। समाजवादी मुल्क क्या कर रहे हैं, इसको आप देखें। रूस की 1972 की रिपोर्ट में पढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने उसमें लिखा है कि 1975 में उनका बजट कुल मिला करके 360,000 मिलियन रूबल का होगा जिसमें से 90,000 मिलियन रूबल एजुकेशन पर खर्च होगा यानी कुल आमदनी का 25 परसेंट खर्च एजुकेशन पर होगा। वहां 25 परसेंट होता है और यहां केवल 1.5 परसेंट। यह समाजवाद लाने का ढंग नहीं है। डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर से तिगुना उनका सोशल वेलफेयर और एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता है। ब्रिटेन और अमरीका जैसे देशों का भी लगभग दस परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता है। लेकिन हमारा केवल 1.5 होता है। यह अफसोस की बात है।

कितनी कम इम्पार्टेंस हम एजुकेशन को देते हैं यह इसी से जाहिर हो जाता है कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के रैंक का मिनिस्टर इस विभाग में नहीं है। प्रो० नुरूलहसन बड़े योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, उनका कैरियर बहुत अच्छा रहा है, वह बड़े डेनेमिक व्यक्ति हैं, आइडियाज के आदमी हैं। क्या वजह है कि उनको कैबिनेट रैंक नहीं दिया जाता? अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो वे अपने विभाग के लिए ज्यादा पैसा प्रभावशाली ढंग से मांग सकते थे और अपनी योजना को चला सकते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

[प्रो० एस० संसैना]

मिनिस्टर आफ एजुकेशन का कैबिनेट रैंक होना चाहिए ।

यू० जी० सी० के बजट में 11.5 परसेंट का कट किया गया है, अर्थात् 36 करोड़ रुपये में से 5 करोड़ रुपये का कट किया गया है । इस तरह तो यू०जी०सी० के बजट में कुछ भी नहीं रहेगा । यू०जी०सी० का रुपया जिस तरह खर्च होता है, वह भी शर्म की बात है । हमारे 88 परसेंट विद्यार्थी 3600 कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं और केवल 12 परसेंट विद्यार्थी 70 यूनिवर्सिटीज में शिक्षा पाते हैं । लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री की 1970-71 की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज पर 23 करोड़ रुपया और कालेजों पर केवल 7 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता है । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । यह कोई न्याय नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि जितने विद्यार्थी जहां पढ़ें, वहां उनके हिसाब से खर्चा दिया जाये । फिलहाल 60 परसेंट रुपया कालेजों को दिया जाये और 40 परसेंट यूनिवर्सिटीज पर खर्च किया जाये ।

जहां तक स्पोर्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, हम ने देखा है कि आलिम्पिक्स में हम सब से बाटम पर रहते हैं । कालेजों में स्पोर्ट्स के खर्च को कट कर दिया गया है । अगर हम उसको दूसरे कन्टीज से कम्पेयर करें, तो वह बिल्कुल निल है । मैं चाहता हूं कि स्पोर्ट्स पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये, ताकि आलिम्पिक्स में हमारी परफॉर्मेंस इतनी खराब न हो ।

मैं देहात के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में देखता हूं कि लड़के जमीन पर फटे हुए टाट पर बैठे हुए हैं और एक मास्टर बैठा हुआ है, सब चिल्ला रहे हैं, कोई नहीं सुनता है कि क्या हो रहा है । इस हालत में वे बेचारे बच्चे किस तरह पढ़ेंगे ? इसी लिए अच्छी स्थिति के लोग अपने बच्चों को उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों में न भेजें और नर्सरीज और किंडरगार्टन्स में भेजते हैं ।

जब तक हमारे प्राइमरी स्कूल किंडरगार्टन नहीं बन जायेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा में हमारी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है । चूंकि शुरू में ही लड़कों की पढ़ाई अच्छी नहीं होती है, इसलिए उनका कैरेक्टर नहीं बनता है । इसी वजह से बाद में स्टुडेंट्स इनडिसिप्लिन देखने को मिलती है । हमें देश में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को प्रमुख स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए ।

इस में किंडरगार्टन्स और पायनियर कैम्पस में बच्चों को जिस तरह पढ़ाई होती है और जो सुविधये उनको मिलती हैं, जब मैं रखा गया, तो मैंने देख कर मुझे ईर्ष्या हुई कि काश, हमारे बच्चों को भी ऐसा मौका मिले । मिनिस्टर साहब सब से ज्यादा ध्यान इस तरफ दें ।

मुझे खुशी है कि अध्यापकों का वेतन बढ़ाया गया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह शर्त रखी जाये कि उन को बड़ा हुआ वेतन तब मिलेगा, जब कि वे अच्छे रिजल्ट्स दिखायेंगे और अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करेंगे ।

श्री बलीप सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं । इसके साथ-साथ मैं आदरणीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी और शिक्षा मंत्रालय का इस बात के लिए शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने दिल्ली स्कूल एजुकेशन बिल पास करा के दिल्ली के हजारों अध्यापकों की सेवा की है । इस हाउस ने और राज्य सभा ने उस बिल को बहुत जल्दी और मजबूती के साथ पास कर दिया, इस लिए मैं इस हाउस और राज्य सभा का भी आभारी हूं ।

हमारे देश के शहरों में बहुत पब्लिक स्कूल हैं । लेकिन हमारा देश गांवों में रहता है । यहां की ज्यादा जनता गांवों में रहती है, लेकिन गांवों में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है । शहरों में बेशक पब्लिक स्कूल हैं

और वहाँ जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, चाहे वे पूजीपतियों के बच्चे हों या बड़े अफसरों और ठेकेदारों के, उनको कन्वेन्स, स्कूलों में अच्छे खाने और ब्रेकफ़ास्ट वगैरह की सब सहायतें दे सकते हैं। लेकिन कम से कम सब स्कूलों का सिलेबस तो एक कर दिया जाये। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गरीब आदमी का बच्चा भी वही किताबें पढ़ेगा, जो पब्लिक स्कूल में अमीर आदमी का बच्चा पढ़ेगा।

अगर हम भारतवर्ष के पुराने इतिहास में जायें, तो हम देखते हैं कि कृष्ण और सुदामा ने एक ही जगह पर, एक ही गुरु से, एक ही किस्म की शिक्षा की किताबें पढ़ीं। यह अलग बात है कि बाद में कृष्ण द्वारिका के राजा बने और सुदामा गरीब ब्राह्मण रहे। परन्तु सुदामा जब कृष्ण से मिलने के लिए द्वारिका गये, तो कृष्ण ने क्लासफ़ेलो और सहपाठी के नाते सुदामा को बहुत आदर दिया। यदि हम सारे देश में एक ही किस्म की शिक्षा पद्धति कर दें, तो गरीबों के बच्चे भी वही सिलेबस पढ़ेंगे, जो कि अमीरों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं।

शायद कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि सिर्फ अमीरों के बच्चों के ही दिमाग होते हैं। दिल्ली से पच्चीस मील दूर दिल्ली-हरियाणा बार्डर पर अपने हल्के के एक गांव में मैं इलैक्शन के सिलसिले में गया। वहाँ मैं ने एक लड़के को कुर्ता पाजामा और साधारण खेस डाले देखा। वह जुलाहे का लड़का था। उसने मुझे बताया कि वह आई०ए०एस० के काम्पीटीशन में सिलेक्ट हो कर ट्रेनिंग के लिए जा रहा है। इससे जाहिर है कि गरीबों के बच्चों के भी दिमाग होते हैं। लेकिन उनकी पढ़ाई, शिक्षा पद्धति और सिलेबस में फ़र्क होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें और उस फ़र्क को ख़त्म करने की कोशिश करें।

पिछले दिनों मैं दिल्ली के एक कालेज में गया, जिस में को-एजुकेशन है, लड़के-लड़कियां

साथ-साथ पढ़ती हैं। उनके सालाना फंक्शन में उनके डिसिप्लिन की हालत को देख कर मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ। वहाँ प्राइज डिस्टिन्क्शन हो रहा था। जब कोई लड़की प्राइज लेने के लिए आती थी, तो लड़कों की तरफ़ से हूटिंग होती थी। मुझे बहुत शर्म आई और वहाँ बैठना भी मुश्किल हो गया। अगर हमारे विद्यार्थियों की डिसिप्लिन की यही हालत रही, तो पता नहीं, हमारे देश का क्या हथ्र होगा।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार होता है नेशन और समाज को बनाने का। क्या मंत्री महोदय कालेज में डिसिप्लिन की तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे? मैं जानता हूँ कि राजनैतिक पार्टियां यूनिवर्सिटीज के मामलों में दखल देती हैं और वहाँ स्ट्राइक वगैरह कराती हैं। कालेजों में पढ़ने वाली लड़कियां हमारी बेटियां और बहनें हैं, जिस तरह कि लड़के हमारे बेटे और भाई हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि कालेजों की बाउंडरी में इतना डिसिप्लिन हो कि कोई लड़का किसी लड़की के बारे में कोई नामुनासिब बात न कह सके। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे।

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं जाइये, आपको शहरों में कालेज मिलेंगे। दिल्ली में भी शहर में बहुत कालेज हैं। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का इलाका तीस पैंतीस मील का लम्बा चौड़ा क्षेत्र है, जिसकी आबादी नौ लाख के करीब है। मंत्री महोदय वहाँ एक कालेज खोलने के बारे में सोचें। अगर वह दिल्ली के देहात में एक कालेज प्रोवाइड करने की कोशिश करें, तो मैं आभारी हूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शहरों के अंदर नर्सरी स्कूल हैं। छोटे छोटे बच्चे तीन साल के, चार साल के नर्सरी में चले जाते हैं और काफी उनका वहाँ से सुधार होता है। बचपन से ही उनको अच्छा रोस्ता दिखाया जाता है।

[श्री बिलीप सिंह]

लेकिन देहातों के अंदर चाहे वह दिल्ली के देहात हों चाहे बिहार के और चाहे उड़ीसा के देहात हों, वहां पर कोई नर्सरी स्कूल छोटे छोटे बच्चों के लिए नहीं हैं। आप अन्दाज़ा लगाइए, गरीब आदमियों के बच्चे भी चाहते हैं कि वह अच्छी पढ़ाई पढ़ें। तो गांवों में भी नर्सरी स्कूल खोलने की आप कृपा करें तो हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा सुधार होगा।

एक बात मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के देहात के हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूलों में, मेरी नोटिस में यह आया है कि बच्चों को साइंस हिन्दी में पढ़ाई जाती है। लेकिन वह बच्चे जो आइ० आइ० टी० हौजखास में दाखिल होने के लिए प्रास्पेक्टस लेने जाते हैं तो वहां साफ साफ लिखा हुआ है कि हर एक टेस्ट अंग्रेजी में देना होगा। अगर यह बात ठीक है तो यह डिफरेंस आप न रखें। अगर शहरों में अंग्रेजी में साइंस पढ़ाई जाती है तो देहात के अंदर भी अंग्रेजी में साइंस पढ़ाई और नहीं तो शहरों में भी और देहातों में भी दोनों जगह हिन्दी में पढ़ाई ताकि वह अगर कहीं दाखिल होना चाहें तो उन्हें दाखिला तो मिल सके।

दिल्ली के अंदर 110 गांव हैं जिन की जमीन एक्वायर हो चुकी है। वहां पर सब लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। कोई रोजगार उनके लिए नहीं रहा चाहे वह लैंड ओनर्स रहे हों चाहे लैंडलेस रहे हों। शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से सोशल एजुकेशन की स्कीम के अंतर्गत वहां पर कुछ सेंटर्स खोले गये थे जिसके अन्दर महिलाओं और लड़कियों को सिलाई कढ़ाई का काम सिखाते थे। उससे थोड़ा सा रोजगार उनका बढ़ता था। अब शायद वह सेंटर बन्द करने जा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दिल्ली एजुकेशन डायरेक्टोरेट से बात कर के वह यह प्रयत्न करें कि उन गांवों के अंदर से जहां उनकी सारी जमीन ले ली

गई है, कम से कम ये सेंटर न हटाये जायें। इनको तो वहां आप चालू रखें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : (कासगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण का जो विषय चल रहा है इसकी जो मांगें हैं मैं इनका विरोध तो नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि यह विषय और विभाग कितना विस्तृत है और उसकी मांग कितनी कम हैं। यह वास्तव में खेदजनक है। समाज और शासन एक दूसरे का समवायी कारण है। समाज का निर्माण ना होता है, उसमें समाज और शासन ये एक दूसरे पर निर्भर करते हैं। यदि हमारा समाज अच्छा नहीं होगा तो शासन की अच्छी नहीं मिल सकता। यदि शासन अच्छा नहीं होगा तो समाज भी अच्छा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये इसके लिये बजट की मांग बहुत ज्यादा होनी चाहिये थी।

जैसा हमने अभी सुना है गत 25 सालों में शिक्षा का काफी विकास हुआ, काफी शिक्षालय खोले गये, स्कूलों की बढ़ा गई। लेकिन मैं सरकार से पूछता हूं कि क्या कभी उसने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि देश में विद्यालय कितने हैं और उनमें धन्धालय कितने हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि दो प्रकार की संस्थाय आज चल रही हैं, एक प्राइवेट और दूसरी सरकारी। प्राइवेट संस्थायों में क्या होता है क्या आपने अभी उसकी जांच करवाई है। मंत्री जी देख कि इनमें धन्धालय कितने चल रहे हैं, और वास्तविक विद्यालय कितने हैं?

दूसरी खेद की बात यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आपने काफी प्रगति की लेकिन क्वालिटी आफ एजुकेशन जो है उसमें आप बहुत पीछे रह गये हैं। 25 वर्ष के आंकड़ों को देखते हुये यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता

है कि हम उसमें बहुत पीछे रह गये हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि समाज की रचना शिक्षा से होती है और शिक्षा समाज कल्याण के चार स्तम्भों में से सबसे प्रथम स्तम्भ है। पहला शिक्षा, दूसरा समाज की समानता, तीसरा सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य और चौथा सामाजिक न्याय मिलना। यदि समाज कल्याण के अन्दर ये बात होंगी तो ये प्लान आपके बनते रहेंगे और ये केवल पेपर तक रहेंगे हमको इनसे वास्तव में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

शिक्षा के लिये कहा है कि :

तालीमगर नहीं है जमाने की हस्बोहाल
फिर क्या उम्मीद हो दौलती आराम
एहतराम

आराम तलास करना चाहते हो और उधर शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है। आज कल का पढ़ा लिखा जवान आपसे सर्टिफिकेट, डिप्लोमा और डिग्रियों का भूखा नहीं है उसको रोजगार मिलना चाहिये, वह काम की आकांक्षा लेकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है। शिक्षा का आपने विस्तार किया लेकिन हमारी बेकारी चरम सीमा तक पहुँच गयी है। इसपर आपने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज 38 करोड़ आदमी अशिक्षित हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम चाहे कि समाजवाद आये तो यह सूर्य के सामने दीपक के प्रकाश को ले जाने के समान है। क्या आपने कभी इसका भी सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि कौन कौन से वर्ग शिक्षा से अछूते रहे हैं? क्या आपने विकलांगों की ओर ध्यान दिया है कि कितने विकलांग देश में पड़े हैं? महिलाओं और विधवाओं की तरफ ध्यान दिया है? उनके लिये क्या योजना आपने बनाई है। अनाथालयों की तरफ क्या आप का ध्यान गया है जहाँ अनिवार्य शिक्षा होनी चाहिये?

मेरा निवेदन है कि देश के अन्दर शिक्षा के साथ साथ बेकारी की समस्या का भी हल

नहीं किया गया है तो समाज का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाज की रचना तभी हो सकती है कि जब हम ऊँच नीच की खाई तो पाट दें, जब हमारे अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना न हो, जब हम एक दूसरे को सम्मान करें। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि आम जनता की बात की अलग है पार्लियामेंट में कोई स्पीच होती है तो माननीय सदस्य साम्प्रदायिक भावना लेकर कभी आर० एस० एस० की बात कभी मुस्लिम लीग की बात करने लगते हैं। हम सब एक हैं। हमारा राष्ट्र एक है। समान रूप से हम लाभान्वित हों, यह दृष्टि हमारी होनी चाहिये।

स्वास्थ्य की योजना हमारे समाज कल्याण के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है। आज हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चों के लिये अच्छा आहार नहीं मिलता, दूध नहीं मिलता। हरिजनों और गरीबों के लिये रहने के मकान नहीं हैं। उनके लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिस देश के अन्दर पीने का पानी न मिलता हो, भोजन के लिये अन्न न मिलता हो उस देश के अन्दर समाज कल्याण कैसे होगा?

बात और करना चाहूंगा। आज जो आप यह देख रहे हैं कि हर जगह दर्शन होते हैं, हर जगह रेलवे की तोड़फोड़ की जाती है। दफ्तरों में आग लगाई जाती है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका एक ही कारण है कि आज बेरोजगारी है, शिक्षित नवयुवकों को काम नहीं मिलता। इसलिये इसको यदि आपने खत्म नहीं किया तो यह दीवार उठ नहीं सकती है।

हर हाथ हाथ को काम मिले,
हर खेत खेत को पानी हो ।
तो भारत गुलशन बन जाये,
भारत में नई जवानी हो ॥

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी, (मछली-शहर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। स्वतन्त्रता के 25 वर्षों के बाद जब मैं शिक्षा के मामले पर विचार करता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि शिक्षालयों का बहुत अच्छा विस्तार हुआ है। चाहे प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा हो चाहे कालेज की शिक्षा हो और चाहे विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा हो, इनका बहुत अच्छा विस्तार हुआ है। लेकिन शिक्षा का स्तर गिरा है। जिस तरह की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये उसमें हमारा कोई स्पष्ट लक्ष्य नहीं हो सका है। हम शिक्षा किसलिये देना चाहते हैं, हम कैसा नागरिक बनाना चाहते हैं इसमें कुछ अपने को स्पष्ट नहीं कर सके हैं। इसका परिणाम हुआ है कि एक तरफ तो स्कूलों और कालेजों से जो लड़के निकलते हैं वे नौकरी की तलाश में घूमते हैं और नौकरी न मिलने पर तरह तरह के अनैतिक कार्यों में लगते हैं, दूसरी तरफ वही विद्यार्थी जब विश्वविद्यालयों में पहुँचते हैं तो अनुशासनहीनता दिखाते हैं। आज शायद ही कोई ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय हो जहाँ पर तीन चार महीने तक वह विश्वविद्यालय उपद्रवों के कारण बन्द न रहा हो।

14 '00 hrs.

सारा पैसा जो इस पर खर्च हो रहा है—लगता है कि ब्रेकार जा रहा है। उस के साथ यह भी लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में जो छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं शायद उन के सामने उन का अन्धकारमय भविष्य ही है जो उन

को उपद्रव करने के लिये प्रेरित करता है और इसी लिये उस को एक अच्छा बनाया हुआ है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन किया जाय और उस में सुधार लाया जाय, अन्यथा हम उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमें प्राप्त करना चाहिये।

पहले धार्मिक शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था होती थी। आज जो स्कूल तथा कालिज प्राइवेट ढंग से चल रहे हैं, उन में धार्मिक शिक्षा दी जाती है। हमारा देश त्रिधर्म का देश है, यदि इन धर्मों की जो मुख्य, मुख्य बातें हैं उन्हें हर छात्र को पढ़ाया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो टकराहट धार्मिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में और दूसरी जगहों पर होती है, वह बहुत कुछ कम हो जायगी। अपरिपक्वता तथा धार्मिक बातों की ठीक जानकारी न होने की वजह से टकराहट पैदा होती है—इस के लिये सरकार को हर स्तर पर प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर धर्म की या मुख्य बातों को शिक्षा में स्थान दिया जाय, चरित्र निर्माण और नैतिकता की शिक्षा का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

आज शिक्षा की जो संस्थाएँ चल रही है—उन में कुछ निजी क्षेत्र में हैं और कुछ सरकारी क्षेत्र में चल रही हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ जिला परिषदें चलाती हैं, कुछ को प्रदेशीय सरकार चलती है और कुछ को केन्द्रीय सरकार चलाती है। इस मामले में स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये—यह शिक्षा किस के हाथ में होनी चाहिये और किस ढंग से चलाई जानी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां विश्वविद्यालयों में जो इतिहास पढ़ाया जा रहा है करीब करीब वह अंग्रेजों के जमाने का है। उन के इतिहास

का कुछ अपना दृष्टिकोण था जो उन के लिये हमारे देश में शासन चलाने की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त था। हमारे देश में नया इतिहास बहुत से लोगों ने लिखा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस का एकत्रीकरण कर के उस को नया रूप दिया जाय और विश्वविद्यालयों में वह नया इतिहास पढ़ाया जाय। हमारे देश का प्राचीन इतिहास आज बहुत से टोलों के नीचे बिखरा पड़ा है, संस्कृत साहित्य में भरा पड़ा है, उस की खोज होनी चाहिये। उस को निकाल कर हमारे देश का नया इतिहास बनाया जाय तो वास्तव में सच्चा इतिहास होगा तथा उस का अनुसन्धान होना चाहिये और उस को नये सिरे से लिखा जाना चाहिये।

संस्कृत शिक्षा को आज हमारे देश में उपेक्षा हो रही है। हमारे देश में संस्कृत राजभाषा रही है, परन्तु कुछ लोग उस को मृत भाषा समझते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अमर भाषा है। उस के अन्दर शब्दों के बनाने का कारखाना है, शब्द से शब्द बनाये जाते हैं, धातु से शब्द बनाये जाते हैं, किसी भी शब्द को बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन उस की पूरी उपेक्षा हो रही है, उस पर उतना ध्यान ना दिया जाता, जितना देना चाहिये। अगर हम संस्कृत की शिक्षा की ठीक से व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं, तो अपने देश की संस्कृत से वंचित रह जायेंगे हम अपनी साहित्यिक धरोहर से वंचित रह जायेंगे।

हमारे यहां पहले आश्रम पद्धति से पढ़ाई होती थी। बच्चों को शुरू से ही विद्यालयों में भेज दिया जाता था और 24 घंटे का पूरा समय वे आश्रम में ही व्यतीत करते थे। वहां उन की जीवन से सम्बन्धित हर विषय की शिक्षा दी जाती थी—मैं चाहता हूँ कि

उसी तरह की पद्धति फिर से चलाई जाय। आज दो-चार घंटे के लिये बच्चा स्कूल जाता है, बाकी के समय में गांव के वातावरण में रहता है। समाज के बुरे लोगों के सम्पर्क में रह कर जितना पढ़ता नहीं है, उस से अधिक उस में दोष आ जाते हैं। इस लिये इस पद्धति को बदलने भी विचार किया जाय।

हमारे देश में एक अमर-कोष की प्रणाली होती थी। भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऐसे शब्द जो एक ही अर्थ के वाचक होते थे, उन को कन्नित किया जाता था। हमारे यहां विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनेकों ऐसे शब्द भरे पड़े हैं, जिन को लेकर विभिन्न लिपियों में एक जगह संग्रहीत किया जाय तो आज जो भाषाओं में टकराहट होती है, विवाद होता है, वह बहुत कुछ हल किया जा सकता है। इस लिये हमें इन सम्बन्ध में एका नया अमर कोष बनाना चाहिये।

जहां तक बुनियादी शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है—महात्मा गांधी जी ने बुनियादी शिक्षा को प्रारम्भ किया था, उस का प्रचार भी हुआ, सरकार ने भी उस पर जोर दिया, लेकिन वह जिस ढंग से चलाई जा रही है, एक उपहास की वस्तु बन गई है। वास्तव में जिस चीज पर मूलतः जोर दिया गया था, वह तो गौण हो गई है और जो चीज गौण थी वह मुख्य बन गई है। यदि उस पद्धति को लागू करना है तो उस ढंग से लागू किया जाय जिस तरह से वर्धा शिक्षा योजना के अन्दर स्वीकार किया गया था।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भेद-भाव की पद्धति के बारे में बहुत से सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। भिन्न भिन्न लोगों के लिये भिन्न भिन्न तरह के विद्यालय इस समाजवादी व्यवस्था में, इस धर्म निपक्ष शासन में बने रहें—यह अच्छा नहीं कहा जा सकता

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें और इस में परिवर्तन लायें।

विश्वविद्यालयों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता बड़ी खेदजनक हो रही है। मंत्री जी ने बनारस विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जो रुख अपनाया है, मैं उस का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी उस पर दृढ़ रहें और उन के अपने जो विचार हैं, उन को कार्यान्वित करने में किसी तरह की हिचकिचाहट अनुभव न करें।

SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP (Outer Manipur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education. One has much to say on it, but one has very limited time. The problems of students, teachers and the problem of the primary and secondary schools have always been there with us. But now within the limited time at my disposal I would like to state a few points.

According to the Directives of the Constitution, free and compulsory universal education was to be provided by 1960 but now although 13 years have passed, this requirement has not been fulfilled so far. I am very sorry to state this. The hon. Minister Prof. Nurul Hasan said last year that this will be fulfilled. He said that free and compulsory universal education for the age group of 6 to 11 will be provided by 1975-76 and that of age group 11-14 will be provided by 1980-81. But I doubt whether, at the pace at which we are proceeding in the matter, we will be able to achieve that target at all.

There is one other aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. We talk so much about the mid-day meals scheme obtaining in the schools. What about the poor people living in the countryside? The children of those parents living in the remote areas and the

countryside are not aware of these facilities and these provisions. This should be looked into. I would like to know as to what the Government is doing in the matter. In regard to the fulfilment of educational requirements, the Government has been failing. I am sorry to state this. What is the reason? As many hon. Members have pointed out, this should have been dealt with as a national subject and this should have been decided at the national level. But this subject is divided into two parts, one looked after by the Centre and another by the States. Cannot the Centre come into the picture fully? At the same time, the State themselves cannot adequately tackle this problem. What has happened during the last 25 years is this. The allocations made for Education were very very meagre and this is one of the causes why there has been no improvement in the educational field. Here. I would like to mention one thing. This subject should be taken away from the Concurrent List and this subject should be handled by the Union for a certain time, and when the Central Government thinks that it is time, then it can be re-included in the Concurrent List. If this is done that way....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not in the Concurrent List.

SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP: Certainly. Something is in the Concurrent List.

This country is one of the largest democracies in the world. Unless education is improved, how do you expect the Government to function smoothly? We have taken various socialistic measures. Our people are illiterate mostly. They are not provided good leadership. Unless we improve the standards of literacy of the people, we will not have good leadership at various levels. I would like to say here that I am happy that the report for 1972-73 has contained so many changes, and at the same

time, there are many things on which the report is silent.

In this regard, I am happy to note that the Government will be bringing forward soon a Bill to establish a Central University with Headquarters at Shillong. This will help in the improvement of standards of education.

I would also like to make one request to the hon. Minister. Speaking from my point of view, being a Member from the State of Manipur, I would like to say that the establishment of a University there has been a long-felt need. Now, Manipur has become a State. It needs so many things for its development, like roads, railways etc. The establishment of a University is also very essential. I hope the hon. Minister will keep this in mind. I now sit down.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education.

I avail this opportunity to put some questions to our hon. Minister. What is our educational policy? Have we framed any educational policy till now? If we have got an educational policy, what are its aims and objectives? Is it merely to produce some job-seekers or to prepare the students to enter the life of reality with confidence? If the purpose is to prepare the students to enter life with confidence, then, how far we have succeeded in that approach?

Sir, as things stand today, we find that lakhs of boys are passing the matriculation examination, school-final examination etc. They are given some lessons—some book lessons. Some of them who are rich can enter the colleges. Those who cannot afford to enter into colleges, find themselves totally helpless before the society. A vast multitude of people, joining the unemployed community every year, is creating a volcanic situation in the country. Our educational system has helped that situation to grow. The pupils are not taught

so that they could be useful citizens of India. In the early fifties we heard about what is called basic training centres. We now find that nothing has been done in this regard. I do not know what has happened to our education. Why has this basic training scheme been shelved all over our country? I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the aim of our education policy? Is it to develop the mental faculty of the students so as to allow themselves to think for themselves or is it for merely producing the imitating people who are believers in lottery?

Sir, we have got to-day a peculiar system of examination in our country. That system of examination is not capable in determining the merit or calibre of a student. Chance element is preponderating in that system. A student of an ordinary calibre fares better or passes in the examination if he prepares the questions per chance on the previous night which are set in the examination. A very intelligent student, on the other hand, who did not, per chance, prepare himself on the question set for examination on the previous night fares badly. That means, they are dependent on mainly on the chances. That is no criterion for determining the merit or calibre of a student. This system of education was introduced by our imperialist rulers; they just wanted to produce some job-seekers to serve them. They do not want that they should go in for original thinking. Are we satisfied if we produce only job-seekers?

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what we have done to do away with the imperialistic system of education? Has this Government been able to produce disciplined citizens in this country? As you see to-day, in this country, discipline is perhaps the last word in every academic institution. Why During the last twenty-five years, why we could not introduce discipline among the students in the schools and colleges? Discipline is necessary. If we could do that, that

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

would have been the best strength of our country. I would request the Ministry to make a heart-searching in regard to this and to find out as to how we could produce disciplined boys in the schools and colleges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not only the Minister, but all of us have got to do that.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, we are seeing that the Government has been pursuing a policy of gradual encroachment in the day-to-day administration of academic institutions. I would request the Government to give up this gradual encroachment in the day-to-day affairs of the administration. Does this country belong to 800 and odd Members of Parliament or members of the administration of this country or the country belongs to 55 crores of people. You must trust the teaching community. Why should you not allow them to function in their own way? If you allow them to function in their own way, in my view, that would contribute to the growth of this country very much. I plead with the Government that they should allow them to function independently. That is the only policy that we can follow. My last question to the hon. Minister is: How far has our policy been successful in the matter of availability of the thinkers in the country?

Sir, you know that Vidyasagar came from a very low family; Nazurul Islam came from a very poor family. Is our policy framed this way, as to find out the genius of India and utilise it for Indian purposes, to make India stronger? As you know, thousands and thousands of brilliant boys, only because they were born in poor families, could not come up, and they could not contribute to the growth or development of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the Government's policy is to help this genius to be utilised for Indian purposes.

Lastly, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he knows that Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great reformist. He will perhaps agree with me when I say that Raja Ram Mohan Roy is the father of Indian renaissance. Has anything been done to Commemorate his memory in this country? The hon. Minister knows the feeling of Bengalis. The Government of West Bengal wants to commemorate his memory by having a memorial for Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Ram Mohan Roy's house is there, and it can be turned into a national memorial to Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and the State Government has been requesting the Centre, persistently requesting the Central Government, to acquire that building to commemorate the memory of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Even the hon. Minister, when he was in Calcutta, spoke about turning this into a national memorial. I want to know from the hon. Minister how it is that we are not having anything in this country to commemorate the memory of a great reformist and the father of Indian renaissance.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतने बड़े देश के लिये यह जो बजट है वह कम है। आज कल देश में दो प्रकार की शिक्षा हो रही है—एक शिक्षा हो रही अफसर बनाने की और दूसरी क्लर्क बनाने की। अफसर बनाने के लिये पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और क्लर्क बनाने के लिये म्युनिसिपैलिटी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के स्कूल हैं। मतलब यह कि अफसर वर्ग और शासित के लिये यह पढ़ाई हो रही है। कहते हैं कि देश में 25 वर्ष के बाद शिक्षा बढ़ी है। लेकिन हमारा कहना है कि शिक्षा जैसी बढ़नी चाहिये वो वैसी नहीं बढ़ी है। आज कल कारखानों

में, जहां देश के निर्माण का सामान पैदा होता है, शिक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था के कारण, हड़तालें चल रही हैं। सरस्वती के मन्दिरों में जहां देश के नागरिकों का निर्माण होता है वहां आगजनी हो रही है, जातीयता का आधार बना हुआ है, दल बन्दी हो रही है, तथा और परेशानियां हैं, लड़कों में असंतोष है। उन में न गुरु और न मां बाप के प्रति आदर की भावना है। अगर शिक्षा का यही आधार रहेगा तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

जैसा शास्त्रों में भी कहा गया है कि पहले हमारा शिक्षा का आधार था उत्तम खेती, मध्यम वान, निकृष्ट चाकरी भीख निदान। हम लोग नौकरी नहीं करना चाहते थे, यह शिक्षा के बराबर है, लेकिन आज उसी के लिये होड़ लगी हुई है। कारण यह है कि शिक्षा के अन्दर जो पढ़ाई होती है उस की वजह से लड़कों का स्वास्थ्य नहीं रह जाता है कि वह श्रम कर सकें। श्रम के प्रति उन में अरुचि हो जाती है, शारीरिक मेहनत की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है जिस से बाप, मां की सहायता कर सकें, गाय बैल को पाल सकें। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि कम से कम दो प्रतिशत कालेज और युनिवर्सिटी के जो लड़के हैं, उन के लिये समाज सेवा आवश्यक हो। इस से उन में श्रम की भावना पैदा होगी, वे श्रम करेंगे और श्रम की पूजा होगी जिससे देश का निर्माण होगा और हम प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ेंगे, उन का चरित्र भी बनेगा। जब तक श्रम की तरफ नहीं जायेंगे और आदमी को ईमानदार नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक देश के अन्दर जो आज परेशानी पैदा हो रही है वह दूर नहीं होगी।

इस के साथ पब्लिक स्कूल में और जो और स्कूल हैं जहां हड़तालें हो रही हैं, ऐसे पब्लिक स्कूलों को आप बन्द कर सकें तो बड़ा अच्छा

होगा। अगर न बन्द कर सकें तो फिलहाल जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर पढ़ाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रह गयी है, जैसा लोगों ने कहा कि स्कूलों की हालत क्या है, उन स्कूलों का सारा पैसा उपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भेजा जाय और इन स्कूलों को पब्लिक स्कूल के स्टैण्डर्ड पर लाया जाय, और उन पर पैसा खर्च किया जाये। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इन लोगों में हिंसा की भावना रहेगी, और जो समाजवाद की रचना हम करना चाहते हैं उस में हम बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं दे सकेंगे। इसलिये यह पैसा उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में आप खर्च करें।

प्रत्येक गांव में प्राइमरी स्कूल हो, और दो, तीन गांवों को मिला कर एक जूनियर हाई स्कूल हो, प्रत्येक गांव में लड़कियों का स्कूल हो और ब्लाक स्तर पर इंटरमीडियेट और हाई स्कूल हो तथा जिला स्तर पर कम से कम एक डिग्री और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कालेज होना चाहिये तथा 100 मील के एरिया में एक युनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिये। हमारा बलिया जिला, जो आजादी के लिये कुर्बानी देने में सबसे आगे रहा है, आज तक एक भी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। पटना में जो कि 100 मील की दूरी पर है एक विश्वविद्यालय है, इसी तरह गोरखपुर में विश्वविद्यालय है, बनारस में भी जो कि 100 मील के फासले पर है एक विश्वविद्यालय है, लेकिन बलिया, आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर के लिये कोई यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि बलिया में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनायें।

आप से दो स्कीमें लागू की हैं जो लेबर ओरियन्टेड हैं। आप ने हमारे सूबे को छोड़ दिया है। एक एक्सटेंसिव डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम है और दूसरी एजुकेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट है। तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट में यू० पी०

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

मैं आप ने सिर्फ सुल्तानपुर को लिया है, हमारा कहना है कि बलिया, आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर में भी इस योजना को लागू करना चाहिये । ऐक्सटेंसिव डिवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट में आप ने यू० पी० को छोड़ दिया है मेरा निवेदन है कि इस योजना को यू० पी० में भी लागू करना चाहिये ।

इसी तरह से हरिजनों की संख्या हमारे यहां काफी है लेकिन आज तक एक भी हरिजनों का होस्टल नहीं है ? मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम एक होस्टल हरिजनों का यहां पर होना चाहिये ।

हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में एक ही लड़कियों का डिग्री कालेज है, लेकिन यू० जी० सी० की तरफ से उस को कोई सहायता नहीं दी गयी । उसके लिये हम बराबर प्रयास करते रहे और इस काम में हमारा दो, तीन हजार रुपये भी खर्च हो गया लेकिन आज तक कुछ सहायता नहीं मिल सकी, यह बड़े दुख की बात है ।

हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये । मैं मानता हूं कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस का राजतन्त्रीकरण नहीं होना चाहिये । आचार्य विनोबा भावे जी ने कहा है कि बच्चों का दिमाग एक क्लीन स्लेट की तरह है उस में किसी जाति भावना को नहीं भरना चाहिये बल्कि उस का मस्तिष्क खुला रहना चाहिये ।

पब्लिक ओरियेन्टेड और पब्लिक पार्टि-सिपेशन से कालेज चल रहे हैं जो सारे खराब नहीं हैं । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे यहां एक यहां मनोहर ट्रस्ट कालेज है उस में टीचर्स को हर महीने समय पर तनखाह मिलती है, यहां पर अच्छी तरह से काम चल रहा है, कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं होती है । ऐसे अगर विद्यालय हैं तो उन को सरकार की तरफ से सहायता

मिलनी चाहिये । अध्यापकों के लिये कम से कम गारन्टी होनी चाहिये, उनकी सोशल रेपासिबिलिटी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये और उन को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये ताकि वह ईमानदारी से और मेहनत से काम कर सकें ।

कुछ साथियों ने भाषा के बारे में कहा है । इस सिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी भी भोजपुरी भाषा है जिस को चार करोड़ लोग बोलते हैं लेकिन उस के बारे में आज तक कुछ नहीं किया गया । जब कि इस भाषा के बोलने वाले डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी थे, माननीय जगजीवन राम जी हैं, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण हैं, लेकिन उस भाषा के बारे में कोई रिकर्स नहीं की गयी । यही नहीं ज्योतिष के जनक भृगु जी, जिन्होंने भृगु संहिता लिखी है, भोजपुरी भाषा बोलने वाले थे । इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि उस भाषा के विकास के लिये भी सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिये ।

इस साल हम स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयन्ती मना रहे हैं लेकिन हमारा बलिया जिला जो कि आजादी की लड़ाई में सदा अग्रणी रहा है, और 1857 की आजादी की लड़ाई का प्रथम सेनापति कुवर मंगल पांडे रहा है, उस के नाम पर आज तक कोई स्मारक नहीं बनाया गया । जिला स्तर पर कोई स्मारक नहीं है । मेरी मांग है कि इस ओर सरकार को कोई कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

आज हमारी शिक्षा धर्म की मर्यादा और भारत की प्राचीन सभ्यता पर आधारित होनी चाहिये और जो भारत की मान्यताय हैं, सत्य और अहिंसा की जब तक शिक्षा जो उनके अनुरूप नहीं लायेगी तब तक हमारी शिक्षा का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा । हमारी शिक्षा लेबर ओरियेन्टेड होनी चाहिये, जोब ओरियेन्टेड होनी चाहिये तभी भेदभाव मिटेगा और बच्चों में फैला दुश्मा असंतोष दूर होगा ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, first of all I should like to express my very deep sense of gratitude to the hon. members for the deep interest they have shown in the development of education, social welfare and culture. The number of hon. members who have participated in the debate is unusually large, so that the time allocated for discussion had to be increased by you with the approval of the House. The level of the debate, as you yourself have seen, has been extremely high and at the level mainly of policies. The suggestions which have been given by the members will be of immense value to us in the finalisation of the fifth plan. I am particularly grateful for the kind references that have been made to me and my colleagues in the ministry. All this has touched me deeply and I feel immensely grateful. I can assure the hon. members that we in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture will do everything that lies in our power to deserve the confidence which the House has reposed in us.

The points that have been made broadly cover three categories. The first is the category relating to broad policy questions. The second refers to some major events or issues which have to be dealt with by me in the House. The third covers a number of issues which are important or points on which some clarification and information is sought, but which nevertheless are limited in their scope. I would have liked to refer to all the three categories, but in view of the fact that the time at my disposal is limited, I will beg of the House to pardon me if I deal with the first two categories of general policy and specific points which need to be immediately referred to in this House. So far as the rest are concerned, I shall be writing to individual members giving them the information or comments of Government and I would crave your in-

dulgence to be excused. It is not as if I consider those points to be less important, but I have to look at the clock and the time-table of the House.

I will deal rather briefly with the basic problems of social welfare and culture and then take up education on which much more has been said in this House. First of all I would like to make a reference to the education and development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Even though the subject of the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, including post-matric scholarships, is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs, my ministry is deeply conscious of its responsibility of looking after the welfare of the weaker sections of our community, particularly educational opportunities for them and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We shall be making every effort to see that the educational opportunities available to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the other deprived social groups are fully taken into account. In this connection, I would like to make specific reference to admissions to the Indian Institutes of Technology. In spite of the fact that a 20 per cent reservation already exists, due to certain difficulties this quota was not being fulfilled. The Council of the IITs reviewed this question and expressed its great anguish at the fact that the full quota reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was not being fully utilised. Therefore, we are proposing to make certain changes in the rules, so that when the next admission takes place in July, this quota is fulfilled. This is just one of the examples because some hon. Members have referred to IITs.

My task in this respect has been considerably lightened by the intervention of my colleague, Professor D. P. Yadav. I will, therefore, not like to repeat the points to which he has already made a reference.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

A great deal of attention was paid to the fact that we have not yet issued a Children's Policy Resolution and appointed the National Children's Board. This is perfectly true. It is a charge to which I plead guilty. My only justification is that if this resolution is to be acted upon, it would require consultation and being fed into the Plan. Therefore, until suitable provisions are made in the Plan it would perhaps be rather unrealistic for the government to issue this resolution. But, at the same time, none of the major programmes for the welfare of the children have been held back. They are still going on and they are being increased in a massive way.

I would particularly refer to the nutrition programme for children and to the pre-school education of children between the ages of three and six. One of my friends referred to the fact that the children of the rich can go to kindergarten. But the programme of educating children from three to six and providing them with pre-school education is to be confined to the weaker sections of our population, particularly in the villages. We hope that the primary school will be the nucleus where this will be done. The nutrition programme has already been referred to by my colleague. An integrated programme is being worked out and, to some extent, the implementation of this has already started.

In regard to the question of culture, I can assure the hon. House that we are deeply conscious of our responsibility of preserving our ancient monuments and the ancient heritage of this country. I can assure the House that this work will not suffer for want of funds. In the Fifth Plan we propose to include a scheme under which both the Centre and the States will undertake thoroughly massive programmes for the conservation of monuments in their respective jurisdiction. It is also proposed to develop monuments with landscape gardening of appropriate type. Naturally, emphasis will also be

laid on chemical preservation of the monuments and of the paintings and murals in these monuments.

We are also launching now a scheme which the Survey had wanted for a long time but which, for some reason or other, could not be implemented, and that is the village to village archaeological survey. We are now attempting a new project, and that is involving the students in this work. We feel that MA students in history and archaeology can be given suitable training and can be involved in this work. If we are able to mobilise this student power, it should not be impossible for us to complete the village to village survey within the Fifth Plan period.

The hon. House will recall having passed the Antiquities and Art Treasures Bill of 1972, which has become an Act. We are taking urgent measures in order to frame the rules to set up the proper staff for registration of antiquities, and more than that, to train the CBI and the Customs officers, so that they are able to prevent smuggling or unauthorised trade in antiquities. The State Governments have been giving us full co-operation in setting up the implementation machinery.

Naturally, the efforts in the field of archaeology have to be strengthened by major repositories of cultural heritage such as museums, libraries and archival holdings and centres. We want to strengthen the Central museums. We also want to give assistance to well established libraries, particularly of manuscripts. In this connection, I would, specially, like to make a reference to the offer which the Central Government have made to the Government of Tamil Nadu in order to assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in looking after that most magnificent collection of manuscripts at Tanjore. I hope, it would be possible for the Government of Tamil Nadu to take advantage of the offer of the Central Government.

We are equally conscious of the fact that museums, howsoever important they may be in the national sector and in the State Capitals, nevertheless have a role, as have the libraries, the role, to play in developing the consciousness of the masses of our people. We are, therefore, making plans to take the museums of culture as well as of science and libraries as far as the Block headquarters during this Plan. Now, I cannot make a definite commitment to the hon. House because the plan has not yet been finalised. But this is the proposal on which we are working and depending on the resources that are available to us, we will attempt to do our best.

I would like to make a very brief reference to the akademies. I would not like the charges made against the akademies to go uncontradicted. Akademies have done, within the limited resources available to them, extremely valuable work. But I do share the feeling expressed in this House that they must improve their working in order to cope with their responsibilities which are now being felt more and more by the nation. It is also necessary that State akademies should be established where they do not exist and be strengthened where they do exist. We are hoping that in the Fifth Plan the situation will be rectified and that the chief recommendations of the Khosla Committee to strengthen the State akademies would be accepted and funds would be made available.

Sir, the development of Indian culture is a matter of the highest importance for us. Our culture has its own distinctive features. It has grown out of many streams which have given it its unity in diversity, which has given to the world that pattern of cultural synthesis which is almost unique, which has a tradition of tolerance and large-heartedness, which is so characteristic of the Indian people, which at times gives the impression of syncretism and eclecticism, but

which, nevertheless, has a higher dialectical logic to weld it into a basic unity while retaining its diversity which we all wish to preserve because it lends so much colour to it. This has to be preserved, this has to be developed. We cannot afford an attitude towards culture which is only past-oriented. We must see that our culture rooted in the past blossoms out to solve the needs of the masses of our people for the future. We cannot afford the luxury of having two cultures—one a science culture and the other a culture of non-science. The two have to be welded in accordance with the particular genius of the Indian people with the new technique which has been evolved by the Indian people to absorb new ideas and to keep the windows open as Gandhiji said, but not to be swept away by the winds which come through these windows. Therefore, a cultural policy has to be evolved. It cannot be dictated to by a group of us. It has to be evolved by a general consensus and I hope that the contributions made in this hon. House will lead to the emergence of such a cultural policy.

A reference was made to the international cultural agreements. It is true that we have 26 formal cultural agreements but the executive cultural exchange programmes are not confined only to these 26 countries. During the last year we have made special efforts to arrive at executive programmes with countries in Asia. We have evolved such programmes with Bangla Desh, Mongolia, Afghanistan and the Arab Republic of Egypt. We hope we will be able to extend this programme.

I now come to a point which has been repeatedly raised, that is to say, the reduction in the Budget. What the hon. Members have said has really raised my morale. I was a little upset that what we wanted and what we considered to be the minimum was not being given to us. But one has to bear in mind certain constraints which the Planning Ministry and the Finance Ministry have to bear. It is

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

not that they were happy at cutting down the allocations for education or that they are not conscious of the importance of education....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): But, why do you think of education all the time wherever there is a cut?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Many sectors have been cut but this point has been....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This is not the first time. For the last 25 years, education has been the victim whenever there is a cut.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: But the hon. Member will bear with me. I have started with a 'but' and I think the 'but' might answer some of the questions. While the formal allocation has been cut, there have been assurances given to us that by way of advance action for the Fifth Plan, additional allocations would be made available. Then we hope to get a fairly large grant for the payment of primary teachers from the provision of Rs. 100 crores made in this year's Budget for creating five lakhs of jobs for the educated unemployed. Moreover, if we are short of funds and if we find that any on-going programme is likely to suffer, then I will come before the House for a supplementary grant and I am sure the House will give my request as sympathetic consideration as it has given at the moment and sympathise with me in the cut....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We will happily do that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I believe that this financial stringency will be temporary and be limited to the current year only.

I think it would not be out of place for me to mention here that comparatively larger funds have been allocated for education in the proposed Fifth

Five-Year Plan. In the First Plan, Education received Rs. 153 crores or 7 per cent of the total outlay. In the Second Plan it received Rs. 273 crores or 5.8 per cent of the total outlay. In the Third Plan this allocation rose to Rs. 584 crores or 6.9 per cent. In the Fourth Plan the allocation was Rs. 824 crores or only 5.2 per cent of the total. Now, in the Fifth Plan, the total allocation proposed for Education is Rs. 2200 crores or 6.4 per cent. The proposed allocation in the Fifth Plan exceeds the total allocation in the first four Plans put together. This shows that the Government is deeply conscious of the role of education.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) :
प्वार्ट आफ आर्डर सर । मान्यवर, शिक्षा
नीति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता
है, गांव गांव में स्कूल खोलने की आवश्यकता

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Kindly sit down. Nothing will go on record.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे * *

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to refer to one specific point because I think, I should make a public statement in Parliament as early as possible. This is with regard to the selection grades of trained graduate teachers in Delhi. I deeply regret to inform the House that there has been an unfortunate error in the list of trained graduate teachers in Delhi who were promoted to the Selection Grade. It is an unfortunate fact that some of the teachers whose names were there in the list have either resigned or died or had gone abroad, etc. The error has to be regretted and the Delhi Administration have called for the explanation of the persons responsible

for it. Such names have since been deleted from the list and the resultant vacancies have been offered to eligible teachers next on the list.

Sir, several hon. Members have referred to the position of teachers including the need to improve their social and economic status and to give them security of tenure whether they are working in private institutions or elsewhere. Being a teacher myself, I would naturally accept all these points. But more than that, the House has accepted the National Policy on Education, which has emphasised the crucial role of the teacher. It is the Sovereign Parliament as such, which has accepted this policy.

Sir, my acceptance of this policy is not as important as the entire House—which has only a few teachers amongst its Members—accepting this policy. I hope that as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, to which a reference was made a little while ago, in the House, there would be a further improvement in the conditions of service of the teachers in the Union Territories and in the Central Schools. I also hope that the broad principles which are laid down by us, would be acceptable to the State Government also. In fact, the Chairman of the Finance Commission, has already announced that these needs of the State Governments will be given due consideration by the Commission while finalising its proposals.

So far as University and College teachers are concerned, as I already stated before in the House, the Committee appointed by the UGC on the governance of Universities and Colleges which had to finalise its report on the service conditions of University and College teachers, has now been able to complete its work. I expect to receive this report with the comments of the UGC fairly soon.

The question of the remuneration of the teachers is a very complex problem. The first effort is to give the

community of teachers its appropriate status. The second is to move in the direction of a general austerity in the remuneration of all public servants, in order that economy may have an adequate chance to grow. I hope it will be possible to find a proper equilibrium between these two very important aspects of policy.

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Dhanda-pani, referred to the significant achievements of the Government of Tamil Nadu, in the field of education. I have no hesitation in stating that I agree with him and I consider the educational policies of the Government of Tamil Nadu to be forward-looking policies, and I have received every cooperation from the Minister of Education of the Government of Tamil Nadu. But, Sir, the point that he raised about Tamil Nadu not getting enough teachers is contradicted by his own assertion, which I think is correct, that it is a very advanced State. If regional imbalances are to be removed, then, we have not to provide an equal distribution of resources but an equitable distribution of resources. Those who have been lagging behind, who have not been able to attain the level of development and whose resources are not adequate, must be given comparatively higher priority, compared to those who have already made adequate progress.

Sir, reference was made to the right of the linguistic minorities and of the development of Urdu. The Constitution is very clear. Every child has the right to receive his primary education through his mother tongue. This is a constitutional guarantee and the Government of India stands fully by this Constitutional provision and has been impressing upon the State Governments the urgent need to implement this Constitutional provision.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) :
उनके पास पैसा नहीं है, वह इम्प्लीमेंट क्या
करेंगे ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : ऐसी बात नहीं है, पैसा है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : यू० पी० में पैसा नहीं ई, इस नाते सारा काम रुका हुआ है ।

Prof. S. Nurul Hasan: यू० पी० में दे दिया है, अभी बतला रहा हूं । अरे भैया, हमदुं तो यू० पी० के हैं, अबहुं बतौवे ।

15.00 hrs.

It is also our policy that facilities for teaching of Urdu would be provided at the secondary level in schools wherever there is a reasonable number of Urdu-speaking students studying in the schools. Now, you will observe that there is a shift of emphasis. Formerly, in all good faith, the Central Government and the Chief Ministers had decided that wherever there is a demand, this would be done. Now we saw that in actual practice using the word 'demand', a lot of hanky-panky was done by many local officials and local institutions. Therefore, we have now taken a view that we can ascertain wherever there is a reasonable number of Urdu-speaking students.

It is on this basis that the Central Government ordered that the teaching of Urdu should be provided in 27 Central schools and the number of students who ultimately took up during the current academic session study of Urdu was 1,876, which has shown that the policy pursued by the Central Government has been justified by actual facts of the case.

The Tarraqi-a-Urdu Board has been concentrating on the production of academic literature, scientific books, children's literature and reference encyclopaedia. In the field of university education, the Board have selected 542 titles for original writing or translation. It has also been engaged in preparing English-Urdu and Urdu-Urdu dictionaries and encyclopaedias. In the field of secondary education, the

Board have undertaken translation of 49 books published by NCERT, for middle and secondary classes. 20 of these have already been translated and approximately 12 of them are expected to be published by May, 1973.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Has any direction been issued to State Governments? Our complaint is that the State Governments do not accept them. We have passed resolutions. People have died on hunger strike. There is the case of Jai Bahadur Singh one of our friends who died before the UP Council. What are the instructions to the States? Urdu is an Indian language. It is not imported from a foreign country.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was first mentioning the Central Government and then State Governments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: As for the Central Government, it is all right.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If he is satisfied, I will not refer to the Central Government, including the problem of training teachers which we have attended to, including the assistance to non-official organisations dealing with Urdu.

So far as the UP Government are concerned, the following steps have been taken by the State Government. I have official information from the State Government of UP. At least one Urdu teacher is to be appointed before the beginning of the next academic session in every primary school in the municipal area. It is expected that about 3,000 Urdu teachers will be appointed shortly. Such Urdu Maktabas as have been reorganised by the Education Directorate, UP, but were not included so far in the list of institutions sanctioned grant-in-aid to be immediately put on the grant-in-aid list. Facts and figures are to be collected immediately regarding such Urdu Maktabas etc. as have not been reorganised so far.

Then the Government of UP have established an Urdu Academy. The main functions of the Academy are preservation and development of the Urdu language and its literature, publishing original works of literary and academic merit in Urdu, arranging translation of Urdu literary and scientific works, preparation and publication of reference works in Urdu, provision of facilities including financial assistance for advanced study to Urdu scholars for specified periods, to give monthly financial assistance to old and needy authors of Urdu. These steps have already been taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

My hon. friend Shri Banera referred to history writing. I am very much worried that there has been a gross distortion of history and a presentation of history in a manner which, if it is not questioned and challenged, would strike at the very root of India's unity. I am particularly worried as a professional student of history, because it is based on a distortion of facts and not on a scientific attitude towards history. It was, therefore, essential that history writing on scientific and objective lines should be encouraged so that our people can really understand our heritage and the historical processes which have led to the vigour and vitality of India's culture and development. It was for this reason that the Indian Council of Historical Research has been set up. No person has been appointed anywhere because of the political party to which he belongs; the only criterion has been whether he has the competence as a scholar and an approach of objectivity in dealing with history. It was with this purpose that the NCERT has brought out already three school text-books in history. I have had the privilege, before I came to occupy this office, of serving on the advisory board of the history school text-book project, and I hope that all the six volumes, three dealing with middle schools and three dealing with higher secondary, will soon be available to the public. They are already in use

in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and some of the State Governments have accepted them.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip): What is the language?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: They have been published in English and Hindi, and the State Governments have been invited to translate them in their own regional languages and publish them.

Reference has also been made for taking up education as a concurrent subject and one of my hon. friends thought that it should be put in the Central list. I beg to submit that Government are not in favour of getting the whole discussion and debate on education involved in constitutional wrangles of States versus Centre or Centre versus States. It is a common task and there is a general understanding, both among the State Education Ministers and the Union Education Ministry, that we have to work together for achieving our common objectives, and it is for this reason that in the Central Board of Education which consists of all the State Education Ministers irrespective of party lines, a common strategy could be evolved. I hope that most of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board would be acceptable to the Planning Commission in the sense that funds could be made available, and if funds are made available, I have no doubt that our policies jointly agreed upon and voluntarily agreed upon between the State Education Ministers and the Union Ministry of Education would be implemented.

Many Members have talked about the transformation of the educational system. Many Members were kind enough to refer to the fact that the Prime Minister, in several of her speeches, and I myself whenever I have had the occasion to do so, have averred that we must bring about a radical transformation of the educa-

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]
tional system so that it can serve the needs of our society.

Therefore, Sir, in the plans that we have formulated jointly in the Central Advisory Board if the hon. Members would agree to examine the essential features of it, they would find that definite break with the existing system would be taking place. But, I would like the hon. Members to remember one thing that if you add the number of teachers, the number of students and those who are involved in the process of education, the total would reach something like 10 crores, roughly twenty per cent of the entire population. Taking the plan and non-plan expenditure of the States and the Centre together, we are spending an amount of Rs. 1100 crores a year on education which is next only to defence expenditure. A major transformation of the educational system will, therefore, not only require the efforts of the Government of India but also the efforts of the State Governments, of the voluntary agencies, of the teachers of the students and of their parents. I am not saying that I am not accepting the responsibility. But, I am pleading for a little patience because, this is a gigantic task and so, you have to judge us whether the direction is correct; you should judge us whether we are moving with adequate speed. But, please do not expect that a miracle can be performed overnight. If we have started moving in the right direction with appropriate speed, then, I think, there would be a great deal of cause for satisfaction.

While talking of the Plan, I have already said that the allocation in the present plan is more than the total allocation in the Fourth Plan. It has also a unique feature. Firstly, it gives an overriding priority to primary education which gets an allocation of about Rs. 1100 crores or 50 per cent of the total allocation. This is a right priority in my opinion. Primary education is being put or being sought to be put in the minimum needs programme so that the amount allocated

for it is not cut down. On vocationalisation of the study, a considerable outlay has been proposed and the concerned ministries are making a coordinated effort to diversify the Secondary Education, particularly, at the high school level.

Then, for the first time, it lays down a policy with regard to higher education to regulate and to conform to increasing employment opportunities for the educated and learned persons. And this, I should like to underscore, is not in any way, to curtail the free access to higher education which the persons from the deprived sections of the community, especially, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, have at present. In fact, it is proposed to regulate the overall enrolment in higher education and at the same time, to increase the opportunities for the higher education now available to the weaker sections of the community.

In this connection, I would like to deal with the point which my hon. friend, Shri Ishaque has made. I am sorry he is not here at the moment. That was about the goal of education. The goal of education is basically to train the minds and the hands and to bring about a coordination and to develop the faculties of the intellect and of personality and of character in a manner which would help meet any challenge with which the young man is likely to be faced in future.

Having said that, I would submit, people have to live and it is no use closing our eyes to the fact that we can keep on producing graduates, especially with general education and not look at the employment opportunities open to them. This plan puts emphasis on quality improvement at all stages. In particular, special efforts will be made to improve selected institutions at all stages.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah): We are told it will be related to employment. Now there are lakhs and lakhs of educated people without any jobs. So, if higher

education is related to employment. it means you want to curtail higher education until job opportunities are created. That is implied.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is not implied. The main point I was emphasising was that higher secondary education will come in for massive vocationalisation, so that many people will be in a position to go in for a vocation and if at a later time they wish to revert to higher education, they can always do so. Sir, I am sorry I cannot go into all those details now. Informal education, the concept of open university, correspondence courses all these will have to be taken up. These are some of the most important features of the new fifth plan and the details have been made available to hon. members.

I would like to refer briefly to the point raised about the existence of public schools. The Government of India's policy has been enunciated in the National Policy Resolution on education. Firstly the common school system has to be strengthened. We cannot straightway strengthen and build up the requisite facilities in all our primary schools. Therefore, the proposal at the moment is to upgrade 10 per cent of the primary and higher secondary schools during the current plan period and also to establish model schools. The plan about model schools has not been finalised, but I would like to remove the misapprehension of Shrimati Goswami and Shri Chandrapan that these schools will cater to the upper classes. At the primary level these will be in the blocks and no fees will be charged. In fact, 25 per cent of the seats will be reserved for the poorest sections who will be paid full maintenance grants. At the district level, the fees charged would be the same as exist at the moment in Kendriya Vidyalayas, which are, as everybody knows, still open to the common people. There will be no intention to cater to the upper classes through these schools.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: What about hostel charges? It will be residential.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Yes, but the residential expenditure will be kept to the minimum. It will be run on the basis of "No loss; no profit". There is no intention of following the public school system.

Then I would like to correct an impression. Most of the so called public schools are now switching over to the syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education and they are not going in for anything else.

I have to briefly emphasize the question of work experience and vocationalisation, to which I have already made a reference. I would also draw the attention of the hon. House to the rural talent search scheme under which rural children, two per block, will be provided with scholarships.

Then, reference has been made to text-books. The NCERT has already screened about 2,000 text-books and advised the State Governments where it thought that certain changes were needed. Then, the NCERT is also undertaking the responsibility of preparation of text books which will be free from all these defects. We wish to strengthen this programme, particularly in the next Plan period.

About examination reform I have spoken several times in this hon. House. I have gone so far as to say that anyone may have faith in the existing system of education, but I have no desire to hold forth in defence of the existing examination system. I still stand by that view. We are doing our very best to persuade the State Governments. We have sent them the reports and we request them to deal with those reports.

Coming to the Central Universities, I am as concerned as many of my hon. friends about the growth of communal

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activities in the campus of BHU and elsewhere. I agree with the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, that the whole question has to be examined in depth. The Government will certainly apply its mind in order to find out what is the best way to meet this situation. But I would like to make one point clear. Government feels very unhappy at the consistent campaigns to denigrate the Vice-Chancellor of BHU. Government has been giving, and proposes to continue to give, all support to the Vice-Chancellor and to the legally constituted authorities of the University to take all the necessary steps to ensure the academic functioning and discipline in the University.

Similarly, the Government has given, and will continue to give, full support to the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University in whatever decisions he takes to maintain discipline on the campus and ensure normal academic life in the University. The Vice-Chancellor's statement about the closure of the University has already appeared in the press. Since the time at my disposal is short, I do not want to take the time of the House by reading that statement. I am, therefore, with your permission, placing a copy of it on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4736/73.*]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it correct that there are some suggestions by progressive professors and other intellectuals that some amendments should be moved?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member would bear with me for a few minutes, I will deal with it.

The statement which has been given to me by the Vice-Chancellor contains full reasons why he has taken this particular decision. Therefore, instead of reading that statement which should take at least five minutes, I shall place it on the Table of the House. It has been published in the newspapers and hon. members might have seen it.

I have already stated that the Government has given and will continue to give full support to the Vice-Chancellor in whatever decision he takes to maintain discipline and to maintain the academic life in the University.

I now want to deal with the point which has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, about the character of the University. The Aligarh Muslim University, as the Supreme Court has held, was never a minority institution in terms of article 30, sub-clause (1) of the Constitution. Government, therefore, have no intention of changing the character of the University and accepting the contention that it be declared a minority institution in terms of article 30(1) of the Constitution. Government, as I had stated at the time we introduced the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, has no intention of changing the historical character of the University. The historical character of the University is defined in the Preamble, it is defined in section 4(1) of the Act, it is defined in section 5(2) of the Act, none of which has been changed. As a result of historical developments, the University Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council consist of a majority of Muslim members. Government have no intention of altering this situation artificially. But, Sir, the House will recall, in regard to the constitution of the various university bodies, while I was dealing with the Bill in this House, I had said:

"The bulk of the provisions are in the Statute and if, at any time, the Executive Council of the University were to feel that in the academic interest or in the interest of the University, any particular statute needs to be amended, they have only to propose the amendment and if the Government also agrees, then the Statute can be amended. Therefore, if you pass this Bill in the present form, it does not mean that no changes, even when considered necessary for the academic

development of the institution, can be brought about. This flexibility is the result of present day academic thinking not only here but in many other parts of the world."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the larger interest of the minorities, will you accept the amendments given by those Muslims, the minority community people, who do not believe in communal approach?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member would bear with me for a few seconds....

श्री इस्हाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) :
अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन ...

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : साहब, सब बात आप ही कह दीजियेगा कि मुनियेगा भी। दो मिनट रह गये हैं मुझे कह लेने दीजिये। उसके बाद फ्लोर आप को हाजिर है आप कहते रहियेगा।

श्री इस्हाक सम्भली : जैसा आपने बताया कि हिस्टारिकल कैरेक्टर रखने के लिये जिन चीजों को आप खूद समझते हैं जरूरी हैं, जैसे नौमीनेशन का मिलसिला खत्म करना, कांस्टीट्यूशन में डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन लाना तथा इसकी सर्वेरी के लिये कि वहां पर मुस्लिम्स की मैजोरिटी रहेगी, क्या कोई इस तरह का अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं ?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): It is a minority institution.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As I was saying, although I do not still accept the view that the University has been deprived of its autonomy or that its constitution is undemocratic because the Joint Committee of the two Houses had without any substantial dissent accepted the provisions of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act wherein the provision of the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and its

procedure, the powers of the Vice-Chancellor, the method of appointment of the Dean, the method of appointment of the Heads of Departments, the 21 nominations to the Court as against 20 in Aligarh, the manner of appointment of the Executive Council and the Academic Council are more or less at par and if at all there is any difference in Aligarh, it is for a greater representation to the younger teachers and to the existing students and in many respects some more democratic powers have been given. Although this is so, I, at the same time, state that in view of the fact that the Staff Association of the University has suggested certain amendments and that the academic community wants certain amendments, we will deal with it with an open mind and we would be prepared to accept any changes that the Academic and Executive Council propose.... (Interruptions) I am confining myself to the academic community. I am not prepared to treat the Aligarh Muslim University please forgive me for a little bit of sentimental reference; I have spent the best years of my life in the service of that University. I do not want it to become a football in a political playfield. I want it to be treated as a University and the interests of the University and the opinions of the University will carry greater weight with me and with my Government than the weight of any group of politicians who may be wishing to exploit the feelings of the University.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I would like to have a clarification from the Minister.

The Vice-Chancellor is reported to have said that the academic life at the university had come to a standstill and there was no option but to close the institution for a short time. In the statement released by the Union Education Ministry, Prof Aleem (the Vice-Chancellor) has said I am reading from the *Indian Express* of today:

"Prof Aleem said a series of incidents had occurred which had made

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]
it impossible for various teachers responsible for looking after the academic or corporate life to function normally."

This was what Prof. Aleem has said.

But, on the other hand, the facts are that there is complete normalcy, no tension and nothing of that sort, but the report here in the press....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: But the press report is:

"It was a day of dramatic developments on the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University, which was closed for an indefinite period this morning.

Teachers and students who had no inkling of the impending closure till late last night, woke up this morning only to be told that the University had been closed.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sait, why do you assume that what others say is a complete lie?.... (Interruptions) Order, please. I will permit two or three questions only.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Aligarh Muslim University is going to be closed indefinitely.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question is, I think, noted by the Minister. I will give him a chance to reply to your question.... (Interruptions) One or two only.... (Interruptions) I do not understand this. If everybody gets up I will not permit anybody.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I would like to know if the Government has accepted my proposal to see that 100 per cent of the children of the school going age get enrolled in the primary schools, by the end of 1974-75.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाये ? यदि हां, तो यह कब तक हो सकेगा ?

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को वह फुटबाल नहीं बनने देंगे मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को कब तक वह फुटबाल बनायेंगे अगर उनका ओपन माइंड है जैसा उन्होंने कहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में आप निकट भविष्य में क्या करने वाले हैं, क्या वहां भी कोई तबदीली आप करेंगे या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not understand this. We have extended the time. We have extended the time of the debate on these Demands twice. Instead of one day, you have taken three days. Now, we have crossed over into the time of the Private Members' Business. Still, not only you, but there are so many others standing. I can allow one or two Members only.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, the people who have participated need not have put questions once again. May I know from the Minister whether in view of the fact that the South is not well-served by a Central University, the Government propose to start a University at Hyderabad so as to help in removing some of the difficulties which are being faced with regard to the Mulki rules, educational facilities and so on, and if so, what does the Government propose to do in the matter?

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): I want to know something about the proposal of the autonomous colleges.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would say that there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Govern-

ment to establish a Central University at Hyderabad. So far as the southern region is concerned a proposal given by the Government of Pondicherry to establish a Central University has been supported by the University Grants Commission and is now under the consideration of the Government. We have to look at the resources position.

All the suggestions given by hon. Members will certainly be borne in mind as I said initially, in preparing the Fifth Plan.

So far as Banaras Hindu University is concerned, I hope the hon. Member will mark my words carefully, that the suggestions given by my hon. friend Mr. Chandrappan will receive the most earnest consideration because I am equally worried about the situation which had developed and which is developing in the university. Lastly, I would like to deal with the question, raised by Mr. Sulaiman Sait as to what were the series of incidents. I would only request him to make his own enquiries. They are very well-known. The number of incidents which have taken place would not have given credit to any institution. Why is he forcing me to make those statements here?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the Cut Motions that had been moved to the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 25, 26 and 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I Will now put the Cut Motions that had been moved to the Demands in respect of the Department of Culture.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 92 and 93 relating to the Department of Culture."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]*

DEMAND NO. 25 —DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 26—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,98,94,000 on Revenue Account

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and not exceeding Rs. 88,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 27—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,09,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 92—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

:"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,59,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND NO 93—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Private Members' Business. It is assumed that Private Members' Business starts from now and two hours and thirty minutes time is allowed from now onwards.

Shri Arjun Sethi.

15.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 62 and 65)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri. Rana Bahadur Singh....Absent.

15.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)
by Shri Arjun Sethi—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Arjun Sethi, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

On the last occasion, Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: (Uluberia): The other day I spoke about the Bill. I oppose the Bill because I do not want that the authority of the State should be taken away and education made a concurrent

subject. I do feel that the Centre must give sufficient money, so that education may develop. But, I also feel that the States must have the right or the authority to develop education. The subject of education should not be taken away from the States. The problem is that most of the resources of our country, are concentrated at Centre and the States have not been able to find adequate money.

My alternative suggestion is that States must be given full right to develop education and the Centre must give all the required money for the development of education. We must know that in our country, there are so many languages and every language must be developed and the State must take the responsibility to develop that language. If you bring everything under the control of the Centre, then, the development of languages in the States will be checked and this will not fulfil the sentiments of the people and also the interests of the people. From this angle, I oppose this suggestion that education should be made a concurrent subject. But, I support that the Centre must take full responsibility so that primary education can be developed in every State on its own responsibility. This is the suggestion that I would like to make.

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly oppose this Bill. The reasons are, though it looks very well that everything should be done by the Centre primary education and secondary education is a very big task. I think the Central Government has not got the requisite personnel to implement the programme of primary and secondary education in every nook and corner of the country.

Moreover, the State Governments would be very reluctant to part with

the function of implementing primary and secondary education in their respective States. Therefore, a very keen tussle between the Central and State Governments is likely to occur on this issue.

Moreover, education in different parts of the country is conditioned by the local circumstances prevalent and the State Governments, rather municipalities and zila parishads etc are the best institutions to understand and appreciate the needs and aspirations of the people living there. The Centre would not be a very competent authority to look into this aspect of the matter. Hence my submission is that the Central Government, which is responsible for implementing so many programmes for the eradication of poverty, squalor and ignorance throughout the country in the broad perspective should not be further saddled with the responsibility of looking after primary and secondary education.

There is another aspect of the matter. Already we know the Central Government employees are clamouring for more pay and allowances. The moment the Central Government take upon themselves the burden of implementing the programme of primary and secondary education all the teachers engaged in primary schools and secondary schools shall *ifso facto* become employees of the Central Government and they would be demanding a pay which would be much more than what is their present pay under State Governments. I think the Central Government are not in a position to take up the work of primary and secondary education on financial grounds also as it would require huge funds.

It is very easy to talk in an attractive way that everything should be done by the Centre, but the Centre's resources competence and efficiency are very limited. We have just now concluded the debate on the December for Grants of the Education Ministry.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

Members have voiced their concern that all is not well even in the sphere of education conducted by the Central Government. If the Central Government have not been functioning very well in the limited sphere of education, could we expect that they would do better when an additional burden is cast on the Central Government? My submission is that this is not possible. Therefore, I oppose the Bill and say that the State Governments under the present set up are best fitted to carry on implementation of primary and secondary education.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक द्वारा शिक्षा को भी केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है इस आधार पर कि राज्य सरकारों के पास उसके लिये उचित फंड्स नहीं हैं। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा रही है वह ठीक नहीं है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जिस प्रकार से विद्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं उनकी व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है। इस आधार पर इस विषय को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में लेने का सुझाव रखा गया है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के आने हाथ में लेने का सम्बन्ध है कई बातें ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिनके बारे में राज्य सरकारों से असन्तोष हो सकता है, राज्य सरकारों के क्रियाकलापों से असन्तोष हो सकता है। लेकिन यदि एक के बाद एक हम इस विषय पर विचार करें और यदि शिक्षा का काम भी राज्य सरकारों से हटा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, कृषि का काम भी राज्य सरकारों से, हटा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले उद्योग का काम भी केन्द्रीय सरकार करे तो फिर राज्य सरकारों के पास करने को कौन सा विषय रह जायेगा? इस आधार पर इस बिल का कोई औचित्य प्रतीत नहीं होता और ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है। इस लिये मैं इसका समर्थन भी नहीं करता हूं।

लेकिन जहां तक शिक्षा के स्तर का सम्बन्ध है यह बात सही है कि राज्यों दीजाने वाली शिक्षा जिस का दायित्व हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर भी है, उसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षा नीति में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। यह बातें तो हम बहुत सुनते रहे हैं। राज्य में भी और केन्द्र में भी लगातार 25 वर्षों से अपवाद स्वरूप कुछ राज्यों को छोड़ कर जैसे तमिलनाडु या और एक दो राज्यों को छोड़ कर जहां पर कि कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, उसके अलावा अन्य सभी स्थानों में केन्द्र में भी और राज्यों में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है। फिर केवल इस नारे के मात्र से कि हम शिक्षा में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं और शिक्षा नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, केवल यह नारा लगाते रहने से तो कुछ होता नहीं है। यदि यह नारा केवल एक भ्रमात्मक नारा है, लोगों को गुमराह करने वाला नारा है। यदि आप करना चाहते तो आपके हाथ में करने की शक्ति है। राज्य सरकारों में भी शक्ति है और केन्द्रीय सरकार में भी शक्ति है, आपको करना चाहिये था। लेकिन आप करते नहीं हैं।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है आज स्थिति कुछ इस प्रकार पैदा हो गई है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्वालिटी की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं, क्वालिटी की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। अधिक से अधिक शिक्षित हों यह ठीक है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ शिक्षा का स्तर भी बहुत अच्छा हो, शिक्षा में प्रगति के साथ-साथ उसका स्तर भी ऊंचा हो, इस बात की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है और इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत कुछ ध्यान दे सकती है। जैसा कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बजट की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुये बताया कि हम इस बारे में बहुत कुछ सुधार कर रहे हैं। ब्लाक लेवल पर भी कुछ माडेल स्कूल हम बना रहे हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर भी होंगे और सेंट्रल स्कूल भी खुल रहे हैं। इसलिये काफी

कुछ सुधार की बात हो सकती है। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज के जरिये हम कुछ आदर्श स्वरूप भी प्रस्तुत करते जा रहे हैं, राज्यों की भी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी अपनी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, और केन्द्र के अपने सेंट्रल स्कूल हैं जहाँ पर एक विशेष पद्धति शिक्षा की चल रही है या जहाँ शिक्षा व्यवस्था उत्तम है जिसकी तरफ लोग आकर्षित होते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि सेंट्रल स्कूलों में हमारे बच्चे जायें। इस प्रकार की भावना के आधार पर हमें यह लगता है कि राज्यों का जो काम है शिक्षा के बारे में वह ठीक नहीं है और उसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है, सुधार होना चाहिये। मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुये हमें इसके ऊपर विचार करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है इस विधेयक का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। जैसा कि मैं पूर्व में ही निवेदन कर चुका हूँ। लेकिन यह बात अवश्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी अपना दायित्व है कि वह शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारे, शिक्षा नीति में जिस प्रकार के भी परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं उस के लिये जो भी गाइड लाइन्स दी जा सकती है वह केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों को दे और शिक्षा के अन्दर व्यापक परिवर्तन करे। क्योंकि आज यह एक भावना पैदा हो गई है कि हम शिक्षा के द्वारा केवल बेकारों की सख्या को बढ़ा रहे हैं। शिक्षा हमारे लिये एक बेकारी का कारण सिद्ध हुई है। हम चर्चा जरूर कर सकते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति जाब-ओरिएण्टेड होनी चाहिये लेकिन वह हो नहीं रहा है। इसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देशक स्वरूप दे सकती है जैसे और विषयों में देती है, कोई योजना दे सकती है जिसके अनुसार अधिक से अधिक नवयवक जो पढ़ लिख कर तैयार होते हैं वह काम पावें। अन्यथा आपने जसा देखा है आज स्थिति यह पदा हो गई है कि डिग्री उन्होंने ली, बाहर आ कर डिग्री फाड़ी और वह कहते हैं कि डिग्री हमको नहीं चाहिये, हमें काम चाहिये (व्यवधान)

यह जो असन्तोष और शिक्षा के प्रति जो भावना पैदा हो रही है यह भावना पैदा न हो, हमारे विद्यार्थी बराबर उसकी तरफ आकर्षित हों, उनको शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद ठीक ठीक काम मिले, इस प्रकार का आधार हमारी शिक्षा का हो। ऐसा न हो कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करके वह निकले तो उन्हें दर-दर की ठीकरे खानी पड़े या उन्हें इस कारण आत्महत्या करने के लिये विवश होना पड़े या फिर वह असमाजिक कृत्य करने के लिये उद्यत हों जो कि उनको नहीं करने चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार में कहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी जो अपना दायित्व है उसका निर्वाह करते हुये शिक्षा पद्धति में इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन वह निश्चित रूप में और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र लावें जिससे नवयवकों में बढ़ना हुआ असन्तोष दूर हो और जो काम चासने वासू हैं उनको काम मिल सके। हमारी शिक्षा का आधार काम मिलने का आधार होना चाहिये। ऐसा आधार होना चाहिये जिसमें उनका पूरा विश्वास हो, उनके मस्तिष्क का विकास हो, शारीरिक विकास हो और वह काम पा सके। हम प्रकार जो शिक्षा के हमारे आँ और उताग हो सकते है उन सबके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने दायित्व को महसूस करे। किन्तु राज्य सरकारों के हाथ से यह काम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, I can understand the feelings of the young M.P. Shri Arjun Sethi for bringing forward this Bill before the House.

Now, Sir, we see in our country that there are over thirty-eight crores of uneducated people. When we achieved our Independence at that time, the population of our country was only 30 crores while the percentage of the educated people was only 16 per cent. This means about five crores of people were educated.

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

while 25 crores of them were uneducated. To-day we are having about 35 per cent of literacy. It means that we are having only 20 to 22 crores of educated people while the remaining are uneducated persons. This has naturally prompted the mover of this Bill to bring forward the same before the House.

The question now is: whether this should be in the Concurrent List of Subjects or it should be within the purview of the States or it should be within the purview of the Centre. Whether it is within the purview of the States or the Centre it is all the same. National cake is same whether you cut from this side or that, it does not make a difference. Whether it is with the Centre or at the States, it is all the same. We have got only limited resource. With these, how can we solve this problem? The problem is for our administrators to administer. Our population goes on increasing at the rate of 400 per cent while the population increase in advanced countries is 100 per cent. Whereas President Nixon gives education to one boy, our P.M. has to give education to four persons. This we are not realising and nobody has talked about it. Unless and until there is some sort of birth control, it is impossible to wipe away the illiteracy from our country. Once Shri Ashoka Mehta stated on the floor of the House that we always remain in the same place where we were. And that is the fate of this country.

मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की ।

Whatever amount we may spend, we cannot have the cent per cent universal literacy in this country.. The present rate of increase in education is only one per cent a year. With this, how can we wipe out the illiteracy from this country? It will take another sixty years. We have here got 18 crores of uneducated adults this country. They will remain so for more number of years. That is

why I say that this is a great problem. For that any amount would not do any good. The only solution for this problem is that each educated person should teach one uneducated adult in his life—each one, teach one my hon. friend, Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, has correctly put this. Unless and until that method is adopted, any amount of money that is spent will go to waste. Moreover, in our country, students remain on strike for six months; teachers remain on strike for six months. The Opposition Members may talk about Haryana teachers while someone else may speak about some other teachers. If these people go on strike and when they come back from the strike, the absence should not be treated as leave, or else the tendency to go on strike will remain with the teachers. Even when teachers remain in the school they hardly work 3 or 4 periods a day whereas Kisans and others work for 15 hours a day.

16.00 hrs.

It is the poor man's money which is being paid to these teachers.

The educated people have done more harm to the poor people than anybody else. The educated are educated at the cost of the uneducated people. They are paid from the treasury. They take bribes. For every single work they are paid three times. They have private tutions. So a kind of hatred is being generated in this country against educated people. They have become parasites and trouble-makers in society. The educated go on waiting till they get some remunerative job. That is why we are pressing that education should be job-oriented and everybody has to do some physical work. Pandit Nehru used to say that there are veterinary doctors who never touchd an animal in their life. That is the fate of the country. Young ministers are incharge of education and I urge upon them to see that some practical training is given from 1st standard to

university level. Everybody should be made to work in fields and factories compulsorily. Then alone they will become good citizens of the country. Otherwise, we will have no scope. The only remedy is that every MP, legislator or officer should educate one uneducated adult. Nowadays everybody has become very selfish. I am sure, Sir, in your younger days you must have educated several uneducated adults. Every political party should have this as its aim that they should teach some people at least instead of instigating them to do violence. Unless and until we follow this constructive method, there will be no future. India does not belong to the Congress party only. It belongs to all the parties and all the people. Some people are living in this country, but their souls are in some other countries. During the election time the political parties make use of the uneducated people in any manner they like. If they are educated, they will use their own intelligence and know for whom to vote.

That is why it is in the best interests of all political parties to try to educate all the uneducated adults in the first stage and then leave the education of small children to the State Governments.

Then, family planning must be strictly enforced. If anybody produces more than two children, the third child should be refused any facility or social benefit. If a man produces more children, it is not responsibility of Shri Yadav to educate them.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : (उज्जैन) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, अभी हाल में संतदीय कांग्रेस दल ने मुस्लिम कानून में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में अमनी राय जाहिर की है। वे तो तीन-तीन पत्नियाँ रख सकते हैं, यदि एक से तीन हों तो तीन से नौ बच्चे होंगे।

The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

तीन से नौ हों तो भा कोई परवाह नहीं है, लेकिन एक से बारह हों, तब बिना होती है।

So, the third child should not be given even admission for the school.

While some of the private schools are very good, some others are preaching communalism. Government should put a check and refuse those schools grants. Unless the government become bold and do something, nothing will happen. I would request the hon. Minister to use his youthfulness in fulfilling the interests of the nation at a whole.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to oppose the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Shri Arjun Sethi. If this Amending Bill is accepted by the House then Education will be brought over from the State List to the Union List of our Constitution.

Sir, during the past two days of discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Central Ministry of Education, many hon. Members who participated in the debate invariably referred to the failure of the Ministry in attending to the problems of educational progress in the country. If the Central Government could not make any tangible progress in education during the past 25 years, I doubt very much whether by taking over Education to the Union List of the Constitution this Government will be able to do anything much.

Sir, if I am to be honest, I should say that the Centre's unwarranted interference and unimaginative educational programmes have led to the creation of many thorny problems for

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

the States which are doing remarkably a good job. I can compare this attempt to take over Education to the Union List by giving you an example.

You know, Sir, that 'industries' is in the State List. Still the Centre has made wide encroachment on the State sphere. With what result? I will not be far from the truth if I say that the backward areas in the States continue to be neglected and the Centre is not able to pay adequate attention to the development of these areas except by offering some pittance of grants to the States for the industrial development of these areas.

Similar is the case in education also. The Centre appointed Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission, Gajendra-gadkar Commission, Kothari Commission and so on whose valuable reports have not seen the light of the day. These Commissions were appointed with the objective of ushering in uniform higher education throughout the country. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar's Commission made valuable recommendations for the improvement of secondary education in the country, but they are adorning the shelves of the Ministry of Education at the Centre.

You know, Sir, that there is the University Grants Commission at the Centre which disburses grants to the colleges in the States without even consulting the States. Then, there is the National Council of Educational Research and Training, which is trying to bring out books on modern scientific lines from primary education level to college education.

In addition to the existence of Central Schools in the States, the Government are proposing to have some sort of Model Schools in the States.

I have stated these facts to show that the Central Government want to spread their tentacles of power far and wide, even when they are not able to exercise it in the interests of common people. I need not say that

India is a land of diverse culture and languages. The Central Government having all the powers in their hands will not be able to do justice to the growth of diverse culture and languages of the country. They have not been able to do so uptill now and they will not be able to do that in future also

In this year's Central Budget only a sum of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated for education, which is just 1.62 per cent of the total budgetary allocations. This is the importance that has been given to education by the Centre. I would like to show how the States give greater importance to education by quoting the example of Tamil Nadu. In this year's Budget, a sum of Rs. 113 crores has been allocated for education including medical education, agricultural education, educational facilities for Harijan's etc. This is about 24 per cent of the total budgetary allocations of the Tamil Nadu Government. I wonder whether the Centre will be able to make any significant dent in the problems of education with this meagre allotment of Rs. 25 crores for the entire country. I have to say that the States are exercising their right and discharging their duties enjoined upon them to the progress of the people. Therefore, there is no need for taking over Education to the Union List.

Recently, a German economist Dr. Schumacher visited India. On his return he has expressed the view that 80 per cent of the people living in rural India is in intellectual and cultural ghetto. If you look at the Approach Paper to Fifth Plan, the same thing has been stated that the urban educated class does not care to educate their rural brethren. It has also been suggested that in the Fifth Plan a sum of Rs. 1,030 crores should be allotted for primary education.

I am also afraid that if the Bill is accepted by the House, it will pave the way for the Central Government to impose Hindi forcibly on the non-Hindi speaking people. The interests

and welfare of the minority communities in our country and also that of a large number of non-Hindi speaking people will be in jeopardy if education is taken over to the Union List. I strongly oppose the Bill of Shri Arjun Sethi which if passed will enable the Central Government to do the very same things I have narrated.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री ~~अरजुन सेठी~~ राय (बोसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरा विचार है कि देश में सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा का, नीचे से ऊपर तक, राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिये था। यह कमी 25 सालों तक रही और इस कमी को अब दूर करना चाहिये। हम सभी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम था, जब हमारे देश में अंग्रेजों का राज्य था तो एक विशेष उद्देश्य से अंग्रेजों ने शिक्षा प्रणाली स्थापित की थी—उसमें दो शायें किसी की नहीं हैं। अब स्वतन्त्रता के बाद हमारा वह उद्देश्य नहीं रह सकता था, नहीं रह सकना है। तो जो काम शुरू में ही हाथ में लेना चाहिये था वह—शिक्षा प्रणाली के पूर्ण परिवर्तन का—व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। 25 सालों के बाद सही, जैसे बहुत से भूले भटके काम हम कर रहे हैं; उसी तरह से इसको भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। हमारा देश मल्टी-नेशनल और मल्टी-लिग्वुअल स्टेट है, बहुजातीय और बहुभाषीय राज्य है। वहाँ नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन का सवाल भी एक बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्रीय सवाल हमेशा रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा। शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने से और केन्द्र के हाथ में सम्पूर्ण रूप से चले जाने से हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को स्थापित करने में और उसे मजबूत करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। अब तक हमारी शिक्षा नीति दिशाहीन रही है। यह नहीं मालूम हो रहा था कि हम किधर को अपने बच्चों को, अपने युवक समाज को और अपने देश को शिक्षा के माने में ले जाना चाहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि समस्त देश

में एक प्रणाली चलनी चाहिये। यह मकतबों की प्रणाली, संस्कृत की पाठशालाओं की व्यवस्था, धार्मिक स्कूलों की व्यवस्था, चाहे वह क्रिश्चियन धर्म की तरफ से हों या हिन्दू धर्म और मुसलमान धर्म की तरफ से हों कन्वेंट हों या धनियों के बच्चों के स्कूल सब खत्म कर देना चाहिये। एक तरह की प्रणाली पूरे देश में और हर प्रदेश के कोने-कोने में चलनी चाहिये। उस भाषा में शिक्षा दी जाये जो भाषा बच्चा माँ के पेट से लेकर पैदा होता है लेकिन कन्टेन्ट, उसका आन्तरिक तत्त्व एक ही होना चाहिये। इसलिये पूरे देश में एक ही शिक्षा प्रणाली होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की बात अब उचित नहीं है कि गरीबों के लिये एक तरह की शिक्षा हो और जो समाज के श्रीमन् लोग हैं उलके लिये दूसरी तरह की शिक्षा हो। अंग्रेजी जमाने में यह बात थी और वह समय में आती थी लेकिन आज उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। लेकिन वह व्यवस्था आज भी चल रही है। एक रूपता हमारी शिक्षा में आनी ही चाहिये जोकि 25 साल तक नहीं लाई जा सकी है।

शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली कुछ इस तरह की दूषित रही है, अभी तक एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति एक अजीब तरह की वितृष्णा हमारे बच्चों में, हमारे किशोर आयु के बच्चों में और युवा जनों में भी है। पढ़ना शुरू भी नहीं किया कि शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति एक नफरत सी हो जाती है। उस वर्ग और जाति के समुदाय के बच्चे भी जो पीढ़ियों और परम्पराओं से शारीरिक श्रम करते आये हैं उन में भी इस शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने के बाद यह शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के समय शारीरिक श्रम से नफरत पैदा हो जाती है। तो कहीं बुनिबादी दोष बहुत जरूर है क्योंकि जिस चीज को हम खानदान दर खानदान, पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी करते आ रहे हैं उसके प्रति भी हमें नफरत पैदा हो जाये 4-6 महीने या साल दो साल के बाद! इसलिये हमें इस बात को सोचना पड़ेगा कि शिक्षा

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

प्रनाली जो अंग्रेजों ने बनाई थी उसमें ग्रामूल परिवर्तन होने की जरूरत है। 25 साल हो गये, एक युवा पीढ़ी का समय हमने खो दिया। अब भी समय है कि इस भून को हम सुधारें।

शिक्षा जगत में ऐसा लगता है जैसे जंगल का राज्य हो। बोर्ड शिक्षा दे रहे हैं, राज्य सरकारें शिक्षा दे रही हैं और केन्द्र सरकार की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। इसमें एकरूपता नहीं है, वह एकरूपता होनी चाहिये। वरना आज कल बहुत जगहों पर शिक्षा संस्थाएँ और निजी स्कूल खाने कमाने और राजनीति करने के अड्डे बन गये हैं। बहुत से लोगों की रोजी, धंधे बन गये हैं। इसलिये प्राइवेट शिक्षा को तो बिल्कुल समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों के लिये पुराने जमाने में कहा जाता था और आज भी है कि उनका स्तर बमुकाबले दूसरे स्कूलों के ऊँचा होता है, ज्यादा अच्छा होता है। इसलिये प्राइवेट स्कूल और कॉलेजों को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये और सारी शिक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में आनी चाहिए। यह जाहिर है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अकेले स्वयं इसको नहीं कर सकती है उसे राज्य सरकारों की सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी, लनी भी चाहिये और लेगी भी लेकिन यह विषय मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

एक बात और है। भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा हम करते रहते हैं। हर जगह इसकी चर्चा होती है लेकिन आपको अनुभव होगा कि प्राइवेट स्कूलों में संगठित भ्रष्टाचार चलता है, प्रिंसिपल भी जानता है, मैनेजर भी जानता है, क्लर्क्स भी जानते हैं और स्कूल के लड़के भी जानते हैं कि अधिक खर्चा दिखाया जाता है और कम खर्चा किया जाता है और उसके नाम पर सरकार से अधिक ग्रांट ली जाती है। अगर कहीं इमानदार लोग हैं मैनेजिंग कमेटी में या प्रिंसिपल इमानदार है तो वे

उस रुपये का अधिक सदुपयोग करते हैं और अगर कहीं बेइमान है तो सब खा पी जाते हैं। इस प्रकार का संगठित भ्रष्टाचार चलता है और इसका मौका इसलिये मिलता है कि सारी चीजें प्राइवेट हाथों में हैं। इसलिये मेरा निश्चित सुझाव है, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुये, कि देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता के उद्देश्य से और दिशा-हीन शिक्षा को दिशा देने के लक्ष्य में पूरी शिक्षा का सम्पूर्ण रूप में राष्ट्रीयकरण करके केन्द्र को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये। यह मेरा निश्चित मत है और मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): The Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri Arjun Sethi is of great importance. To a great extent in the entire country, thinking is going on whether the Centre should take over the subject of Education. Even in this House, Sir, when I listened to the speakers who spoke before me, I find that their opinions have been to a great extent divided.

Some points were raised on the aspect that the Centre should not take up Education as the resources position of the Centre does not permit it. Mr. Shukla said that because the Centre does not have sufficient finance which will be necessary to take up Education, therefore, the Centre should not take up this subject. It has also been said that since the Centre will have no means to impart education, so, it should not take over Education. I feel that these are not very well-considered and valid objections regarding the present subject-matter of the debate. Because, Education is a subject which we cannot neglect on the ground of inadequacy of finance. As Steel, coal and all such materials are the basic materials for the development of material resources of our country, so also, obviously, for the development of the mental and moral resources in the country Education comes as the first and the foremost subject. Our consideration should not

be based on whether resources are available or not available, but our main consideration should be based on other aspects and not on these aspects.

Then, Sir, I have no quarrel with the last speaker who said that there must be some change in the entire approach of Education. But, the question now is whether by transferring this subject from the State List to the Centre, one will be able to bring about a complete and desirable change in the Educational system. Now, today even in this country, there are institutions which are under the guidance of the Centre directly under Central supervision and control. There are institutions governed under the provisions of Item 64 of List-1. But these institutions also suffer from the same handicap and require the same change which was urged by my previous speaker. Merely to think that by changing this subject from the State to the Centre a change will be brought about will be only thinking on Utopian lines.

In some of the Constitutions of the other countries also I find that Education has been a State subject. It is so in USA and Canada and in Australia. In all Federating States, it is a State subject. Of course one cannot say that countries like India can compete with USA, Canada or Australia, but these undoubtedly are some guides.

श्री नारायण राय : सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज में क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I could not lay my hand immediately to it although I was very much interested to know about it. What I personally feel in respect of this entire aspect is that today the States are not in a position to really cater to Technical Education, because, the type of resources and manpower needed in the sphere of technical education is something which they do not possess to the desired extent,

We require more finance and more resources. The standard of technical education,—whether it is imparted in Tamilnadu or in U.P.—will be the same always. But there will be variation in General Education. It is quite natural that so far as General Education is concerned every State will try—and rightly so,—to impart some of its own cultural heritage to its own students. So when we discuss this, we have got to discuss this in two compartments. Technical Education will be one compartment and General Education will be another compartment. I feel that for the proper development of Technical Education, this should be taken over by the Centre. So far as General Education is concerned, it should be left to the States concerned. Ours is a country with different cultural heritage. The greatness of India lies in its unity in diversity. We should give opportunity to the States to express themselves adequately in the sphere of General Education and therefore I would plead that this should be left to the States.

It is high time that it is necessary that we consider some amendments in regard to certain of the items which we find in List I.

So far as Education is concerned, we find Item Nos. 62 to 66 relating to Education.

Item No. 62 says that the National Library, the Indian Museum and some other Institutions like these will be under the Centre.

Item No. 63 says that the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh University and the Delhi university will be the Central subjects. The way things are going on in Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi, I am almost rather apprehensive whether bringing universities under the Central control will help in the development of education. Past experience does not prompt me to look with favour any idea of taking over by the Centre of the entire educational system of the country.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

Item No. 66 relates to Coordination and Determination of Standards in Institutions for Higher Education or research and Scientific and Technical institutions. The interpretation of this item, item 66, by different Supreme Court judgments has led to a great confusion in this respect. The Centre should come up with certain concrete policy on it. On the medium of instruction the Supreme Court has said, the University can have its medium of instruction, but if, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, such fixation lowers down the standard of education, then, the university has no jurisdiction.

I think it was in the Gujarat case that the Supreme Court decided that the University can fix the medium of instruction, but if the Supreme Court comes to the conclusion that the fixation of medium of instruction has lowered the standard of education, then the University has no jurisdiction and the Central Government has jurisdiction. May I pose a question at this stage? Is the Supreme Court competent to judge whether the standard of education will come down by the fixation of a medium of instruction or is it within the competence of the educational authorities or the University? Should the University subject its judgment to the opinion of the Supreme Court in this matter? After all, when the University fixes the medium of instruction, it does so after a lot of consideration.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I rise on a point of fact since he has referred to the Gujarat case and the Supreme Court decision thereon and say that the issue was not the standard of education? The Gujarat University wanted that only Gujarati should be the exclusive medium of instruction. The Supreme Court said that Gujarati cannot be the medium; it may be a medium, one of the media of instruction.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: There are cases where this

has been dealt with. I am reading from Basu's Commentary.

"Consequently, the State legislature has exclusive power to legislate regarding medium of instructions of institutions for primary or secondary education. The State legislature shall have no power as to the medium of instruction in institutions for higher and scientific or technical education if such legislation is likely to result in lowering the standard of education".

These were the observations in a case coming from Mysore. I think that even in Gujarat case, there are some such observations.

What I am saying is that the Supreme Court Judges sitting in their pedestal are not in the best position to judge whether the fixation of medium of instruction will raise or lower the standard of education. I emphatically suggest that the Supreme Court is not the proper authority who can decide whether the standard of education will go up or down by the fixation of a medium of instruction, but it is for the educationists and university authorities to decide on this matter.

From this point of view I feel there is essentially a need for amendment of the different schedules, the relevant items thereunder, to make it more uniform and broad-based so that a proper policy on this could be laid down for being followed throughout the entire country.

Therefore, while I do not support Shri Arjun Sethi in toto because I feel it will not be proper to confer on the Centre the entire power in regard to education since the States should also have certain liberty particularly in regard to general education, because every State would like to give its own students at least some background about its cultural heritage and other things. But at the same time, I feel the States have got no

resources for the development of technical education. So far as technical education is concerned, we may think afresh and bring it within the purview of the Centre. It is also high time we removed the confusion prevailing on the question of medium of instruction in all parts of the country. Hence the Centre should have a through probe into item 66 and put forward some guidelines for all.

श्री रामकंदर (टोंक) : सभापति महोदय, श्री अर्जुन सेठी जी ने जो विधेयक रखा है शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, और वह इसलिए कि राज्यों का जो मामला है, आज तक शिक्षा के मामले में छोटे लोगों के प्रति, मध्यम श्रेणी के बच्चों के प्रति जो भेदभाव बरता जाता है उस पर राज्य सरकारें काबू नहीं पा रही हैं। इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य में बताया गया है कि :

“इस बात पर बल देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि बच्चे के जीवन में निर्माण-काल, जब उसे प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा दी जानी होती है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काल होता है। परन्तु इस बात का खेद है कि इन दोनों अवस्थाओं में शिक्षा की, राज्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार में होने के कारण, जिसके पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं होता है, बहुत अवहेलना होती है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो बच्चे माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्रणाली से शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकलते हैं वे अर्द्ध शिक्षित भी नहीं होते हैं।

यदि हम वास्तव में अपने बच्चों को प्रबुद्ध, देश के अनुशासित और उपयुक्त नागरिक बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें शिक्षा के विषय को केन्द्र के उत्तरदायित्व में लाना होगा। इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य संविधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन करके उपयुक्त ध्येय प्राप्त करना है।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सवाल है, जो वर्तमान पद्धति है उस में लोग सही तरीके से शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। साथ ही जो पढ़ लिख कर युवक तैयार होते हैं उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। इन दोनों कारणों से शिक्षित वर्ग में असंतोष बढ़ता जा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि ग्रामीण जनता की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। शहरों से बाहर जितने शड्यूल्ड कास्ट और हरिजन बच्चे हैं उनके साथ जो भेदभाव बरता जाता है, उसको आपको दूर करना चाहिए। पीने के पानी की जो टंकियां हैं उन से उनको पानी नहीं पिलाया जाता है। उनको सवर्ण जाति के लोग दूर से पानी पिलाते हैं। कितनी ही जगह जा कर मैंने इसको देखा है। राज्य सरकार का ध्यान हमने इस भेदभाव की ओर कितनी ही बार दिलाया है। लेकिन कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला और न ही कोई इसका हल निकाला गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार विशेषकर ग्रामीण जनता को शिक्षित बनाने की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे।

लीडर लोग भी अपनी गतिविधियों को शहरों तक ही सीमित रखते हैं। गांवों में जाने में उनको धूप सताती है और धूल से उनके कपड़े खराब हो जाते हैं और उनको बड़ी परेशानी होती है। ग्रामीण जनता का भगवान ही मालिक है। मैं सीधे और साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी हटाओ नारा, एक नारा मात्र है और आप भी इसको अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। आज गरीबों के लड़के पढ़ लिख कर अफसर नहीं बन सकते हैं। वे पटरियों पर घूमते हुए आपको नजर आते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक स्कूल जो चल रहे हैं, उन में तो गरीब बच्चों के भरती होने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। उनके बास्ते तो अपना पेट पालना भी मुश्किल हो रहा है।

आज देश की परिस्थिति क्या है ?
पचासों तरह से जो कानून हैं उनका उल्लंघन

[श्री रामकंवर]

हो रहा है और जो उल्लंघन करने वाले है वही आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। उनके पास ही पैसा है। सरकार गरीबों के वोट लेने के वक्त तो उनको नाना प्रकार के लालच देती है लेकिन उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है। मैंने दिल्ली में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री लेबर कैम्प को देखा है, इंदिरा गांधी लेबर कैम्प को देखा है और वहां मैंने पाया है कि कई हजार बच्चों की बहुत ही बुरी दशा है

श्री झारखंड राय : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है—कोरम हो गया है—माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री रामकंवर : शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो बहस हो रही है इसको तीन रोज़ से मैं सुन रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि निम्न वर्ग और गरीब वर्ग के गरीब बच्चों के वास्ते कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये है। इसका मुझे बड़ा भारी खेद है। गांवों में बच्चों को जो पौष्टिक आहार देने की व्यवस्था है वह कुछ मात्रा को छोड़ कर बाकी सारा अध्यापकों और इंस्पेक्टरों के घरों में चला जाता है। नीचे से ऊपर तक वे मिले रहते हैं। चपड़ासी से लेकर अफसर तक लिंक जुड़ा रहता है। जिनका लिंक जुड़ा रहता है उन्हीं को रहने के लिए मकान मिलते हैं। जो राग में राग नहीं मिलाते वे बहुत दुखी है।

कुछ कांग्रेसी सदस्य भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की सीट से चुन कर आये हैं। इधर भी कुछ आ गये हैं। मैंने देखा है कि वे चुन कर आ कर अपनी बिरादरी को भूल जाते हैं, निम्न वर्ग को भूल जाते हैं। मैं चाहे अकेला हूं लेकिन मुझे गरीबों की दशा सुधारने की मांग करते हुए खुशी होती है। मैंने देखा है कि भाषणों में गरीब लोगों के बच्चों, निम्न वर्ग के लोगों के

बच्चों का कोई खास उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। गरीब बच्चों के लिए आप ने जो होस्टल खोल रखे हैं उनमें भी उन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के बच्चों को प्रवेश मिलता है जिन्होंने अपना ठीक कारोबार चला रखा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राज्य सरकारों को आदेश जारी करे कि वे जो सरपंच हैं उनसे गरीब बच्चों की लिस्ट मंगवा कर अपनी देख-रेख में उनकी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें और उनको शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में समर्थ बनायें।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for having given me a chance to speak on this resolution.

The mover, Shri Arjun Sethi's view is to transfer the primary and secondary education to the Central List. I want to submit here that education—whether in the States list or in the Central List or Concurrent List—is in Education List. For instance, the cow may be white, black or red in colour but the milk is white in colour. Like that, the aim of any education should be the man-making education. By that I mean give education to all the children, all the youths and also to the adults so that all of them become good men.

You know education is only for obtaining diplomas and degrees. We cannot deny that. We do not want to deny them the diplomas or degrees. But at the same time, we must also know what Shri Chanakya said. He defines educated person in the following terms:

मातृवत् परदारेषु परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत्
आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः

According to his definition, true and proper education is to realise the heart of others. If we see the recommendations of the Education Commission, it says that our education should aim for moral and spiritual. Educa-

tion should also be man-making. True education is for the head, the heart and the hand also. But now our education is such that we get knowledge; it caters to the head and the heart but our hand is idle. Education has become theoretical. We are not very much practical. Our schools should be half theoretical and half practical. We have introduced it in some schools conceived of by Mahatma Gandhi. We have introduced it in some schools and in others. So, the whole educational system should be changed so that we can be self-sufficient and self-employed. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said:

"We cannot climb the mountain when the very ground at our feet is crumbling. When the very basis of our structure is shaky, how can we reach the heights which we have set before ourselves?"

So, from the top to the bottom we should look into the difficulties facing the schools, teachers and students, including the financial difficulties. So, it is very difficult to eradicate the defects of education rapidly. We can do it slowly. From today we have to improve and change the present system of education.

Coming to primary and secondary education, real education, begins from the time the mother begins to take the responsibility of the child. Primary education is for the age group 5 to 8 years. The mind of the child is compared to the white blank paper. Whatever teacher teaches, that will be printed in their mind. So, those who are employed in primary schools should be good teachers and they should teach the children how to lead their life in future. That is why Government should give the highest priority to recruitment of good teachers and providing the best facilities for the students.

Indian education needs a drastic reconstruction, almost a revolution. This is the view of the Kothari Commission. What type of revolution? We

want cultural revolution, social revolution, educational revolution, which will give the results for the reformation of our life. The aim of the Kothari Commission is to bring about a revolution not in primary schools but at other levels of education also.

So, if we really want to change our educational system and the socio-economic life of the country, then we have to adopt the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, which has given very valuable suggestions. If we implement them then we can have not only a good future but also a good present.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do appreciate the intention of Shri Arjun Sethi, the mover of the Bill. He has brought forward this Bill to amend the Constitution of India to make education entirely a Union subject. But I would suggest at the very outset that the remedy that he is indicating in his Bill is not one which will cure the disease or solve the problem. In my opinion the remedy he suggests is neither healthy, nor worth welcoming, nor effective. I say this for several reasons which I will briefly narrate.

Before I do so, let us see what the mover had in his mind when he introduced this Bill. He complains of lack of funds on the part of the States. Because the States do not have adequate resources, therefore he feels that this subject should go to the Centre, assuming of course that the Centre has more financial resources. Secondly, he feels that the subject of education will have to be made the responsibility of the Centre. So, the mover has two points in mind, namely, paucity of funds at the disposal of States and the inability of the States to look after responsibly the urgent need of education.

I agree with the Education Minister, who said only a little while ago that he does not want to enter into any unhealthy and unhappy contro-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

verys of States versus the Union. I do not think in this particular Bill the idea is to create that controversy of States being pitted against the Centre or *vice versa*.

I wish to submit that in a country like India, which is big and has got a great many variety of things, it would be very unfortunate if we make all our educational endeavours entirely the responsibility of the Centre. The problem of funds is, no doubt, real and genuine. I suggest that we can certainly find some ways and means with regard to more and better Central allocation of funds to the States concerned. But because the States of the Union are unable to foot the Bill of their respective educational programmes, you cannot argue that is the reason why education must be lifted bodily from the States and taken to the Centre. As I said a little while ago, India is a vast country with a lot of variety, social, cultural, linguistic, regional and economic and I feel that the educational programmes and endeavours of this vast nation must be able to represent and reflect those varieties. Therefore, if you make education a Central or Union subject, you are unwittingly, even though it is not your intention, trying to make education an instrument for producing regimentation and dead uniformity in this vast land of ours. It is from that angle that I feel that the subject of education must not be exclusively in the hands of the Union.

There is another reason why education must be in the hands of the States. That is because I feel that educational institutions and centres and training institutions must have the necessary scope and freedom to experiment with new ideas, with different ideas. If the subject of education is exclusively in the hands of the Centre, then only the Centre will direct all the States and regional institutions as to how a particular educational scheme has to be conducted. That goes contrary to the very idea of good education. Good education stands for variety, for freedom. It is

in the midst of variety that we want to achieve unity. But unity does not mean uniformity. My difficulty is that the Bill, instead of producing good results, more allotment of funds, will only aim at producing a dead uniformity which will kill personality of the States. Let us not forget that India is federation by choice, India is a country where we are respecting the distinct personalities of States. Each State of the Union has a personality of its own, the flavour of its own, the taste of its own. These different tastes and cultures are not at all, as of necessity, in direct conflict with the natural desire of the Union, i.e., the whole country. Therefore, I feel that, in order to preserve these very necessary and natural varieties in the Indian Union, we should see to it that education remains in the hands of the States.

I would in this context quote one story. Many years ago, an Englishman went to a continental country, France. He was an official of the Education Ministry from England and was talking to his counter-part in Paris. They were talking about various things. At one point, the French official, said, 'While you and I are sitting here in Paris at the desk of the Education Department, I can tell you right now, at this pointed second, what is happening where in the whole country of France, what subject is being taught, what is the time-table, who are the people teaching the subject, syllabus, etc.'. And the Englishman naturally and very correctly reacted and revolted; he almost collapsed. You can imagine what will happen if, in a country like India with its big size and varieties, there is that kind of uniformity throughout the country.

Education must really cater to different needs, different tastes and different requirements of the people. Therefore, it will be a very dangerous thing if education is made an exclusively Union subject, and I hope that this danger will be eliminated if my friend, after having introduced the

Bill and got his intention and anxiety well expressed, will withdraw this Bill.

In conclusion, I want to say this. I started by saying that I appreciated the anxiety and intention of the mover. But I am unable to persuade myself to agree to his proposal. But then what is the remedy? If you cannot have education as a Central subject, is there any remedy to keeping education as it is in the State subjects? I would suggest that one remedy could be to make education a Concurrent subject, so that the Union has some chance, the federal Government has some chance and scope and some more manoeuvrability in regard to finances, laying down certain uniform practices, establishing certain healthy conventions and so on and so forth. You can do that if you have it as a Concurrent subject and not exclusively as a State subject.

From this angle and the arguments that I have advanced earlier in my speech, I feel that I must oppose this moved by my hon. Friend, Shri Arjun Sethi.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : सभापति जी, श्री सेठी साहब ने सदन के सामने जो विधेयक रखा है उस के द्वारा एक बार उन्होंने हम को भी झकझोरा और राष्ट्र का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया। विछले तीन दिन से हम लोग शिक्षा के बजट पर बहस कर रहे थे और आज माननीय सदन ने उसे पारित कर दिया। सेठी साहब की इच्छाओं, आकांक्षाओं और उन की जो भावनाएं हैं उन की मैं कदर करता हूं। आज सवाल इस बात का नहीं अब होना चाहिए कि शिक्षा राज्य में रहे हैं या केन्द्र में रहे। सवाल हमारे सामने यह होना चाहिए कि इस का क्वालिटेटिव कंट्रोल कैसे हो, क्वालिटेटिव है इन्वाल्समेंट कैसे हो, आज हमारे सामने आबजेक्टिव यही है।

जब कभी सदन में यह विषय आता है तो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि आप वोक्शेननाइजेशन की बात करते हैं, आप बेसिक एजुकेशन की बात करते हैं, करते आप कुछ नहीं हैं। कल भी मैंने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वोक्शेननाइजेशन और रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग आफ एजुकेशन इन सब मामलों पर हम बहस बहुत कर चुके हैं और काम बहुत कम हुआ है। और जब यह बात है तो इस को कहने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होना चाहिए।

हमारे सामने बहुत सारी समस्याएं आई। देश अगर छोटा सा होता जैसे मावलंकर जी ने कहा कि पेरिस में एक आदमी बैठ कर कह रहा था, हो सकता है उस के पास कम्प्यूटर हो जिस के आधार पर वह कह रहा था, लेकिन आप का देश इतना बड़ा है, ढाई हजार किलोमीटर लम्बा और ढाई हजार किलोमीटर चौड़ा है, 57 करोड़ इस को आबादा है दिल्ली में बैठ कर कम्प्यूटर लगाइगा भी तो शायद 6 लाख स्कूलों को एक कम्प्यूटर फीड नहीं कर पाएगा। हम चिन्तित इस बात से हैं कि राज्य स्तर पर शिक्षा का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है उसकी मदद दें और एफेक्टिव ढंग से मदद दें। केवल बातों से मदद नहीं करें, ठोस रूप में मदद करें। सदन ने देखा कि हम ने जो वादा किया था और अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में भी हमारी पार्टियों ने जो वादा किया था उस को पूरा करने की और हम ने कदम बढ़ाया है। राज्य को शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता थी। 1971-72 में हम ने करीब 30 हजार शिक्षक दिए। 1972-73 में 30 हजार शिक्षक दिए और 1973-74 में भी हम ने राज्यों को लिखा है कि आप 30 हजार शिक्षकों की बहाली के लिए तैयारी कर लीजिए। इस के बाद भी हम आप को और शिक्षक देने जा रहे हैं।

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

आज सारे देश में सेंट्रल सेक्टर, स्टेट सेक्टर और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज से ले कर प्राइमरी स्कूल तक की शिक्षा पर बाराब करीब 11 सौ करोड़ रुपया हम सालाना खर्च कर रहे हैं। करीब 30 लाख हमारे पास शिक्षक हैं। सी के पास पास विश्व-विद्यालय हो गए हैं। 35-36 हजार के ऊपर हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल हमारे हो गए हैं। इसलिए हम ने बंदम आगे बढ़ाया है, यह हम मान कर चलते हैं। अब जरूरत सिर्फ इम बात की है कि क्वालिटी कैसे बढ़ाई जाय। इस के लिए मैं सदन को यह सूचना देना चाहूंगा कि हम ने केन्द्र में जो एका नेशनल कौंसिल आफ एजुकेशनल रिसर्च एण्ड ट्रेनिंग की स्थापना की है वह अब अपने टेक् आफ पोजीशन में आ गई है और राष्ट्र के स्कूलों को एका सूत्र में बांधने की क्षमता उस ने अपनी पैदा कर ली है। बहुत सारे स्कूलों की किताबें हमें जमा करनी थी, स्कूलों में साइंस किट बिल्डिंग कैसे हो इस को चिन्ता करनी थी। इन तमाम चीजों के लिए हमें बहुत कुछ करना था। उसमें अभी खामियां हैं। लेकिन जो हमारी एन० सी० आर० टी० है, वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, एशिया के ऐसे संस्थानों में है, जिसको देखने के लिये लोग देश-विदेश से आने लगे हैं। हम ने सारे देश के कोर्सिज को किताबों को मंगाया है, प्राइमरी से लेकर हायर सैकेंडरी तक, उन का विवेचन किया है और जो किताबें और किताबों के कन्टेन्ट्स राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं थे, उन को हम ने एलिमिनेट करने की कोशिश की है। सदन को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि एन० सी० आर० टी० ने अनेकों किताबें छपी है और छाप रहा है—एक-एक स्टेट में 20 लाख से 30 लाख तक किताबें छपने लगी हैं—यह हमारा एका बंदम है।

17.00 hrs.

इस के साथ ही हमारे पास 4 रिज्जल कालिजिज आफ एजुकेशन हैं जो इस काम

में मदद करते हैं। हम ने यह देखा कि हम केन्द्र से जो सर्कुलर राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा सचिवों को भेजा करते थे कि हमारी अमुक अमुक योजनाओं को बार्यान्वित करो, उस का बहुत अच्छा परिणाम नहीं निकलता था, सिर्फ चिट्ठी लिखना या सर्कुलर भेज देना इफेक्टिव नहीं हो रहा था। इस लिये अब हमारे आफिसर राज्य के मुख्यालय में जाते हैं, वहां के आफिसरों से बातचीत करते हैं, हम लोगों ने भी जाना शुरू कर दिया है और उन के साथ बैठ कर राज्य की जो स्थिति है, उस के दूथ को जानने की कोशिश करते हैं, आन-दी-स्पार्ट डिजीजन करते हैं, यह प्रदेश किंतना पिछड़ा हुआ है और इस को किताबी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, उस का निर्णय करते हैं, फिर उस को परमू करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं अफसरों का आदान-प्रदान, शिक्षा अधिकारियों का आदान-प्रदान भी हम ने शुरू कर दिया है। नेशनल स्टाफ कालिज की स्थापना हम करने जा रहे हैं और हमने यह फैसला भी किया है कि ग्रासरूट-लेवल पर जो आफिसर इम्प्लोमेन्टेशन में एक्टिव हों, इम्प्लोमेन्टेशन कर रहे हों, उन्हें एका जगह पर एकत्रित कर के समझाया जाय कि केन्द्र क्या सहायता दे रहा है या केन्द्र आप के लिये क्या करना चाहता है या क्या कर रहा है।

हम ने यह भी सोचा है कि प्रत्येक जिले से जिला शिक्षा पदाधिकारी या जिला निदेशक (शिक्षा) को भी बुलाया जाय, उनका सेमिनार कराया जाय और उनके साथ बैठ कर जो वस्तु स्थिति है, फील्ड की जो स्थिति है उसका ज्ञान हम को होना चाहिए। अब हम केवल सर्कुलर में विश्वास करने वाले नहीं हैं। अतः हम ने यह सोचा है कि इन लोगों को जो फील्ड में काम करते हैं

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : सेमिनार कब तक आयोजित किये जायेंगे ?

श्री जी० पी० ग्राबब : हम ने शुरू कर दिये हैं। मैं वर्मा जी को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि एन०सी०आर०टी० में हम ने जो डेवेलपमेंट किये हैं, जो किट्स या किताबें बनी हैं उनका ज्ञान हमारे जिला शिक्षा पदाधिकाश्रियों को होना चाहिए। जब तक वे यह नहीं जान लेते हैं कि ये किट्स किस के लिये बनी हैं, क्यों बनाई गई हैं, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा, सर्कुलर से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। अतः उन लोगों को हम ने बुलाना शुरू कर दिया है, सेमिनार कराते हैं, उनसे पूछते हैं कि बतलाइये आप की क्या डिफिकल्टीज़ हैं, आप की डिफिकल्टीज़ का निवारण कैसे कर सकते हैं? इस तरह का फैसला हम ने लिया है और इसको शुरू कर दिया है।

जहां तक क्वालिटी कंट्रोल और डेवेलपमेंट का सवाल है, बिना पैसों के क्वालिटी कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता है। सारे देश का खर्चा, जिसे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने आज बतलाया था—1100 करोड़ रुपये रेकरिंग और नान-रेकरिंग सब मिला कर है। लेकिन योजना आयोग ने हमें आश्वासन दिया है—अगर किसी प्रकार की ऐसी कैलेमिटी न आई, जो देश पर किसी तरह से थोप दी जाय, जैसी सन् 1971 में थोपी गई थी, तो हम शिक्षा पर सवा गुना प्रति वर्ष खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। सिर्फ प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के सप्लीमेंट, कम्पलीमेंट और डेवेलपमेंट के लिए 225 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। आप के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं, इस सदन के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं, इस राष्ट्र के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं वे कम हैं, फिर भी उस में काट कर अगर, हम 225 करोड़ रुपये सालाना खर्च कर सकें, जिसका ग्रीन सिगनल हमें योजना आयोग से मिल चुका है तो हम बहुत कुछ कर सकेंगे और सच्चे दिल से करेंगे, ईमानदारी से करेंगे—इसमें आप को अविश्वास नहीं होना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है—अगर हमारी पार्टी को आप यहां से हटा दीजिये और सिर्फ सामने वाले माननीय सदस्यगण इसके लिये वोट करें तो वे ही इस को वोट-डाउन कर देंगे। क्योंकि यह सैंट्रल सब्जेक्ट नहीं होना चाहिये और सैंटर का मकसद भी पावर कन्सेन्ट्रेशन नहीं है। मैं यह स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र कभी भी नहीं चाहता कि पावर को कन्सेन्ट्रेट कर के रखा जाय या केवल इसी सदन में इसके लिये पावर रहे—ऐसा सरकार नहीं चाहती है।

श्री सामन्त जी ने भी एक बिल इस सदन में फ्लोट किया हुआ है कि शिक्षा कानक्रेट लिस्ट में आये या नहीं आये। जब वह आलरेडी फ्लोटेड है, तब मैं नहीं समझता कि पुनः एक दूसरा बिल भी उसी तरह से भेजा जाय, उस पर भी विचार मांगे जाय। परन्तु सेठी जी की भावना की मैं कद्र करता हूँ और चूकि दो-तीन दिन यहां पर इस मंत्रालय पर बहस चल रही थी, जो कुछ हमने कहा है, उसके अनावा हमारे पास और कोई नई योजना नहीं है, जिसे सदन का सहारा लेकर अनाउन्स करूं, जितना हम ने कल और आज में अनाउन्स किया है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की शक्ति सदन प्रदान करे और हम पर अंकुश भी रखे—यह मैं जरूर चाहूंगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सेठी साहब से विनीत निवेदन करूंगा कि सदन में जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं, उस भावना को देखते हुए और सरकार की जो लाचारियां हैं—सामन्त जी का एक बिल पहले से फ्लोटेड है—उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, सेठी साहब कृपापूर्वक इसे वापस लेंगे—ऐसी मेरी धारणा है और मैं चाहूंगा कि वे उठ कर कहें कि वे इसे वापस लेते हैं।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I am very thankful to the hon. members who have participated in the discussion on

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

this non-official Bill and advanced their arguments for or against it. Whatever be the grounds adduced, most of them have opposed it. The point is that today the problems of education are so acute that unless we do something immediately and urgently to solve them, our country cannot as a whole be in a happy position.

Shri Mavalankar while speaking advanced some arguments. I had mentioned only two reasons to make education a Central subject in the statement of objects and reasons. But while speaking at the introductory stage, I advanced a number of points in support of it. One is the national integration of the country as a whole. Another is the economic, social and political goal which we envisage to be achieved in the best interest of our country.

So, the objectives I have enumerated are not these two only. There are a number of objectives. Unless we achieve those objectives, it is very, very difficult to sustain or preserve the unitary character of our nation as a whole. My friend Shri Krishnan form the DMK said that Tamil Nadu has done such and such things. It is true they have done something towards development. It is well and good. But looking to the other States my submission would be that if such kinds of development could be made by the other States in the Indian Union, certainly it would be for the best interests of our country.

Our esteemed Deputy Minister of Education, Shri Yadav, has also enumerated some of the steps which the Government is envisaging or is taking for the betterment of the country. I am glad to hear it from the hon. Deputy Minister and I am grateful for his presence and his participation in the debate.

I want to submit before the House what our Prime Minister has said, while she was speaking on the occa-

sion of the 25th year of India's tryst with freedom, from the ramparts of the Red Fort. I would like to quote her words. She said:

"The States have not got enough talent to run the higher education. The subject of education should be a concurrent subject with the Centre having an agency of its own."

She further asked a question, "Have the full possibilities of the present system of education been fully brought out? With laxity everywhere, it has not been."

"Education is meant to develop the best in the personality of the taught and giving it a biological sense of adaptability to the socio-economic milieu and not for inculcating this ism or that ism."

So, this is the main problem which our educational system is facing today. Unless our goal is clear, our system of education cannot improve. Without bringing politics in all these important subjects, if all the States or if all the Members here join in this endeavour and participate and work together, certainly the problem before us could be solved in no time.

Lastly, I submit that after our Deputy Minister's assurance to improve the quality of education and to do something immediately for the betterment of the educational system. I wish to seek the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri Arjun Sethi to withdraw his Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(SUBSTITUTION OF ARTICLE 335)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharmapur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I wish to bring before this House the amendment to Article 335 of our Constitution with the hope that our Hon. Minister would agree to the proposal of my Bill. I know he is a very broad-minded and progressive minister. There are very few Minister like him at the Centre with such a quality. I hope that he will accept my proposal.

17.16 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair.]

My proposal is that for article 335 of the Constitution, the following article shall be substituted, namely:—

"335(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, twentyfive per cent of the vacancies in services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State shall be reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(2) The vacancies reserved under clause (1), which cannot be filled due to non-availability of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in a particular year, shall be carried forward and added to the normal reservations during the subsequent two years:

Provided that the number of normal yearly reserved vacancies together with reserved vacancies carried forward from the previous years in the aforesaid manner shall

not exceed 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in any recruitment year.

"(3) In this article, unless the context otherwise requires, 'the State' includes the Central Government and the Legislature of each of the States' Union territories, all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India or co-operative societies or companies registered or set up under an Act of Parliament or of a State Legislature and are financed wholly or partly by Government of India or a State Government or by any local authority."

I also want to read the objective of this Bill.

"Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins upon the State *inter alia* to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The existing article 335 of the Constitution which stipulates that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State is quite inadequate in the context of proliferation of industrial undertakings, cooperative societies and expansion of commercial activities of the State. The present Bill seeks to make good this deficiency."

Sir, this Bill seeks protections to the downtrodden, suppressed and exploited classes. Once they were denied the right of education, right of worship, right to enter into public places, and they were never granted the use of public roads, public wells, public burial ground, right from the puranic period. Now I want to say something about the historical background of the society. I do not want to go into the legal points of this Bill. But, I want to deal with the economic and

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]
social aspects of this Bill. If I explain the background of the past, nobody should misconstrue my intention that I make this mention to hurt the feelings of others, those who believe in casteism. One may pose a question as to why a special treatment is needed to the low caste people. Historically a deliberate fraud had been committed on those people by high caste Hindus for their selfish ends and to keep those suppressed classes as slaves for ever. They were considered as untouchables. The puranas and the so-called sacred books, instead of teaching in terms of cooperation, equality and fraternity, they instigated the message of hatred, anti-brotherhood and anti-humanitarianism.

These untouchables were advised to serve sincerely the people of high position. Otherwise, they were not entitled to salvation. They never got an opportunity to think even of fresh food and pure water. They were asked to be satisfied with rotten food and dirty water which could not be touched by animals. One may come forward to ask why could not they revolt against this sort of injustices done to them. The simple reason was that they were made to believe the superstition and the supreme power of God. Even in Gita we could find the voice of the God himself saying, "The four castes created by me according to quality and merit."

Right from the puranic period till now in the modern age, caste system plays an important role in all walks of life.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said:

"In the caste system the division of labour is not spontaneous and natural but it is a hierarchy. Caste has killed public spirit. Caste has destroyed the sense of public charity. Caste had made public opinion impossible. There is no sympathy for the deserving. There is no charity for the needy. There is charity but it begins with caste and ends with caste."

Dr. G. S. Ghurye says:

"The low caste person had no civil

or religious rights. If he tries to hear the Vedic text, he shall have his ears filled with molten tin or lac; if he recites the Veda, his tongue shall be cut off and if he remembers it, he shall be made dismembered. If he assumes a position of equality, conversing or going along the road, he shall receive corporal punishment."

These were the main factors for the backwardness, and illiteracy of Harijans and they could not compete with others either politically or economically or socially. Very many social reformers tried to attack the evil roots of the caste system, but failed. The miseries of these people were rapidly increasing and their socio-economic and political fortunes were diminishing. Due to the earnest services of Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar in the north and of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy and Arignar Anna and the self-respect movement in the south, a feeling of confidence was created in the minds of the Harijans. They were named as Harijans by Gandhiji.

Some of the leaders from their own community identified themselves as the protectors of their interests and took part in the national and social movements and rose to the occasions. After August 1947, though the Harijans and Adivasis could not taste the fruits of independence, they sincerely believed that their long-cherished hopes and aspirations would be fulfilled. Meanwhile there was a public demand for voting rights for those who completed 21 years irrespective of their caste, creed religion etc. The Constitution Assembly had detailed discussions about the right of vote at the age of 21 for all. Naturally, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people also have the right of voting now and they have been given the right to make their own choice. In a democratic country like ours, voters are considered as masters on the eve of the elections. That section which was fighting to live in the society has become a force in Indian politics.

Willingly or unwillingly the circumstances compelled the then Government, the present Government to do some service, at least lip service, to those suffering masses.

In articles 46, which comes in the Chapter on Directive Principles of the Constitution, this has been incorporated Article 335, for which I have now brought forward an amendment, gave some hopes to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What made me bring an amendment to this article? Though there was constitutional obligation on the part of the Government, yet the rights of these people were deliberately neglected.

Let us see what Shri Elayaperumal, who was a chairman of a Commission on this subject, stated about Plan programmes.

"It is highly regrettable that in spite of almost two decades of planning for National Development of this country, the Government and the Planning Commission have miserably failed to work out such a concrete policy or even a policy Resolution for the purpose. There is no doubt that our Five Year Plans contain a number of relevant points of a sound social philosophy which could clearly mean a definite planning for social reform of the type envisaged. But if we assess the social content of the various development programmes and public policies, it will be clear that there has been a deliberate dodging of the fundamental issues.... But the Government and the Planning Commission have failed to work out any concrete plan according to these professions. There is a complete lack of planning approach to social change."

This was quoted by Shri Elayaperumal in his report.

In the same way, it was confessed by the Central Government leaders that the Five Year Plans failed to achieve its goal. Then you can imagine the position about the development

programme for this section. Very very meagre amounts were given for the welfare activities of these people. At the same time, these amounts were allotted in a very arbitrary way. In the three Five Year Plans, the total amount allotted by the Central Government was Rs. 15.190 crores. Out of this the amount allotted for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is only Rs. 72.46 crores, which comes to only 0.48 per cent. In the Fourth Plan the amount mentioned was Rs. 141.14 crores. But the Central Government have so far spent only Rs. 78.48 crores, even though the Fourth Plan is coming to an end.

Coming to employment opportunities, different States adopt different methods for reservation according to their convenience. I will mention some figures for the different States which will be very revealing. The figures are: Andhra Pradesh 14 per cent, Assam 6 per cent, Bihar 14 per cent, Gujarat 7 per cent, Kerala 9 per cent, Jammu and Kashmir 8 per cent Madhya Pradesh 13 per cent, Maharashtra 6 per cent, Mysore 13 per cent, Orissa 16 per cent, Punjab 23 per cent, Rajasthan 17 per cent, Tamil Nadu 18 per cent, West Bengal 20 per cent, UP 21 per cent and so on. No uniform procedure has been adopted by the States. I want to know from the Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to instruct the State Government's to follow uniform policy in this matter.

Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments keep in mind the Directive Principles of the Constitution when they make reservations in the matter of recruitment or promotion. For example, take LIC. The percentage of representation as on 31st March 1971 was as follows: Class 1 officers 0.13 per cent, Class 2 0.16 per cent, Class 3 1.24 per cent and Class 4 14.3 per cent. At the same time, they have appointed some officers on a temporary basis. The percentage there is: Class 1 nil; Class 2 nil; Class 3 1.4 per cent and Class 4 25 per cent.

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In the same manner, the position in Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings, as on 1970, is as follows: Class I officers 0.5 per cent; Class II officers 0.77 per cent; Class III employees 5.2 per cent; and Class IV employees 80.06 per cent—a majority of them here are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; this is what the Central Government or any Government entrust such type of work to Scheduled Caste people.

I want to quote the position in the nationalised banks also. Some banks never appoint Scheduled Caste people. I know this because I am an ex-employee of a bank; I know the difficulties of the Scheduled Caste people; they find it very difficult to join banks. They, of course, conduct examination, But it is a farce. The position here is; Dena Bank 'nil'; Allahabad Bank 'nil'; Indian Bank 'nil'; Bank of Maharashtra 'nil'; Indian Overseas Bank 'nil'; Central Bank of India 0.08 per cent; Punjab National Bank 0.5 per cent; Bank of Baroda 0.03 per cent; United Commercial Bank 0.05 per cent; Canara Bank 0.1 per cent; the United Bank of India 0.23 per cent. It is something like this.

There are 103 public undertakings in our country run by the Government. But no Scheduled Caste man has been appointed as Class I officer here; I mean, as head of any institute or institution.

Why not get the particulars from the other government departments as well as State Governments and other banks? This is what is happening in our country.

From this data you can very well understand how the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are being neglected in the Central services. Public undertakings, private colleges in the case of appointments cooperative societies, quasi-financial institutions and other industrial units, owned by big people, never have a soft corner in their hearts to help this suppressed

class—suppressed for centuries. Private industries owned by high caste people appoint their own men. That is why I want that the cooperative societies or companies and other financial institutions, financed by the State Government or Central Government or local boards should be brought under the purview of this Amendment. If the Government is sincere in the matter of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, the industrial licences should not be given unless they implement the terms of the proposed amendment.

In all parts of the country wherever you go, big monopolies or small persons who can invest Rs. 1 or 2 crores or Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs appoint their own men. That is why I want that there must be some change, so that the agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may get some employment opportunities in the industries. So far as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are concerned, all are agricultural labourers. We all talk about removal of disparity and abolition of feudal order. Agricultural labourers are getting a very meagre amount. In some places they do not get cash, they get foodgrains which are generally unfit for human consumption. They work 20 hours in a day putting a hut in the field of their masters. According to the 1961 census—I could not get the latest Census figures—the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 6,45,11,313. Out of this, 3,03,36,615 are workers of which 2,19,03,860 are involved in agriculture. All are agricultural labourers. They are suffering actually and theirs is an endless suffering. Discrimination prevails in the rural areas mostly because of the existence of the feudal system in the villages. Unlike the industrial labour, the agricultural labour belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has no right to speak against the commands of their masters. They are still being treated as animals. You know the atrocities committed on Ha-

rijans in various places of this country are increasing day by day. The most affected persons are the labourers involved in agriculture. Therefore, if we are really honest and sincere in the emancipation and upliftment of the Harijans and the Adivasis and protect them against the atrocities and injustices done to them in the fields of economic and social status, recruitment and promotion, I request the House, particularly, the ruling Congress to support by Bill and pass it.

Before I conclude, once again I want to make a submission about the present position. This Government could not keep up the undertakings and assurances given in the Constitution to the people of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They were pushed back in order not to allow them to enjoy the results of development, if at all anything is happening in this country. Culpable crimes continue to be committed on them and on account of this, many people are rendered homeless, jobless and become orphans. Brutal killings normally take place. Raping of Harijan women is common. Same way, all sorts of atrocities are committed on them. In spite of all these atrocities, these pitiable people could not get out of this ghetto because they have no livelihood except that. They mainly depend at the mercy of the landlords and the high-caste people living in the villages. They live amidst perpetual fear and tyranny. The agricultural labour cannot claim any right to live. If they can have their livelihood in vocations other than agriculture, they may have the chance of escaping through all these sorts of crimes.

All industrial units, big or small, are owned by non-Harijans. The Government sector also refuses to oblige the Harijans. The Harijans have no means to start any industry of their own like others. Where will they go because they have to fight for their own livelihood and other things?

Therefore, I conclude by saying that 25 per cent of the reservations should

be made for them in all Departments including the co-operative sector, Industrial Finance Corporation and other private industries which are enjoying financial assistance from the banks and other Government Departments. De-reservation should not be made at any cost. All industrial units whether Private or public, including the co-operative sector should made reservation according to the proposed amendment, to bring about a socio-economic equality between man and man.

I conclude by requesting the Government and the House to support my Bill.

श्री झम्भू नाथ (सँदपुर) : यह ठीक है कि यह बिल विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से आया है। चूंकि यह एक असलियत है कि इसलिये इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये मुझे मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। यह जो संविधान है इसमें आर्टिकल 335 रखा गया है। इसके बर्डिंग को मैं आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये उस समय जो बात कही गई, वह उस समय कुछ जंचती थी, कुछ उचित मालूम होती थी। इस अवधि में सरकार की तरफ से बराबर यह कोशिश रही है कि पिछड़े हुये लोग ऊपर उठें। जितना काम होना चाहिये था, उतना तो नहीं हुआ, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुये लोगों की काफी तरक्की हुई है। इस लिये आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद आज इस बातवरण में यह देखना है कि जिस बर्डिंग

[श्री शम्भूनाथ]

में आर्टिकल 335 है, क्या उसको मैनटेन करना चाहिये या नहीं ।

इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि इस देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था ऐसी रही है कि जहाँ वर्ग विशेष या जाति विशेष की बात आ जाती है, तो सारा गुण और सारा हुनर पीछे रह जाता है । यह मनोवृत्ति समाज में बराबर पहले से चली आ रही है और आज भी वह पायी जाती है । इसलिये इस वातावरण में हमको यह देखना है कि आर्टिकल 335 का जो वर्डिंग है, क्या उसमें चेंज करना लाजिमी है या नहीं ।

आज समाजवाद का नारा दिया जा रहा है और कई तरह की मनोवृत्तियाँ समाजवाद में पायी जाती हैं । कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं, जो आउटराइट बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ कहते हैं कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग बराबर बैठने वाले हो गये, उनको हर तरह की फैसिलिटी दी जा रही है, उनको रिजर्वेशन क्यों दिया जाये । कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो हृदय से चाहते हैं कि जब तक इस देश में सबसे पिछड़ा समाज बराबरी का हक नहीं पायेगा तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है, देश में मजबूती नहीं हो सकती है, देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है । कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो ऊपर से तो बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव बनते हैं, लेकिन उनके मन में कलह और द्वेष बना रहता है । इन कारणों से यह सारे का सारा मसला खटाई में पड़ रहा है ।

मुझे जाती तौर पर मालूम है कि गृह मंत्री, श्री मिर्धा, के मन में हरिजनों के प्रति बड़ी पीड़ा है । वह बराबर महसूस करते हैं कि उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है—वह राजनीतिक हो, सामाजिक हो, आर्थिक हो, या किसी भी प्रकार का हो । मुझे मालूम है कि वह चाहते हैं कि उनके साथ इन्साफ हो । जब इस तरह का

वातावरण सारे समाज में फैला हुआ है, तो इस बारे में ईमानदारी से सोचने की आवश्यकता है ।

उस समय कांस्टीट्यूशन में एफिशेंसी को आधार माना गया और कहा गया कि अगर इन वर्गों में योग्यता होगी, तो इन्हें नौकरी दी जायेगी । यह भी कहा गया कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ऐसे ही कैसे छोड़ दिया जाये, उसको ढीला कैसे कर दिया जाये । इसी नाम पर हुकूमत में बैठ हुये कई लोग एकदम कह देते हैं कि हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन लूस हो जायेगा, उसमें एफिशेंसी नहीं रह जायेगी, हम कैसे सरकार चला पायेंगे, आदि । लेकिन यकीन मानिये कि आज़ादी के पच्चीस वर्ष के बाद यह कह जा सकता है कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के जिन लोगों को रिस-पांसिबल जगहों पर बिठाया गया, उनमें से 99 परसेंट आदमियों ने—हो सकता है कि एक-आध अपवाद हो—अपना काम किसी से कम अंजाम नहीं दिया है । पिछले दिनों स्ट्राइक हुई, लेकिन चूंकि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के एम्प्लोईज जानते थे कि वह स्ट्राइक गलत है, इसलिये उन्होंने उसमें हिस्सा नहीं लिया । इसलिये आज एफिशेंसी के नाम पर यह कह देना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को सविस्तर में स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकता है ।

आज भी शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की यह हालत है कि बी० ए० और एम० ए० की डिग्री प्राप्त करने के बाद भी उनको यह साबित करना पड़ता है कि हमने शिक्षा पाई है, हमने डिग्री प्राप्त की है । कांस्टीट्यूशन में दूसरे वर्गों के बारे में “आउट्रिफ एफिशेंसी” का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है, जैसा कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के बारे में लगाया गया है । यह कितनी बड़ी एना-मेली है । इस आधार पर हमको समझना है कि आज़ादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद शिडयूल्ड कास्ट में वाकई पड़े-लिखे लोग अल्प

करने लायक लोग, आफिसर्स, पालीटीशन्स और इकोनामिस्ट्स आदि, हुये हैं या नहीं।

राज्य सभा में पिछले सत्र में सिविल एविएशन पर एक चर्चा हुई। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो लोग कांग्रेस का मंत्री-मंडल चला रहे हैं, उनको भी स्थिति अच्छी तरह मालूम नहीं है। यह सवाल पूछा गया कि क्या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया में रिजर्वेशन होगा या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने तुरन्त कह दिया कि चूंकि पायलट आदि टेक्निकल सर्विसेज हैं, इसलिए उन में रिजर्वेशन का सवाल ही नहीं उठता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह की बात उन्होंने कैसे कह दी। बुड़िया के मर जाने का कोई डर नहीं है, डर यह है कि यमदूत घर देख लेगा। सरकार समाजवाद के नाम पर बराबर कापोरेशन बनाती चली जा रही है। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उन कापोरेशन की हालत क्या है? अभी माननीय सदस्य ने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों की हालत बताई है। वही हालत कापोरेशन की है। इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया भी कापोरेशन हैं, आटोनोमस बाडीज हैं।

यह सही है कि पायलट की जाब टेक्निकल है, सेप्टी का सवाल है, उसके लिये ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत होती है। लेकिन यह कह देना कांस्टीट्यूशन के विपरीत है कि चूंकि टेक्निकल जाब है, इसलिये उसमें रिजर्वेशन नहीं हो सकता है। सवाल कांस्टीट्यूशन की भावना का है। अगर कोई आदमी क्वालिफाइड है, तो वह इस जाब के लायक है।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर साल भर में एक बार यहां बहस हो जाती है। उस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस हो या क्लेरिकल जाब हों, राज नहीं भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स

का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी 51 में भी आंकड़े दिये हैं। यह बात मंत्री महोदय, सरकार और इस हाउस को मालूम है। हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स, जिन के मन में चोर है, जो—मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं—नहीं चाहते कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग सर्विसिज में आयें, वे तुरन्त एफिशेंसी और योग्यता का बहाना पेश कर देते हैं। आज अन-एम्प्लायमेंट का आलम यह है कि अगर एक जगह हो, तो सी आदमी आते हैं, दूसरी आदमी आते हैं। दूसरी तरफ अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रिजर्व्ड एक जगह का एडवर्टाइजमेंट हो, तो कम से कम शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के पचास कैंडीडेट्स आते हैं। आज-कल पचास का अंश है। लेकिन आज से पच्चीस साल पहले अगर एक पोस्ट होती थी, तो मुश्किल में एक दो आदमी आते थे। आज पचास आदमी को इसक्वालिफाई कर देना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। यह कौन सी विडम्बना है? कब तक यह विडम्बना चलेगी?

एक तरफ समाजवाद की बात की जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ आटोनोमस बाडीज और कापोरेशन के नाम पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाया जा रहा है। अभी दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में हमारे साक्षियों ने बताया कि आज वह बेचारे परेशान हैं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से जी ओ जाता है कि इस इस डिपार्टमेंट में इस इस तरह से प्रमोशन होना चाहिए, इस इस तरह से रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए, लेकिन जब इन अधिकारियों से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के एम्प्लॉई पूछते हैं कि यह जी ओ आया है होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास तो नहीं आया, आप होम मिनिस्ट्री का जी ओ ले आएं। आई एं एक आफिसर कहता है

[श्री शम्भू नाथ]

कास्ट के कर्मचारी से कि आप होम मिनिस्ट्री का जी ओ से आएँ तब हम मानेंगे । यह बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है । आज अपने भाई भतीजे, रिश्तेदार और नातेदारों को नौकरी देने का सिलसिला चल रहा है जिसके कारण उन के साथ जस्टिस नहीं हो पाती है ।

हमारी सरकार 5 लाख सर्विसेज हर वर्ष देने की बात करती है । बड़ा अच्छा है । हर साल इतने लोगों को काम मिलेगा । 5 लाख ही नहीं इससे भी ज्यादा लोगों की सरकार सर्विस दिलाए यह बहुत अच्छा है । लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से गौर करें कि आया यह पाँच लाख या दस लाख सर्विसेज जो प्रति वर्ष निकलेंगी उसमें इसी तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के साथ अन्याय होगा जैसा अब तक हो रहा है या उसमें कोई सुधार होगा ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरह सोचेंगी । मेरा तो अपना विश्वास है कि इस तरह जो क्वालिफिकेशन और एफिशेंसी के नाम पर इन लोगों के साथ इतना अन्याय होता है उनको दूर नहीं किया जायगा तो यह देश अब इसको बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं है । मेरे अपने विचार से सबसे बड़ी योग्यता तो यह होनी चाहिए कि उस आदमी का लड़का अगर डिग्री प्राप्त किए हैं जिसके पास खाने पीने का सहारा नहीं है तो उस लड़के को सबसे पहले नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए बनिस्बत उसके जिसका बाप हर तरह सम्पन्न है । जिसके पास रोजी रोजगार है उस लड़के को बाद में नौकरी दी जाय और उसके लड़के को पहले नौकरी दी जाय जिसके पास कोई दूसरा सहारा नहीं है । मीन्स टेस्ट जब तक इस समाज में नहीं लागू होगा तब तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के साथ सही तरीके से न्याय नहीं हो सकता है । एफिशेंसी के नाम पर उनके साथ जो अन्याय होता है मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है बराबर उसके बारे में लिखापढ़ी होती है ।

एक उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जो मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा क्योंकि वह उनके विचाराधीन है, असिस्टेंट सेक्शन आफिसर के पद के प्रमोशन के लिए लिखापढ़ी दो वर्ष से लगातार चल रही है । कई बार इसको मीटिंग में रख चुके हैं । लेकिन फाइल ला मिनिस्ट्री से होम मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री से ला मिनिस्ट्री में आ जा रही है । पहले तो भंडारे साहब और बी० एस० मूर्ति साहब इसके लिए हम लोगों की तरफ से चुने गए थे जिसमें भंडारे साहब तो गवर्नर हो कर चले गए हैं, मूर्ति साहब रह गए हैं, वह और सरदार बूटा सिंह जी दोनों मिल कर इस को देख रहे हैं । होम मिनिस्टर साहब तो पक्ष में हैं कि उस के साथ न्याय होना चाहिए । लेकिन जो वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट वाले बैठे हुए हैं, जो मंत्री महोदय को बताते हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिसगाइड करते हैं ।

श्री शम्भू नाथ : मिसगाइड क्या करेंगे ? इन को मिसगाइड नहीं कर सकते । अपनी अड़चन डालते हैं । लेकिन चूँकि मंत्री महोदय बाकई में इन्टरेस्टेड हैं, वह जानते हैं कि उसके साथ इनजस्टिस हुई है, इसलिए वह जस्टिस देना चाहते हैं । कोई दूसरा होता तो अब तक यह कह देता कि ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं होगा और फाइल क्लोज कर दी जाय । मंत्री महोदय इसमें जस्टिस देना चाहते हैं । लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दो दो वर्ष हो गए फाइल बराबर ला मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री में घूम रही है (मालूम नहीं क्या होगा ?)

सीधी सी बात तो यह है कि जो टेक्निकल सर्विसेज हैं, जहाँ बाकई में ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है, योग्यता की जरूरत है, उसमें अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्रीब्स के लोग एफिशियंट नहीं हैं तो उनको एफिशियंट बनाने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की ही है । सरकार ही उसके लिए पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार

है कि उनको उसके लिए एफिशियेंट बनाए। सरकार ने कुछ दूर तक इस जिम्मेदारी को निभाया है। कांम्प्यूटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन जो आई० ए० एस० और पी० सी० एस० के होते हैं उसके जगह जगह पर जो इंस्टीट्यूशन खुले हैं वहां पर कुछ लड़कों के कोचिंग क्लासेज चलते हैं जिसमें उनको कुछ ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ताकि वह इम्तहान में कम्पीट कर सकें। लेकिन जो टेक्निकल सर्तिसेज हैं, हजारों की तादाद में जो कारपोरेशनस हैं उनमें अगर इस तरह की बात आती है तो यह जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की होती है कि उनको एफिशियेंट उसके लिए बनाए। आखिर कौन एफिशियेंट बनेगा? आप एक तरफ तो उनको एफिशियेंट बनाने की कोशिश नहीं करते, दूसरी तरफ बी० ए०, एम० ए० की डिग्री के बाद भी आप उनको अयोग्य बनाना चाहते हैं और कही अगर सर्विस मिल भी जाये तो जब प्रमोशन का प्रश्न आता है तब धांधलेबाजी की जाती है, तो आखिर 335 आर्टिकल के तहत यह फाड कब तक उनके साथ किया जायेगा, यह मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं। यह बिल्कुल क्लीअर फाड है कांस्टीट्यूशन के साथ।

आज हर राज्य में तरह तरह के और अलग अलग परसेटजे निर्धारित हैं। यह भी हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे पहले जब पन्तजी मुख्य मन्त्री थे तो वह चूकि शेड्यूलड कास्ट की प्राबलमस को जानते थे, इसलिए उन्होंने 18 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन उनके लिए किया था उन दिनों में जबकि दूसरी स्टेट्स में कहीं दस और कहीं बारह प्रतिशत था। आज सेंटरल गवर्नमेंट में भी करीब 15 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया है। दुख इस बात का है जितना हमको कोटा मिला है 25 वर्षों में उसको पूरा करने की दिशा में, सरकार या सरकार के जितने कारकुन हैं वह किस ईमानदारी से, किस भावना से कोशिश कर रहे हैं, सवाल तो इस बात का है। जस्टिस होगी;

ऐसी बात है, लेकिन दस जस्टिस को दिलाने के लिए ईमानदारी से, सही भावना लेकर के कोशिश में हैं या नहीं सवाल इस बात का है। अगर आप विवेचना करें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि 25 वर्षों में इस आर्टिकल के नाम पर शेड्यूलड कास्ट के साथ बराबर मिस्वीफ किया जा रहा है। आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट हमारी ज्यादा हो रही है, पर खुले आम अधिकारियों को यह कहते हुए शर्म नहीं लग रही है कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोग बराबर इसी तरह से हल्ला गुल्ला किया करते हैं। जी० ओ० पर जी० ओ० सरकार की तरफ से जाते हैं। मैं नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि 25 वर्ष से बराबर आप एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स पा। करते जा रहे हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर बराबर सकुलेट होते चले जा रहे हैं। जब कभी भी मौका आता है शेड्यूलड कास्ट की रिपोर्ट पर दस करने का या सवालों के जरिए अथवा किसी मोशन के जरिए जब कभी भी हाउस में बहस होती है तो इस बात पर तवज्जह दिलाई जाती है कि यह कोटा क्यों नहीं पूरा किया जा रहा है? सरकार की तरफ से हमेशा जवाब यह आता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स चले गए हैं और एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर का यह आलम है कि आपकी नाक के नीचे दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, वहां उनको पता नहीं कि कोई आर्डर आया है या नहीं आया है। या तो वह जानबझ कर ऐसा करते हैं या फिर त्राकई में उनके पास नहीं गया है यह वह जानें। इसी तरह से स्टेट्स में, कारपोरेशनस में कहीं भी चले जायें सभी जगह यही हाल है। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इन हरिजनों को और शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोगों को न्याय मिलना है और आज यह सरकार समझती है कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोग इतने शिक्षित हो गए हैं कि अब उनके सामने क्वालीफिकेशन या एफिशियेंसी की कोई खास ऐसी बात नहीं रह गई है तो, हम मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करेंगे कि उनको जस्टिस दिलाने के लिए एक लेजिस्लेशन की आवश्यकता है। लेजिस्लेशन

[श्री शम्भू नाथ]

की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि एक तो क्लामर एम्बेडमेंट हो जायगा। जो यह हाथ पाच चलता है कि हमारे यहां एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर नहीं आया है, यह खत्म हो जायगा। साथ साथ लेजिस्लेशन के जरिए कहीं अन्याय भी होगा तो आज शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोग जो समर्थ हैं, न्याय लेने के लिए कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। इस पार्लियामेंट में आ सकते हैं, कही भी जा सकते हैं, उनको न्याय मिल सकता है। ऐसी हालत में मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर जो 25 वर्ष पहले निकाला गया था, उसका नतीजा अच्छा नहीं रहा है। अब उनके साथ न्याय करने के लिये, उनके सेफगार्ड्स के लिये, उनके राइट्स को दिलाने के लिये इस पार्लियामेंट में लेजिस्लेशन पास होना चाहिये

आर मन्त्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में शांघ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं मन्त्री महोदय से उम्मीद करता हूं कि किन कारणों से— इसका पता उनको है, यदि नहीं है तो पता लगावें और अच्छी तरह से जांच करें— शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोगों को इन-एफिशियेन्सी के नाम पर धोखा दिया जा रहा है, न्याय नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dinesh Joarder. You are on your legs and you will continue on the next day.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 9, 1973/Chaitra 19, 1895 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 9, 1973/Chaitra 19, 1895
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to voluntary Associations for promotion of Urdu language and Literature

*661 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are assisting any voluntary associations in the country engaged in the promotion of Urdu language and literature;

(b) if so, the names of the associations which have been given financial assistance; and

(c) the amount of assistance given to the associations during the past three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The names of Voluntary Associations who have been given financial assistance by the Central Government in the last three financial years for the promotion of Urdu alongwith the amount of such assistance are as under:—

Name	Purpose	Financial assistance given		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu-Hindi, Aligarh	Promotion of Urdu language and literature.	38,000	2,52,000 *	2,28,000 *
2. Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad.	Promotion of Urdu language and literature.	12,000	12,000	12,000
3. Majlis-i-Ishate-e Delhi.	Adab, Publication of works of Mushafi and Bayan.	4,996	..	..

* The figures include Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 1.60 lakhs in 1972-73 towards construction of a building "Urdu Ghar" in Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5
4. Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi, Hyderabad.	Publication of lexicon of Deccani Urdu.	2,787	..	..
5. Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.	Publication of teaching material for correspondence courses.	1,500	..	..
6. Indian International Centre, Delhi.	Preparation of a catalogue of Urdu manuscripts.	..	..	5,000
7. Villa Academy, Hyderabad.	Preparation of the book "Urdu Word Count".	..	..	3,000
Aiwan-e-Ghalib, Delhi	Towards Cost of Completion of the Ghalib Memorial and Ghalib Auditorium.	..	..	5,00,000

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, क्या मैं आपके जरिए वजीरे तालीम से यह जान सकूंगा यहां पर कि हमें खुशी है कि उर्दू की तरक्की के लिए 7,48,000 रुपये इस साल सर्फ किये गये वहां आइन्दा साल में कोई ऐसा उर्दू का प्रोजेक्ट जो जरूरी समझा जाये वह माली मामलात के पेश नजर रोका नहीं जायेगा ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं पाराशर साहब को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि पैसे की कमी के कारण किसी स्कीम को रोका नहीं जायेगा ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे सूबों में जहां उर्दू बोली जाती है वहां पर उर्दू के उस्तादों की बड़ी कमी पाई जाती है तो क्या उर्दू के मुद्दरिसों की तर्बियत के लिए

कोई सरकारी एजेन्सी या कोई स्कीम बनाई जायेगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : पिछले दो सालों में और आगामी आने वाले साल में जो शिक्षकों की बहाली के लिए पैसा दिया गया है, प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को उममें यह आग्रह किया गया है कि उचित मात्रा में उर्दू शिक्षकों की बहाली की जाये । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि प्रत्येक प्राइमरी स्कूल में एक शिक्षक बहाल कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाब में भी करिये । मैंने उस दिन कहा था न कि स्पीकर ही कहना चाहिए और कुछ न रखिए सदर वगैरह तो उस पर "अजीत" अखबार ने लिखा है । मैं कहता हूं सरदार न कहिए । (व्यवधान) वह तीन आर्टिकल लिख चुका है । वह सदर को सरदार बना रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने माननीय मंत्रीजी के सामने उर्दू लाइब्रेरीज के लिए, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी लोग उर्दू बोलने वाले हैं, पुस्तकें और मैगजीन खरीदने के लिए एक ठोस डिमान्ड केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सामने रखी है ? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्री की तरफ से जो डिमान्ड आई है वह कितनी है और क्या वह इसी बजट सेशन में पूरी की जायेगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : तत्काल हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं लेकिन हम माननीय सदस्या को आश्वासन देना चाहेंगे कि हमारे फंडमर्क में जो पैसे का आवंटन कर सकते हैं करेंगे ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : स्पीकर साहब, अभी अखबार के जरिये मालूम हुआ कि हमारी वजीरे आजम लखनऊ में प० आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के मशहूर शायर हैं, उनकी हिम्मत अफजाई करने के लिए गई थीं और वहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि उर्दू ज़बान हमारी तहजीब और तमद्दुन का एक हिस्सा है तो मैं अदब के साथ पूछना चाहता हूँ मिनिस्टर साहब से कि आखिर उर्दू की तरक्की के लिए सरकार ने जो कुछ किया, मुर्कजी हुकूमत ने जो कुछ किया वह ठीक है लेकिन सूबे की सरकार क्या कर रही थी ? उर्दू ज़बान जो हिन्दुस्तान की ज़बान है, जो आमफहम है, उसकी तरक्की के लिए आखिर कौन-कौन ऐसी चीजें की जा रही हैं जिससे उर्दूदानीं को यकीन हो जाये कि उर्दू ज़बान इस हिन्दुस्तान में मरेगी नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने उर्दू के विकास के लिए

एक करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया था और पुनः जो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना है उसमें भी उतनी ही राशि आवंटित करने जा रहे हैं और तरक्की ये उर्दू बोर्ड के माध्यम से एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बनाई गई है जिसके गुजराल साहब चेयरमैन हैं और उनकी जो सिफारिशें होंगी उन पर सरकार अमल करेगी ।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: May I know as to the number of southern States which have asked for financial assistance for having Urdu teachers and the money given to each State ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : This information is not readily available with me. However, I can inform the hon. Member in writing.

DR. RANEN SEN: I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in West Bengal also, particularly in Greater Calcutta, there are a large number of Urdu-speaking people. There is an organisation called "Anjuman-a-Taraki Urdu, Magrabi Bengal" Among the organisations mentioned in the Statement, I do not find any help being given to that organisation which caters to the needs of Urdu-speaking people in Greater Calcutta. May I know whether the Government has any plan to help such an organisation ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : We shall examine their case and I assure the hon. Member that if we find it feasible to help them, we shall help them.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सत्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उर्दू का इरादे के साथ 25 वर्षों में कत्ले आम हुआ है उस कत्ले आम को रोकने के लिए क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय वह तमाम सुविधायें उर्दू को देगी जो सन् 1947 से पहले उसको मिलती थीं ?

श्री बी० पी० यादव : शिक्षा मंत्रालय अपने साधनों के अन्दर जितने भी उपाय किये जा सकते हैं वह करेगा ।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It is not a question of resources; it is a question of policy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है । मैंने यह पूछा है कि उर्दू का इरादे के साथ 25 वर्षों से कल्ले आम हुआ है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय वह तमाम सुविधायें उर्दू को देगा जो सन् 1947 से पहले उसको मिलती थीं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन): जनाबेवाला, गुजरातिश वाअदब यह है कि सन् 1947 से पहले जो मुर्कजी हुकूमत ने उर्दू की तरवीज और इशाअत के लिए कार्यवाई की थी उससे कई गुना ज्यादा कार्यवाई वजीरे हिद इस वक्त कर रही है । (अवधान)

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : आप कहते हैं प्रश्न सीधा होना चाहिए तो फिर जवाब भी सीधा होना चाहिए ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: You referred to the position of the Central Ministry. The Central Ministry's records have been fully examined by me, and I am making this statement with due sense of responsibility. If you hear the rest of my answer, then may be your objection or difficulties would go. The difficulty that arises is that, in official matters....

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी : आप उर्दू में बोलिये ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : हुजुरेवाला, क्या करूं जब उर्दू बोलता हूं तो लोग समझते नहीं हैं, समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं । जो उर्दू के हमदर्द हैं वह जानते हैं कि उर्दू में कितनी नफ़ासत है । उर्दू ज़बान में बड़ी लोच है, बड़ी लचक है, बड़ी नफ़ासत है । अब अगर उस पर कोई गौर न करे तो मुझे मजबूर होकर अंग्रेजी में बोलना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नफ़ासत में ही बात करें ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जनाबेवाला, अर्ज यह है कि सरकारी उमूर में जो उर्दू के लिये सहूलियतें होनी चाहिये थीं उनका पूरी तरह से इंतजाम अभी तक नहीं हुआ, एक बात । दूसरी बात यह है कि इब्तदाई तालीम के लिये जो इन्तज़ाम होने चाहिए थे वह पूरी तरह इस जमाने में नहीं हुए । इस बात को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए, और यह भी मद्देनज़र रखते हुए कि लिंगुयिस्टिक माइनारिटीज़, जो ज़बानी अकलियत हैं, उनके तहफ़्फ़ुज़ की जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्ट्री की है, होम मिनिस्ट्री ने और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने एक साथ मिल करके एक कमेटी कायम की है, गुजराल साहब की सदारत में, जो तालीमी पहलू पर भी गौर कर सकती है, और इस पहलू पर भी गौर कर सकती है कि सरकारी ममलात में उर्दू को उसकी मुनासिब जगह दी जा रही है या नहीं दी जा रही है ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि वह सूबे कि जहां पर उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादाद काफ़ी है, मसलन जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, वहां पर इस साल में

इतनी कार्यवाही हो चुकी है कि अहकामात जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि आने वाले साल में तकरीबन 30,000 उर्दू के उस्ताद प्राइमरी स्कूलों के लिए मुकर्रर हो जायेंगे ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : यह चुनाव की वजह से किया जा रहा है ।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : चुनाव की वजह से नहीं, यह तो हमने 1971 में कहा था, और उस वक्त से अमलदरामद किया जा रहा है वरना हथेली पर सरसों तो उगायी नहीं जा सकती । तैयारी करते करते होती है तब जाकर उसका निफ़ाज होता है ।

दूसरी चीज़ जनाबेबाला, यह है कि यू० पी० की सरकार ने जिस बात का ऐलान किया है वह यह है कि जो पुराने मक़तब थे वहां उर्दू के जरिए तालीम दी जाती थी, और जो अभी तक ग्रान्ट के पाने के मुस्तहक नहीं थे उनके लिये अहकामात जारी किये हैं कि इनकी पूरी तफ़सील बना करके और इनको ग्रान्ट दी जाय और जो किसी वजह से उस मेअर पर नहीं आ सकते हैं उनको इस मेअर पर लाने की जल्द-अज़-जल्द कोशिश की जाय । यह अहकामात यू० पी० सरकार ने जारी कर दिये हैं । उर्दू ऐकेडमी उन्होंने बनायी है और उर्दू ऐकेडमी ने उर्दू की तरवीज़ और तरक्की, दोनों कार्यों के लिए काफी कदम उठाये हैं, और यह वह काम है जो तरक्किये उर्दू बोर्ड, जो मरकज़ी सरकार का कायमशुदा है, उस से बढ़ कर के है, उसके अलावा है । मगर दोनों एक दूसरे से राबता कायम किये हुये हैं ताकि यह न हो कि एक ही काम को दोनों आदमी

करें । जो एक काम बोर्ड कर रहा है, ऐकेडमी उस काम के अलावा दूसरा काम कर रही है ताकि कुल मिला कर के जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ायदा उर्दू बोलने वाले, उर्दू समझने वाले उठा सकें ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, क्योंकि दुबारा आप मुझे खड़ा नहीं होने देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब छोड़िये मौर्य जी, इतनी देर लग गई है ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मान्यवर मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिस समय सदस्य प्रश्न करते हैं तो आपका सीधा उन पर दबाव होता है कि सीधा सीधा सवाल कीजिये । मैंने सीधा सवाल किया था लेकिन उसका उत्तर नहीं आया आपका वह दबाव मंत्रीजी पर भी होना चाहिये कि सीधा उत्तर दें, इधर उधर का गाना न गायें । मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि उर्दू को इरादे के साथ कल्ल किया गया है । 1947 से पहले उर्दू को एक खास स्थान था । क्या सरकार उस स्थान को उर्दू को देगी ? यह मेरा सवाल था, जवाब जाने क्या आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब छोड़िये उसको । उन्होंने काफ़ी तफ़सील के साथ बयान किया है । (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : शशि जी, मैं अपना जीब जानता हूँ (व्यवधान) मेरी तो सीतेली मां है, आप की तो सगी मां है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप छोड़िये इस बात को ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मेरा सवाल सीधा यह है कि 1947 से पहले मंसिफ्री, पी० सी० एस० आदि के कम्पीटीटिव ऐग्जामिनेशन में उर्दू के 100 नम्बर हुआ करते थे । वह नम्बर क्या कम्पलसरी आप रखेंगे या नहीं ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : जनादेवाला, जो अहकाम है उस में जो कामों का बंटवारा हुआ है, इन इम्तिहानों का ताल्लुक मेरी वज्जारत से नहीं है ।

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लिखा उर्दू में जायेगा या हिन्दी में लिखा जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा जी ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आपने जो इसरार किया कि उर्दू जवान में बात करें, और बहुत ही सलीस उर्दू में जवाब दिया । वह अगर हिन्दी में लिखा जायगा तो कोई तलफुज भी सही नहीं होगा । आप सोच लीजिये कि क्या होगा ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हिन्दी में लिखा जायगा तो कम से कम हम भी पढ़ सकेंगे । फ़ारसी में लिखा गया तो हम उस का मज्जा नहीं ले सकेंगे ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं आपसे गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि हर जवान का तर्जुमा किया जाता है तो साहब कम से कम यहां पर लिखने वाले उर्दू जवान में लिखें ताकि लोगों

को महसूस हो कि ऐवान में अगर कोई उर्दू जवान में सवाल करता है तो उर्दू में लिखा जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उर्दू और हिन्दी मिलती जुलती है । लेकिन आपने मगबरा अच्छा दिया है, मैं इसको देखूंगा ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूं और मैंने खुद पढ़ा है कि तारिक साहब ने उर्दू में स्पीच दी थी वह उर्दू में लिखी गयी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, यह ठीक है । मैं इसके बारे में दोबारा गौर करूंगा ।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद उर्दू का बुरा चाहने वालों के बावजूद सरकारी संरक्षण न मिली उन को, उसके बावजूद भी उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़ने वाले ज्यादा बढ़े हैं, अखबार ज्यादा बढ़े हैं, आज़ादी से पहले से ज्यादा किताबें छपी हैं । इसके साथ साथ मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आदिर उर्दू पढ़ कर लोग क्या करें, इस सिलसिले में भी आप कोई अपनी राय जाहिर करें कि पढ़ कर अगर नौकरियां नहीं मिलेंगी तो लोग उर्दू क्यों पढ़ेंगे ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : जनादेवाला, मेरी वज्जारत का ताल्लुक सिर्फ़ टीचर्स की तकरीरी से है । उस सिलसिले में अगर कोई कोताही हुई हो तो माननीय सदस्य जरूर फ़रमायें ।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आज़ादी के बाद उर्दू पढ़ने वालों की तादाद बढ़ी है कि नहीं ?

डा० कैलाश : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी अजियां सरकार को दी गई थीं जिनको कि मंजूरी नहीं मिली जाहिर है उनको खपया नहीं दिया गया। यह मंत्रीजी को बताना चाहिये। सवाल यह किया गया है कि कितनी अजियां आयीं और कितनों को आपने नामंजूर किया, यह बताइये ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : माननीय सदस्य को यह सूचना दी जायगी।

Expansion of activities of Shipping Corporation of India

* 662. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to expand the activities of the Shipping Corporation of India during the Fifth Plan has been finalised.

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) what is the additional tonnage expected to be added during the Fifth Plan and the total expenditure expected to be incurred in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) to (c). The expansion scheme of the Shipping Corporation of India in the Fifth Plan will depend upon the final shape of the Fifth Plan. The Shipping target in Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether the recent orders given to foreign countries for building ships for India included in the Fourth or the Fifth Plan ?

If they are included in the Fourth Plan, what is the actual target achieved now and what is the target achievable at the end of the Fourth Plan ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Not at the end of the Fourth Plan, but, as a result of the mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, we have been permitted to place certain additional orders to the extent of 8 lakhs and the present position would be that at the end of the Fourth Plan we would have, so far as the Shipping Corporation of India is concerned, 110 ships of 15 '64 GRT.

So far as the Shipping Corporation is concerned.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether or not the present units that are building ships in India are geared up to take the orders of the new ships that are planned in the Fifth Five Year Plan ? What are the specific schemes that are taken up ? Which are the units which are going to be expanded ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Every effort has been made over the years to do that. But as hon. Members know, ship building is a highly sophisticated industry and it is a specialised type of industry which requires special know-how which every country is not prepared to share. So far as the Hindustan Shipyard is concerned, we have plans to expand it and to improve upon its performance. The shipyard at Cochin is there with Japanese collaboration; we have got Mazagaon Dock where two passenger ships are being built with our own designs; Garden Reach workshop is also being expanded. Now we have got a big Dock there which will be able to cater up to about 25,000 tonnes DWT.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि मजगांव डाक में गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के जो जहाज होते हैं, जिनको शायद ट्रालर कहा जाता

है, उनको बनाना आपने शुरू कर दिया है ? यदि यह सच है तो कितनी मिकदार में और कहां आप हमारी आवश्यकता को पूरी करेंगे ? क्या यह सच है कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री ने भी आपसे कहा है कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रालर उनको दें ताकि मछली पकड़ने का काम तेजी से चल सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक मजगांव डाक का सवाल है यह रक्षा मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में आता है उनकी कितनी गिनती है, यह मैं नहीं बतला सकूंगा बाकी जो सूचना माननीय सदस्य ने दी है, वह मझे स्वीकार्य है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He did not enlighten us about any specific measures that are taken so far. I want to know as to what steps have been taken by him so far as the ship building yard at Vizag is concerned. What sort of expansion programme have you envisaged ? What are the orders you have received ? Will you be in a position to fulfil the commitments made ? If so, by what time ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Our ship-building capacity is 3 ships on an average in the Hindustan Ship-building yard and we want to increase it to 6 ships. As hon. Members are aware, as I said, ship-building industry itself is a highly sophisticated and complex industry. Not only the hull of the ship but there are thousands and thousands of parts, equipments, components etc. We are self-sufficient indigenously to the extent of 50 per cent. When the Diesel Engine Factory comes up this percentage will go up to 70 per cent. But even then 30 per cent of components etc. will have to be imported. Ship-building has to go with the ancillary and auxiliary industries together. It is our effort, by various means, by organising exhibitions, by inducing

people to get interested, by making entrepreneurs become aware of these possibilities and to get interested. But the main question is that any such industry should be an economically viable unit. As I have already said about the Vizag yard that we want to increase the capacity to six ships.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: About Haldia, may I know whether there will be a full-fledged ship-building yard there in future ? What will be its capacity ? What will be its production ? When will this be completed ? Has he got any proposal of that kind with him ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: A working group was set up for Haldia, to examine this question, whether a shipyard could be located there or not. They appointed a sub-committee which went deep into this study. The report of the technical sub-committee has been received. It has been examined. Now Government will consider the recommendations of this committee.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What are the recommendations about ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Whether it can be located there and other allied things.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In view of the fact that we are spending a large amount of foreign exchange on importing ships of large tonnage (upto one million tonnes), and also because of the fact that our existing shipyards have been projected with slipways which do not permit a keel-lying capacity more than 25,000 tonnes, would the Minister consider either in the public sector or the joint sector or in the private sector establishment of shipyards for manufacture of ships exceeding 100,000 dwt on the coast of Gujarat ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As for the question of having shipyards in the private sector, under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, shipyards are all to be in the

public sector, not in the private sector. As for our tonnage, it is not one million tonnes; it has increased from 2 lakh tonnes GRT in 1947 to 26.40 lakh tonnes GRT now in operation.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am referring to ships of large tonnage.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have *Lal Bahadur Shastri* and *Jawaharlal Nehru* tankers of 87,000 tonnes. We have got another of 100,000 to 104,000 tonnes, the latest orders placed with a Yugoslav Shipyard are for two vessels whose tonnage would be 269,000 dwt each.

Committee/Commission to enquire into working of Food Corporation of India

*663. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a Committee or Commission to enquire into the working of Food Corporation of India so as to improve its efficiency; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal before the Government. However, a committee of officials has been constituted to examine the procurement and distribution incidentals of the Food Corporation of India. Statement laid on the Table of the Sahba gives details in respect of this committee.

Statement

A committee under the Chairmanship of Union Food Secretary has been constituted in the Department of Food with Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Secretary, Planning Commission as Members

and Managing Director, Food Corporation of India as Member Secretary. This committee will examine the procurement and distribution incidentals charged by the Food Corporation of India for handling the Central stocks of foodgrains.

The terms of reference of the committee are as under:—

- (i) to examine the reasonableness of the procurement and distribution incidentals incurred by the FCI in undertaking the various operations on behalf of the Central Government;
- (ii) make specific recommendations regarding the measures that can be adopted to reduce the unit cost of operations by the Food Corporation of India;
- (iii) examine the incidentals charged by the FCI relating to the operations undertaken on behalf of the State Governments and suggest ways and means of reducing the same; and
- (iv) examine the present subsidy burden and its further continuance and recommend suitable measures that should be adopted in progressively reducing the burden of subsidy.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The hon. Minister has stated that a Committee has been appointed to examine the procurement and distribution incidentals charged by the FCI and the terms of reference of the Committee have a bearing only on the Financial aspects of the working of the Food Corporation of India. I would like to know whether there have been serious complaints of malpractice and corruption against the former Chairman of the Food Corporation and also against the Managing Director and whether it is not a fact that the Chairman of the Food Corporation had to make a sudden exit. Does this not mean that there was a *prima*

facie case against the Chairman? If so, what steps Government are taking to improve the administrative working of the Corporation and to plug loopholes that result in corruption?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A new Chairman has been appointed now. If there are any specific suggestions the hon. member wishes to make, we would welcome them. As for the other issues, they were fully debated on the floor of the House.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I did not quite follow. Are Government considering the charges that were made against the working of the Food Corporation when allegations were levelled against the former Chairman, and what is the stage of consideration? Is it not also a fact that there were charges against the Managing Director also and the same Managing Director has been appointed as Member-Secretary of this new Committee set up by Government? Why did not Government think it proper to appoint the present Chairman to the Committee? There must be somebody working as Chairman, as the hon. Minister stated, but he does not find a place on this Committee whereas the Managing Director, against whom there were serious accusations, is the Member-Secretary of this Committee, was not the present Chairman appointed as a member of this Committee?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This committee was set up earlier. May I assure the hon. Member that if there are any specific charges against anybody, however high-placed he may be, the Government will not hesitate to take action against anybody. As far as the enquiry is concerned, the CBI is still making enquiries, and when the report comes, naturally, we will take the House into confidence. (Interruption) If there are any specific charges, nobody will be spared.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Specific charges against the managing

director were brought before this House also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If there are any specific charges against anybody, I said we will go into them.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्रीजी ने बताया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुछ पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कुछ चार्जिज आये थे जिन की जांच हो रही है। जिन के ऊपर जांच हो रही है उनमें से कितने ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो अभी भी भारतीय खाद्य निगम में काम कर रहे हैं? आप उनको जब तक उनके खिलाफ चार्जिज की जांच हो रही है अपने पदों से हटा क्यों नहीं देते हैं, अलग क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action. We will find out from the CBI whether for an impartial enquiry any such action is desirable. We will take necessary action.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : चेयरमैन को तो आपने हटा दिया लेकिन पदाधिकारियों को जिनके ऊपर चार्जिज हैं, आप रखे हुये हैं? ऐसा क्यों? खाद्य की समस्या को ले कर सारे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। सरकार इसकी गम्भीरता को बिल्कुल समझ नहीं रही है

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr. Sanghi.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know from the hon. Minister, in view of the serious irregularities in the working of the Food Corporation, whether they are thinking of bringing the working of the Food Corporation under the control of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, so that the matter may be put on a proper footing? Are you thinking in this direction and will you have any proposition to bring it under the accountability of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This House has approved of the law and the Auditor-General has been authorised to go into accounts of the FCI, according to the amended Act which was unanimously endorsed in this House. As far as the current position is concerned, a sub-committee of financial experts has been appointed to go closely into the financial aspects of the FCI.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the course of the reply to the debate on the 4th September last, the hon. Minister of Agriculture assured this House that the entire matter in regard to the functioning of the FCI will be probed into and the facts will be placed before the House. It is about eight months since then, and in between, a vital decision of taking over the foodgrains trade has been taken by the Government. They have formed a committee and still the committee is examining the whole issue. I want to know, in view of the serious decision taken by the Government, whether this committee is going to finalise this probe quickly and make final recommendations soon and whether any interim report has been got from this committee. According to the audited accounts, 25 per cent expenditure of the FCI is wasted and 25 crores of gunny bags are given free to mills, rollers and traders. If so, what steps have the Government taken and may I also know whether an interim report will be given?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The contention about the gunny bags is not correct obviously, because the wheat is being sold to the State Governments including the gunny bags. That has been the basis historically. But now, as the hon. Member himself is aware, all the products of the flour mills are to be taken over by the Government. They will have no freedom to sell, and the State Governments have been authorised to sell the products from the rollers and the flour mills through the public distribution system. Their freedom to sell it in the open market has been taken away. A small group of financial

experts are going into it and they are expected to submit a report within two months.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is already eight months and it is going to have catastrophic consequences for the country. Why should they delay it by two more months to give their conclusions?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A detailed examination of all the facts has to be made and I am prepared to place before the hon. Member if he wants the reasons they want more time, I also feel that financial experts should be given adequate time to examine in detail all aspects of the operations. If there is any kind of wastage, I do not agree with the hon. Member that wastage is 25 per cent. I shall be glad to have information on that from the hon. Member.

Request from Rajasthan Government to take over relief work

*664. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has requested the Centre to take over the relief work in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether the State of Rajasthan has been able to utilise effectively the assistance given by the Centre for drought relief, and at the same time, what has been the contribution of the State Government in terms of money and effort?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: According to my latest information, the State Government has spent about Rs. 15 crores; about Rs. 11 crores have been advanced from the Central Government and with this money the State Government is doing its best to provide relief. The number of persons working on relief works has reached 6.98 lakhs.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I also ask whether the Government are going to introduce intensive dry farming as a measure of permanent relief from the continuous drought in that region and if so what are the broad details and the next step contemplated in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The steps contemplated are well-known: soil conservation, water conservation, afforestation and wherever possible minor irrigation. Some of these projects have already been taken up by the Rajasthan Government.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने आप से यह आग्रह किया है कि पक्की सड़कों के काम को हाथ में लिया जाये और उसमें लेबर और मैटीरियल कम्पोनेंट जो आपने तीस परसेंट निर्धारित किया है, उसको एक्सटेंड किया जाये ताकि राजस्थान की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुये वहां यूटिलिटी की सड़कें बनाई जा सकें ? क्या आपने इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The approach of the Government of India is not to take up road works, as far as possible, but to take up productive works. I have already submitted earlier that Rajasthan is one of the areas where people are subjected to recurrent droughts because of the weather conditions there and the only way is to provide permanent relief to people and that is possible only by

taking productive works. As far as productive works are concerned, we should like to support the Rajasthan Government to the extent possible. As far as roads are concerned our advice to them would be to reduce works on road because under Rajasthan conditions most of the roads get eroded and sometimes roads disappear in a short time.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : राजस्थान में पिछले अनेक वर्षों से सूखा पड़ता आ रहा है। राजस्थान कैनल का काम भी अनेक वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। उसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि ** (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I am not going to allow it. I have not allowed it. There is no relevance in this.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह सड़क बनाने के काम को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से कैसे पैदा होता है ? माननीय सदस्य हर बात में पालिटिक्स को ले आते हैं। (व्यवधान)

So far as the remarks against some head of the State are concerned, they will not form part of the records according to the rules. And that is not relevant at all.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं रिलिवेंट सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, वह सत्य है।

राजस्थान की स्थिति बाकी देश से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। वहां पर लोग अकाल से मर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह

सड़कों के लिये विशेष प्रावधान नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान नहर को युद्धस्तर पर तैयार करने के लिये कोई विशेष अनुदान या ऋण केन्द्र से देना चाहते हैं, या क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have suggested to the Rajasthan Government that a maximum number should be employed on the Rajasthan Canal. I am glad that the Rajasthan Government is sincerely trying to implement our suggestion.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं यहाँ जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान जैसे विशाल राज्य में, जहाँ ज्यादा नदियाँ नहीं बहती हैं, और ज्यादा सिंचाई के काम नहीं किये जा सकते हैं, सरकार रोड्ज के काम को उपयोगी क्यों नहीं समझती है, क्योंकि जब तक रोड्ज का काम नहीं होगा, तब तक लोगों को काम नहीं मिलेगा और वे भूखों मरेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): May I just make the position clear? So far as construction of roads is concerned, we have not completely stopped the work of construction of the roads. The latest instruction issued, after consulting the Finance Department and the Planning Commission, is that whatever expenditure on the drought relief has to be incurred, that should be incurred on productive work. And where that work is available, then the question of construction of roads does not arise.

श्री राम कंवर : राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति भयंकर है। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब

में कहा है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने 15 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 11 करोड़ रुपया दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 11 करोड़ रुपये में से कितना खर्च हो गया है और क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र से और रुपये की मांग की है, ताकि वहाँ की जनता अकाल की स्थिति से छुटकारा पा सके।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have said that Rs. 15 crores have already been spent by Rajasthan Government. Rs. 11 crores have been advanced by the Central Government. As the Rajasthan Government goes on incurring expenditure, naturally the Central Team which would be scrutinising the expenditure will, from time to time, make more advances.

Report of Working Group of National Commission on Agriculture regarding need-based minimum Wage for Agricultural Labourers.

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*665. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of the National Commission on Agriculture has submitted the Report on the need-based minimum wage for agricultural labourers and creating more employment opportunities for them in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Agricultural Labour constituted by the National Commission on Agriculture has not yet submitted its report to the Commission on various issues referred to it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के लिये बड़ा हल्ला होता था, हालांकि उसका सम्बन्ध केवल तीस लाख लोगों से था। इसकी तुलना में एग्रीकल्चर में हिन्दुस्तान के 75 फीसदी लोग काम कर रहे हैं, जो या तो मजदूर हैं और या मजदूर-कम-एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से क्यों देरी की जा रही है। अगर वह रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी आ जाये और उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो सके, तो एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स को राहत मिलेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: He is a senior member and he knows that this working group has been appointed by the National Commission on Agriculture. It will submit its report to the National Commission on Agriculture and then in turn the Commission will be submitting it to the Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार ने उस कमीशन को बहाल किया है। मारा दफ्तर सरकार का है। वह रिपोर्ट कोई कलकत्ता या बम्बई से नहीं आयेगी। वह यहां ही एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जायेगी। कोई भी साइकिल या कार पर जा कर उस रिपोर्ट को ला सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कृषि मंत्री इस बारे में कमीशन से तकाजा कर के उससे वह रिपोर्ट ले कर उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने के लिये तैयार हैं, ताकि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स को नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज और एम्प्लायमेंट मिले; यदि हां, तो वह कितने दिनों में—क्या इसी सेशन में—उस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखने के लिये तैयार हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We shall take it up with the National Commission on Agriculture. The hon. Member himself is a member there. But formally also we will take it up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since the demand for need-based minimum wage has been rejected by the Pay Commission even in the case of industrial employees, I want to know whether the minimum wage paid by the various States is too low to cope with the rising prices and whether the Government has issued or will issue any directive to the States that the minimum wage paid to agricultural labour should reflect the realities to some extent and should compensate the rising prices in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This matter is dealt with by the Labour Ministry. Of course, the view of my Ministry is that the present level of minimum wages is really low. We would very much like to upgrade it.

SHRI PILOO MODI: May I know whether it is true and it has come to the knowledge of Government that Gujarat Government which had set down a Rs. 3 per day minimum wage for agricultural labour refuses to pay that amount itself to those who are employed on scarcity works?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true Gujarat Government fixed a minimum wage of Rs. 3. In fact, in some other States it is still lower. But the problem of minimum wage is different from scarcity works.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He said minimum wages for agricultural labour is one thing but wage given for scarcity work is quite another. May I know whether his comprehension of the term 'minimum' applies to all activities or it is possible even to go below the minimum when Government itself is involved?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the report being submitted.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDER: Government allocated some money for crash programmes to give employment to agricultural labour and with some other objectives. May I know whether his Ministry has made any study as to how far this crash programme scheme has been able to increase employment opportunities and the wages of agricultural labour ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : जो तीन रुपया मजदूरी मंत्री महोदय ने रखी है मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि उसमें कुछ महिलायें भी काम करती हैं तो क्या उनको बराबर रुपया मिलता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न में तो रिपोर्ट सबमिट करने की बात है । उसमें अगर कोई महिला है तो उसके बारे में भी जरूर होगी ।

श्री शशि भूषण : महिलाओं को कम पैसा दिया जाता है ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I would like to be enlightened whether the Group which is going into the question of fixing the minimum wage for agricultural labourers will do so by going round the country and discussing the agricultural problems and making inquiries on the spot ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This Group is already moving in various parts of the country.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जो मिनिमम वेज ऐक्ट के अनुसार मजदूरी देने को कहते हैं उसके अनुसार ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस का दाम

निर्धारित करते हैं या जो अभी कम रेट पर मजदूरी दी जाती है उसके अनुसार निर्धारित करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें तो इन्होंने वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट के बारे में पूछा है कि रिपोर्ट आ गई है या नहीं ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस का दाम आज निर्धारित किया जाता है वह समूचा खर्चा मिलाकर निर्धारित किया जाता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मिनिमम वेज मजदूरों को देने की बात कही जाती है उसके अनुसार वह निर्धारित किया जाता है या दूसरे तरीके से ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Wage is one of the very important elements in the cost of production. Unfortunately, the present minimum wage structure is lower than the prevailing wage structure. What the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into consideration is the prevailing wage structure.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Since the Minister enjoys the reputation of not merely a progressive agriculturist but a very knowledgeable person in agriculture, may I know whether he accepts that the agricultural labour is the most exploited section amongst the labourers in this country ? The Minister says that the other Ministries are also concerned with this problem. But since this is his prime responsibility, may I know by what time shall we have a semblance of an end to this exploitation of the agricultural labour ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that they happen to be the most down-trodden section of society. Therefore, they really deserve the sympathy of all. When the report of the Working Group

of the National Agricultural Commission is received, the Government will naturally give the highest importance to this problem.

परीक्षा प्रणाली को समाप्त करने के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का निर्णय

* 667. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग के उक्त निर्णय के अनुसार कक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई जाएगी ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The University Grants Commission has taken a number of steps for improving the present system of examinations with a view to improving their reliability, validity and objectivity.

2. Lately, a Working Group had been appointed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to examine the reports of the various Committee on Examination Reform set up by the Government, University Grants Commission, Inter-University Board, etc. The Group in its final report entitled "Examination Reform—a Plan of Action" has suggested some

important general principles on which the new or the desirable pattern of examinations must be based. The Group has also made important recommendations for improvement of examination conducted by different types of Universities and also for examination at the Elementary and Secondary stages. Some important issues like Internal Assessment, Marks and Grade, National Examination and Question Banks have been discussed.

3. The University Grants Commission has generally endorsed the recommendations and suggestions made in the report and has appointed an Implementation Committee to take steps to implement them. The report of the Working Group has also been circulated to all the State Governments to take immediate steps to implement these recommendations with necessary modifications as may be necessary to suit local conditions.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है उस सिलसिले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में शिक्षा के स्तर की गिरती अवस्था को देखते हुए शिक्षा-प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन तथा परीक्षा प्रणाली में भी अनुकूल परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में आज शिक्षा प्रेमी बहुत ही चिन्तित हैं, तो क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर ठीक से विचार करने के लिए कार्यकारी दल के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति संसद सदस्यों को भी दी जाएगी ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I will be glad to place on the Table of the House the report of the Working Group and the resolution which has been adopted thereon by the University Grants Commission.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या आयोग ने वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली को समाप्त कर छात्र के सतत एवं सही अध्ययन-कार्य व कक्षा

में प्रदर्शित प्रगति को श्रेणी पास करने का आधार मानने का निर्णय ले लिया है? दूसरे, क्या आयोग ने यह सिद्धान्त भी स्वीकार कर लिया है कि कालेजों को स्वशासन दिया जाए और शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा बनाए रखने के लिए सुविधाएं दी जायें?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the details of these questions are concerned, they are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission as a part of the Fifth Plan.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know whether it is in pursuance of the decision taken by the University Grants Commission to abolish the examination system that the Aligarh Muslim University has been closed down? (*Interruption*)

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Am I supposed to reply in the same way in which the hon. Member has put the question?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: In view of the mass copying in various Universities, it has been suggested that the examination system should be reformed and that a comprehensive policy in this regard should be evolved. From the statement, I find that the Working Group has suggested certain norms and the University Grants Commission and the Central Advisory Board which have been working on the recommendations have prepared and presented certain things which are still under consideration. May I know whether in respect of such working groups or recommending committees, in every case, the opinion of the studying students is also taken and, if not, whether the Ministry will take the opinion of the studying students as to what are their suggestions in the matter of the abolition of the examination system and reforms therein?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a suggestion.

The fact is that the Central Advisory Board had appointed a committee to go into this question. The Kothari Commission has also made certain recommendations in regard to this matter. Then, various seminars sponsored by the University Grants Commission and the inter-University Boards had gone into this very important issue. On the basis of these various recommendations and the recommendations of the various national conferences on teaching of Physics, Biology and Chemistry, taking all these recommendations into consideration, a consolidated paper was prepared by the Working Group which was submitted to the University Grants Commission. In view of the fact that this matter has been examined so widely and by so many experts and educationists, I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by consulting individual groups of students.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: In the last part of the statement, it is stated that the report of the Working Group has been circulated to State Governments to take immediate steps to implement these recommendations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any State has so far taken any steps to implement the recommendations. Secondly, I would also like to know whether open-book-policy has been recommended by the Working Group in the examination hall.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Some States have already implemented this policy at the school stage. For example, Andhra Pradesh has done it and, at the school stage, many of the recommendations have already been implemented. There are many States which have stated that they will make every effort to implement the recommendations at the earliest possible occasion. Among these are Assam and Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland agrees with most of the points raised. Meghalaya says, these shall be implemented as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Bihar ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Bihar has them under consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Discovery of 17th Century Paintings in Man Singh Palace at Amber, Rajasthan

*666. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether precious wall paintings of the 17th century have been discovered inside the Man Singh Palace at Amber in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether efforts are being made by Government to preserve these paintings ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir Precious wall paintings of the 17th century have been discovered inside the Palace in the Amber Fort.

(b) Yes, Sir. The paintings were initially examined by the staff of the Chemical Laboratory of the National Museum at the instance of the Rajasthan State Department of Archaeology. Together, the Chemists of the two organizations exposed and preserved a couple of panels. The State Department has thereafter exposed and preserved a few more panels independently. Further work is in progress by the State Department of Archaeology and Museums.

Request by Mysore Government for increase in allocation for development of Inland Water Transport during Fifth Five Year Plan

*668. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government has urged the Centre that the *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 1.8 crores by the Central Working Group for development of inland water transport for the Fifth Five Year Plan should be stepped up to Rs. 10 crores;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Working Group for Inland Water Transport for the Fifth Plan has recommended *inter alia* six schemes totalling a provision of Rs. 1.83 crores for Mysore. The report of the Working Group is to be considered by the Planning Commission. In the meeting of Central Inland Water Transport Board on 16-2-1973, the representative of the Government of Mysore had urged that this provision of Rs. 1.83 crores was inadequate. A proposal has been received recently from State Port Officer, Mysore regarding 12 schemes totalling a provision of Rs. 12.60 crores, which is presumably referred to by the Honourable Member. No proposal from the Government of Mysore has yet been received. Out of these 12 schemes, 8 schemes were already covered by the recommendations of the Working Group. The proposal of the Govt. of Mysore when received along with proposals of other State Governments will be duly considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश को सड़कों और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृत राशि

*669. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सड़कों और राजमार्गों के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस धनराशि को किस प्रकार खर्च करने का विचार है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में वर्गीकृत सड़कों के लिए और इन राजमार्गों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था के लिए मुख्यतः उत्तरदायी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा अन्य सभी सड़कों का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का है। परन्तु राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए भारत सरकार अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व के चुने हुए राज्य सड़कों के लिए राज्यों को ऋण सहायता की भी व्यवस्था करती है।

कार्य जो पहले ही स्वीकृत हो चुके हैं या 1973-74 में स्वीकृत होने वाले हैं पर व्यय किये जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (मूल) कार्य पर सड़क कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए 1973-74 के बजट अनुमानों में 300 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो संसद के यत के आधीन होगा।

राष्ट्रीय राज मार्गों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए भी धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत साधारण मरम्मत और नवीकरण के लिए 81.61 लाख रुपयों की उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। इसके अलावा विशेष मरम्मत और बाढ़ से हुई क्षति की मरम्मत इत्यादि के लिए और धन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी जो वास्तविक आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसंधान और पांचवी योजना के भाग बनने वाली परियोजना

तैयारी के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्य से सम्बन्धित अग्रिम कार्य वाहनों के लिए राज्य सरकार को 7.95 लाख रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Development of a new High Yielding Variety of Wheat by Indian Agricultural Research Institute

*670. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has evolved a new high yielding variety of wheat claimed to be the only variety in the country which is resistant to all rusts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has recently identified, not one, but several high-yielding lines of wheat which have shown resistance to all the three rusts when tested at a number of centres under the All-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project. The lines are still under test for their yield potential and other desirable characters. Rust-resistant lines have also been identified by wheat breeders, at Kanpur, Pant Nagar, Durgapura, Ludhiana and other centres under the All-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project.

The main findings of the work done in this connection at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

1. Development of high yielding rust resistant wheat varieties has been one of the main activities of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and its wheat breeding stations located at Simla, Bhowali, Pusa, Indore and Wellington. A number of wheat varieties resistant to rusts such as N P 809, N P 818, N P 835, N P 846, N P 852, were released in the past. more

recently H S 1097-17, HS 1138-6-4 (developed by the Simla Centre), H B 117-107 (developed by the Bhowali Centre), H D 2009 (developed by the Delhi Centre) HW 124 and HW 165 (developed by the Wellington Centre) were found to be highly resistant to rusts. All these varieties are now being tested in the Uniform Regional Trials of the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project.

In addition to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, certain strains developed by the Wheat workers of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra are also showing promise with regard to rust resistance and yield.

2. Unlike in many other wheat growing countries of the world all the three wheat rusts, namely, the black rust, the brown rust and yellow rust are found to attack the wheat crop in India. In each of these three rusts there are a number of physiologic races and biotypes which cannot be distinguished visually but only through their ability to attack certain wheat genotypes. In India there are about 45 such races and biotypes each of which can potentially create an epidemic. Wheat varieties to successfully grown in the main wheat belt of the country should have a good measure of resistance to a majority, if not all, of these races.

3. Breeding for rust resistance is virtually a never ending process. It is a continuous race between the pathogen and the breeder. When a wheat variety is grown on a large scale new races of rusts come up or some of the relatively unimportant races may suddenly become important. For example the most widely grown wheat variety Kalyansona showed resistance to all the three rusts when it was released 6 years back. Now it is susceptible to some races of all the three rusts because of new race or old races which were insignificant in the past. To reduce the losses due to rusts the varieties have to be continuously replaced by newer varieties with greater degree of resistance.

4. The Wellington Centre of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute developed 2 strains, viz., H W 124 and H W 165 which besides high yielding and having good grain quality have high resistance to all the three rusts. These strains are in final stages of testing in the All India coordinated trials. The Simla Centre of the I.A.R.I. developed the strains H S 1097-17 and H S 1138-6-4 that are resistant to all the three rusts. H S 1097-17 has been released for the high hills of north India during *rabi* 1972-73. HS 1138-6-4 is in final stages of testing.

The Delhi Centre has developed a strain H D 2009 which is showing high field resistance to rusts all over the country. It is now in all India Coordinated trials.

The Bhowali Centre of the I.A.R.I. has developed two strains HS 100-62 and HB 117-107 which are also resistant to all the three rusts in the field. These strains are also under final stages of yield evaluation tests of the All Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project.

The resistance of these strains has been confirmed in the glass house where artificial infections are carried out with rusts.

5. Besides the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, other wheat breeders in the country are also engaged on the development of rust resistant high-yielding varieties of wheat. Some of the newer wheat varieties showing high resistance are Raj 821 (developed in Rajasthan), UP 215 (developed at Pantnagar) and K 816 (developed at Kanpur).

Jayanti Villages in Andhra Pradesh

*672. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have selected and submitted a list of villages in the State to be adopted as "Jayanti Villages" for implementing developmental programmes;

- (b) whether the villages so adopted include all hamlets thereof ; and
- (c) the pattern of expenditure and assistance for implementing this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH)(a) : Yes Sir.

(b) The State Government have not so far intimated that the selected 'Jayanti Villages' do not include all hamlets thereof.

(c) No pattern of assistance and expenditure for implementing the scheme has been laid down. The State Government have been asked that funds available under on-going Plan and non-Plan schemes of the State Sector, Central Sector and Centrally sponsored sector may be used in a concentrated manner in the selected 'Jayanti Villages'.

Task Forces to go into various aspects of Sugarcane and Sugar production

*673. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of task forces have been appointed in the country with particular reference to the State of Uttar Pradesh to go into the various aspects of sugarcane and sugar production in the country and also improving its quality ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A task Force has been constituted by the Steering Group set up by the Planning Commission to look into the various aspects of sugar industry for the 5th Plan.

(b) The Task Force no sugar has already submitted its report to the Steering Group in March, 1973. The report covers the present status of the sugar Industry lines of development of sugar industry during the Fifth Plan, likely difficulties in achieving the target aimed at and solutions therefor, development of raw material like sugarcane and sugar beet, better utilisation by-products and bringing about cost reduction etc.

Separate Seniority List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Education Directorate, Delhi

*674. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Directorate, Delhi Administration is not maintaining separate seniority lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes serving in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India, separate list of eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officials arranged in order of their *inter se* seniority is maintained by Delhi Administration.

Epidemic of Small-Pox and Measles in Delhi

*675. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an epidemic of small-pox and measles in Delhi ; and

(b) the steps taken to arrest it ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI
R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There is no epidemic of Smallpox in Delhi ; however sporadic cases are being reported. As for Measles, it is not a notifiable disease in Delhi Municipal Corporation Area. It is, however, notifiable in New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment areas. From the available information, it cannot be said that there is an epidemic of Measles in Delhi. There has, however, been some increase in the incidence of Measles during the period January to March 1973, as compared to the corresponding period of 1972.

(b) In order to stop transmission of Smallpox the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Vaccination, surveillance and outbreak containment activities have been intensified.
- (ii) Adequate quantities of potent thermostable freeze dried smallpox vaccine, bifurcated needleless and vaccination kits have been provided.
- (iii) To enhance voluntary acceptability to vaccination, adequate health education and publicity measures have been taken. A spot announcement in Hindi is broadcast daily from the Delhi Station of All India Radio in this respect to encourage people to report even suspected cases of small-pox to the nearest health centre.
- (iv) Cases are isolated in Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi.

Enquiry by Central Bureau of investigation into Import of RS-09 Tractors

*676. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MADAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1661, on 3rd April, 1972 regarding the C. B. I enquiry into import of tractors from East Germany and state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have since completed the enquiry into the import of RS-09 tractors ; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Agriculture Forecasting Surveillance system

*677. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of the Central Rice Research Institute has suggested the setting up of an agriculture forecasting and surveillance system in the country ;

(b) if so, whether this will help at the time of outbreaks of pests and plant diseases to prevent massive foodgrains losses ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :
(a) Yes Sir,

(b) The forecasting and surveillance system will be of help in taking anticipatory and effective control measures against damage by destructive pests and diseases at low cost.

(c) The Government of India consider that proper steps for forecasting and surveillance of pests and diseases are of paramount importance. The following programmes have already been initiated in the 4th Five Year Plan:—

1. All India Wheat Diseases surveillance programme.
2. Rapid survey of destructive diseases and pests of rice in selected states.

Extension of C. G. H. S. facilities to the Staff reporters of Local News-papers and News-Agencies.

*678. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to extend C. G. H. S. facility to the staff Reporters of the local news-papers and news-agencies;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Delhi Press Reporters Association in this context ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are not now in a position to extend the CGHS facilities to any further non-Government Organisations due to paucity of resources.

Buildings grants to Institutions under various Universities

*679. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many institutions under different Universities of India are suffering from lack of proper accommodation for increasing the number of students ; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned for aiding these institutions to erect new buildings under the Head "Building Grants", with State-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Due to rapid increase in enrolment many Universities and Colleges are finding it difficult to provide proper accommodation for their students.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र)

*680. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन) के बारे में कोई अन्तिम योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन) में कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र शामिल किए जाएंगे और इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्रालय में राजमंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :

(क) जी नहीं। योजना का ब्योरा
तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करने के साधनों का
हिसाब सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श
से लगाया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Allotment of Land to Shri Sanatan
Dharam Sabha (Regd.) Green Park,
New Delhi**

6450.-A. SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of
WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Shri Sanatan Dharam
Sabha (Regd.), Green Park, New Delhi
has applied for allotment of land for the
construction of a Community centre-cum-
religious discourse hall adjacent to the
existing temple in that area ;

(b) whether a vast stretch of land
already available behind the said temple
which is said to have been earmarked for
some educational institutions ;

(c) whether DDA has already allot-
ted a piece of land which was earmarked for
educational institution to Nilakashila Seva
Samiti for constructing a temple-cum-
cultural centre in Haus Khas area (New
Delhi);

(d) if so, why the Sanatan Dharam
Sabha is being discriminated against in the
~~matter of allotment~~ of land when the DDA
themselves have created a precedent in this
regard; and

(e) when the land will be allotted to the
said Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOU-
SING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Some land has been ear-
marked for educational purpose, in the draft
zonal plan of the area.

(c) About 1000 square yards of land has
been allotted to Sri Neelachala Seva Sangh
for religious purpose in Safdarjang Re-
sidential Scheme as such a religious site
is indicated in Delhi Development Autho-
rity's plan in the Safdarjang Scheme.

(d) Green Park colony was developed
by a private coloniser who did not make
provision for facilities like temples etc. in
the plan.

(e) Does not arise.

**Schemes for exploitation of water
resources in Kerala**

6451. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of
schemes for which investigation has been
completed for the exploitation of water
resources in the State of Kerala; and

(b) broad outline of the follow up ac-
tions taken and the particulars of scheme
in priority to be taken up during the Fifth
Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and
(b). The responsibility for investiga-
tions and exploitation of water re-
sources and formulation of schemes
for this purpose rests with the
State Governments. The schemes are
numerous and the names and other parti-
culars about these schemes are not avail-
able with the Central Government.

Inconvenience to the Residents of Sudershan Park (Moti Nagar), Delhi for Non-existence of sewer and Water facilities

6452 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no water facilities exist in F-Block of Sudershan Park, Moti Nagar, New Delhi-15 causing great inconvenience to about 5,000 people living in this Block of Sudershan Park;

(b) whether no sewer facilities exist in the whole of Sudershan Park (Moti-Nagar), New Delhi-15 causing great inconvenience to 25,000 people living in this colony;

(c) the time by which Government propose to undertake the above jobs to remove the inconvenience of the residents ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING : (SHRI OM MEHTA) :

(a) and (b). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have stated that F-Block falls in un-approved area of Sudershan Park and hence no water facility has been provided. There is no sewerage system in Sudershan Park Moti Nagar is partly sewerred.

(c) The work of laying sewerage system in Sudershan Park for which a scheme is under preparation is likely to take a period of 18 to 24 months. Laying of water mains in unauthorised colonies will be taken up in phases, after the residents execut agreement for payment of development charges.

The balance portion of Moti Nagar is to be connected to a Pump House from where it will be pumped to trunk sewer. The work of construction of pump house is in progress and is expected to be completed within a period of about 6 months.

(d) Does not arise.

Water and drainage facilities in Colonies of Delhi-35.

6453. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7010 on the 22nd May, 1972 regarding Water and Drainage facilities in colonies of Delhi-35 and state:

(a) whether the decision for acquiring the plots by Delhi Administration in the above mentioned colonies have been taken ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and when the water and drainage facilities are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) :

(a) and (b). The position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जयदेव पार्क,
दिल्ली में दूध का केन्द्र खोला जाना**

6454. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-35 में स्थित "जयदेव पार्क" में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक डिपो खोलने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बस्ती में अब तक डिपो न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उक्त बस्ती में कब तक डिपो खोलने का है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने हाल ही में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग से इस कालोनी में दुग्ध बूथ का निर्माण करने के लिए कहा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस दुग्ध बूथ का निर्माण करने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा। उसके बाद जैसे ही दूध की सम्भावित मांग प्रातः या सांय की पारी के लिए कम से कम 300 बोतलों की हो जाएगी, यहां एक दुग्ध डिपो खोल दिया जाएगा।

राजकीय माध्यमिक कला शिक्षक संघ,
दिल्ली (गवर्नमेंट सेक्रेण्डरी आर्ट
टीचर्स एसोसिएशन, दिल्ली)
द्वारा जापन देना

6455. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजकीय माध्यमिक कला शिक्षक संघ, दिल्ली (गवर्नमेंट सेक्रेण्डरी आर्ट टीचर्स एसोसिएशन दिल्ली) के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल में अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में 3-1-1973 को दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद को एक जापन दिया था : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जापन की क्या मांगें हैं ; और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जापन में निम्नलिखित मांगें दी गई थी :—

1. 27-5-1970 से 250-540 रु० का वेतनमान स्वीकृत करना।

2. प्रति सप्ताह 6 पीरियड तथा रूग्णतार दो पीरियड निर्धारित करना।

3. ठीक-ठीक वरीयता सूची तैयार करना।

4. ग्राई० जी० डी० डिप्लोमा बम्बई को दो वर्षीय ड्राइंग डिप्लोमा के समकक्ष मान्यता देना।

5. उन कला अध्यापकों को जिन्होंने प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों के पदों के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त कर ली है तथा भाषा अध्यापकों को अपना काडर बदलने की अनुमति देना।

6. सभी स्कूलों में ड्राइंग कारनरों की स्थापना।

7. पदोन्नति के लिए, राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, दिल्ली की दीर्घकालीन कल सेमिनार को मान्यता देना।

इन मांगों की जांच पड़ताल दिल्ली प्रशासन कर रहा है।

Opening of Model Primary School in every community development block

6457. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to open one Model Primary School in every Community Development Block during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, what are the other main recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education Ministry and has been accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) (a) Government have a proposal under consideration to establish adequate number of model primary schools at the rate of one per block and model secondary schools at the rate of one per district, during the 5th Plan.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on September, 18-19, 1972 has approved proposals for "Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)". It is intended to make an intensive and radical effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country so as to make it a powerful instrument of social transformation, to improve standards to provide universal primary education to children and to create greater equality of educational opportunity at all levels. The main ingredients of the programme are:—

- (1) Transformation of the Educational System;
- (2) Improvement of Standards ;
- (3) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development meant specially for the under-privileged social groups

- (4) The provision of universal primary education in the age-group 6-11 by 1975-76 and in the age-group of 6-14 by 1980-81;
- (5) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes viz., 10+2+3 in all States and Union Territories ;
- (6) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage ;
- (7) The development of a national scholarship policy so that the talented students and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community, are assisted to receive the best school or university education ;
- (8) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14-25 ;
- (9) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education ;
- (10) Development of technical education;
- (11) Introduction of a large-scale programme of National Social Service; and
- (12) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

These recommendations are under the consideration of Government and the Planning Commission.

Projects to be taken by Archaeological Survey of India during Fifth Plan

6458. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 minor projects are to be undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India during the Fifth Plan period for preservation and repairs ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). During the Fifth Five Year Plan period the Survey proposes to undertake as a plan project repairs to a large number of monuments under its charge throughout the country. The programme envisages not only structural repairs but also, chemical treatment and landscaping with a view to improving the environments. The scale of the work, however, will depend upon the allocation of funds for the purpose.

M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering at I.I.T. Kharagpur

6460. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats available for the M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering at I. I. T. Kharagpur and whether all the seats were fully utilised during 1972;

(b) the duration of the sessions and the time when applications are called for and admissions finalised ; and

(c) whether students who complete the B. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering from Agricultural Universities in September, 1973, can get admission in the second Semester at I. I. T., Kharagpur beginning from October/November, 1973

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Fifteen seats are available for M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering at I. I. T., Kharagpur. All seats were utilised during 1972.

(b) Duration of session is from 1st August to 31st July. Applications are called for during April/May and admission is finalised in July.

(c) No, Sir.

नसबन्दी आपरेशन के बाद के प्रभावों

के बारे में शिकायतें

6461. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि नसबन्दी आपरेशन के पश्चात् टांगों अथवा शरीर के अन्य भागों में सूजन अथवा जखम आदि हो जाते हैं जिनका तुरन्त उपचार आवश्यक है परन्तु ग्रामवासियों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कुछ उपाय किए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख) नसबन्दी आपरेशन किए जाने वाले अंग (अण्ड कोष) की सूजन को छोड़ कर टांगों अथवा शरीर के अन्य भागों में सूजन अथवा जखम आदि हो जाने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

उन सभी सेवा केन्द्रों में जहां नसबन्दी आपरेशन किए जाते हैं, निशुल्क उपचार की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है।

मूंगफली के तेल के उत्पादन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की सहायता

6462. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से आगामी मौसम में मूंगफली का आरक्षित भण्डार बनाने को कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मूंगफली के तेल के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए भी कहा है ;

(ग) क्या इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को सहायता देने पर सहमत हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० सिन्हे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) में (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । तथापि राज्य सरकार के मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयत्नों में सहयोग देने के लिए मूंगफली का अधिकतम उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना मध्य प्रदेश में क्रियान्वित करने के लिए मंजूर की गई है । इस योजना का लक्ष्य रेकेज कार्यक्रम की ही तरह सघन कृषि उपाय अपना कर उत्पादन में तेजी से वृद्धि करना है । 1972-73 के दौरान इस योजना को 1 लाख हेक्टर से अधिक क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वित करने की मंजूरी दी गई थी और इस पर होने वाला 4.35 लाख रुपये का पूरा व्यय भारत सरकार को वहन करना था ।

मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र की लोक संस्कृति का संरक्षण

6463. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र की लोक संस्कृति के संरक्षण के लिए क्या कार्य-

वाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस लोक संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत अनन्तकाल से प्रचलित सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक लोक गीतों का संग्रह करने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयास कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) संगीत नाटक अकादमी, अपने नियमित कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और विभिन्न प्रकार के लोक, जन-जातीय तथा परम्परागत संगीत रिकार्ड करती रही है । इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन, मध्य प्रदेश का छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र भी आता है और लोक तथा जनजातीय गीतों, भावगीतों तथा लोक नाटकों को रिकार्ड किया गया है । अकादमी ने 1000 घंटों की अवधि के लोक तथा जनजातीय संगीत के टेपों का एक बृहद् संग्रह तैयार किया है जिनमें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मुख्य रूप शामिल हैं । यह सम्पूर्ण सामग्री, अनुसंधान विभागों, संगीत संस्थाओं तथा अनुसंधान कार्यकर्ताओं को उनके प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध है । लोक और ग्रामीण कला को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के मुख्य कार्य के रूप में युवक कार्यक्रमों को जुटाने के लिए सरकार ने मार्च, 1973 में, छत्तीसगढ़ के रायपुर नामक स्थान में एक दो सप्ताह की कार्यशाला तथा शिविर आयोजित किया था ।

मध्य प्रदेश में राज्यों के निकट नर्मदा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण के लिए धन राशि

6464. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में हंडिया के निकट (हरदा तहसील) नर्मदा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जायेगी और इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : प्रस्तावित पुल बन जाने पर मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य सड़क पर पड़ेगा। अतः राज्य सरकार इस परियोजना से मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अभी तक वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, अतः प्रस्तावित पुल के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धन देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Electricity and Water charges Bills for Ministers

6465. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state :

(a) the breakup of electricity and water charges bills for Ministers that Government have paid during the last three years for their official residence ; and

(b) whether in view of the acute shortage of electricity Government have urged upon the Ministers to make at least a token cut in their consumption of electricity and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A statement, showing the breakup of the amount of electricity and water charges in respect of the residential portions of residences of the Ministers paid by the Government during the years 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73 (to the date upto which the bills have been paid), is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Ministers have voluntarily agreed to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 2400/- per annum for free supply of water and electricity in the private portions of their residences. They re-imburse to the Government any expenditure in excess of the ceiling. The annual ceiling of Rs. 2400/- is applicable for the financial year commencing from 1st April to 31st March of the succeeding year and the amount recoverable from the Ministers concerned is billed for at the end of each financial year. A consolidated statement showing the progressive expenditure on water and electricity bills for the residence is sent to each Minister every month with a view to keep them informed and to enable them to keep the consumption as low as possible.

Statement

Statement showing the break up of the amount of electricity and water charges bills in respect of residential portions of the Ministers' residences paid by the Government during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (to the date upto which the bills have been paid).

Year	Expenditure incurred for water and electricity for the Residential portions of the residences			Amount borne by the Ministers in excess of the voluntary ceiling of Rs. 2400/- per annum	Net amount borne by Government
	Electricity	Water	Total expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71 . . .	₹1,29,130.95	21,494.56	1,50,625.51	₹40,448.27	₹1,10,177.24
1971-72 . . .	1,13,917.65	21,220.39	1,35,138.04	30,736.54	₹1,04,401.50
1972-73 . . . (Electricity charges upto the end of January, 1973 and water charges upto December, 1972).	1,01,672.36	16,446.68	*1,18,119.04	Amount paid in advance 5,889.38	*1,12,229.66

*The amounts shown are subject to the voluntary ceiling of Rs. 2400/- per annum and when the final accounts are closed for the year 1972-73, amounts in excess of the ceiling would be borne by the Ministers concerned.

Sale Price of Fertiliser

6466. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any element of subsidy is involved in the distribution price of fertiliser done through the Government agencies ;

(b) if so, the break up of this amount for each variety of fertiliser ;

(c) whether the sale price of fertiliser is same all over the country and if not, whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing equalisation in price structure and if so, the total amount of subsidy that will be required to implement the scheme and the sale price of fertiliser in different states, State-wise for different varieties of fertiliser in the country; and

(d) the element of distribution charge and the cost of production per ton for each variety and the actual sale price and how much is the element of profit per ton that Government earns, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The Government of India imports and distribute fertilisers, since indigenous production is not sufficient to meet requirements. The fertilisers imported from different countries are pooled together and are distributed by the Central Fertilisers Pool which is run on a no-profit no-loss basis. This concept applies to its overall operations over a period and not to any particular type of fertiliser. The National Development Council has laid down that agricultural inputs including fer-

tilisers should not be subsidised and that an incentive price of the produce should be maintained to act as an encouragement to the farmer.

(c) The imported fertilisers are issued to all the States and other interests at uniform rail-head prices throughout the country. In order to maintain uniform prices even in those States which do not have significant railway facilities like J & K, Assam and Meghalaya, the Department also

absorbs the road transport costs to some agreed centres in these States.

(d) The cost of production of fertilisers varies from factory to factory and from time to time. However, the retail prices of three major fertilisers are statutorily controlled under the Fertilisers (Control) Order 1957 issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The following table indicates the present Pool issue prices, distribution margins and the retail prices for these fertilisers :

Fertiliser	Pool issue price for States	Distribution Margin	Retail price to Cultivators
Urea 46 %	879	80	959
Amm. Sulphate	494	55	549
C.A.N. 26%	534	60	594

हरित क्रान्ति में भारतीयों के साथ संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विशेषज्ञों का सहयोग

6467. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के विशेषज्ञों ने भारतीय अनुसंधान कर्ताओं के साथ मिलकर देश में हरित क्रान्ति लाने में भारत को सहायता की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में कृषि की प्रगति पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने अपनी विभिन्न एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कृषि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान

और विकास के प्रयासों के लिये वित्त, भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को उपस्कर तथा प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें, भारतीय कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिये विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं आदि देकर सहायता प्रदान की है । इन एजेंसियों में खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन, संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम, संयुक्त राष्ट्र विशेष निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक, संयुक्त राष्ट्र शिक्षा विज्ञान तथा संस्कृति संगठन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अणु ऊर्जा आदि एजेंसियां शामिल हैं । ऐसी सहायता का अभी हाल ही का उदाहरण हैदराबाद में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्ध-रूक्ष उष्ण-कटिबन्धीय फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना है । इस संस्थान के विधान पर खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं । [एक विवरण मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या L T—4764/73]

बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई
परिवहन योजना

6468. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार ने भारत सरकार को
233 करोड़ रुपये की एक परिवहन योजना
प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मुख्य व्यौरा
क्या है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस योजना
में क्या सहयोग दिया गया ?

[नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Allotment of Plots and Houses to
Refugees in walled city by D.D.A.**

6469. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding the plots and
houses which are mostly occupied by the
refugees from West Pakistan for the last
20-25 years in walled city and are paying
damage charges to D.D.A.;

(b) whether Government will consider
to allot those premises to the occupant ;
and

(c) if so, the conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOU-
SING (SHRI OM MEHTA) :

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(a) to (c). The refugees from West
Pakistan squatting on Nazul land within
the walled city and covered by the Gadgil
Assurance will be provided alternative
housing accommodation as far as possible
before eviction, in or close to the place of
their squatting. Those not covered by the
Gadgil Assurance will be given alternative
accommodation according to their eligibility
under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Sche-
me.

**Partly approved/unapproved Co-
lonies in Delhi**

6470. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOU-
SING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of such co-
lonies which are partly approved and partly
unapproved in Delhi ;

(b) the reasons for partly unapproved ;
and

(c) whether Government will consider
to approve that unapproved portion ; and
if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A list of
such colonies is laid on the Table of
the House. [Placed in Library See. No.
L T-4765/73]

(b) The reason for not approving parts
of the colonies was either the fact that in the
portions not approved the number of the
constructed houses were not much or that
the land-use of the area was non-conform-
ing.

(c) In view of the above position, the
question of approving these portions does
not arise.

Demolition of houses of Trans-Yamuna Colonies

6471. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether houses in Trans-Yamuna colonies will not be demolished as assured by the Prime Minister in her election meeting in Shahdara just before the General Elections in February, 1972;

(b) whether similar assurance was given by the then State Minister for Works and Housing in Sakarpur ;

(c) the reasons under which 50 Jodi houses built in the year 1960 were demolished by the D. D. A. in Sakarpur area on the 3rd and the 5th February, 1973; and

(d) what action Government propose to stop demolition and uprooting of the masses in the said area in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b). No information about such an assurance is available.

(c) 49 structures in the Trans-Yamuna Shahdara area were demolished. They were on Government-acquired land and were partly occupying land allotted to House Building co-operative Societies. The Societies had paid for the land and the Government was required to give them vacant possession.

Shifting of CGHS Dispensary from Moti Nagar to Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi

6473. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to shift the CGHS dispensary from Moti Nagar, New Delhi to Punjabi Bagh side ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be shifted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in shifting the Moti Nagar dispensary to some better accommodation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No, Sir; •

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present CGHS dispensary, Moti Nagar is located in a Central place where it is nearer to the maximum number of beneficiaries covered by it, Punjabi Bagh, on the other hand is located in one corner. It is therefore not proper to shift the CGHS dispensary from Moti Nagar to Punjabi Bagh.

However, the D. D. A. and the Municipal Corporation have been approached for allotment of a suitable plot of land for construction of a CGHS dispensary, so that it may be housed in a better accommodation.

Construction and allotment of Multi-Storeyed Quarters on Mandir Marg, New Delhi

6474. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the number and details of the multi-storeyed quarters on Mandir Marg (DIZ) area New Delhi built and allotted upto the 28th February, 1973;

(b) the number of such quarters proposed to be constructed in the near future in the nearby area of Mandir Marg ; and

(c) whether Government have considered to have a separate enquiry office for that area, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a)

Type	No. of Storeys	Nos. of quarters	
		Constructed	Allotted
I	4	64	64
II	-do-	192	192
III	-do-	168	167
		[One quarter with Executive Engineer (Elect.) for service].	

(b) 124 type IV quarters are already under construction in this area. It is proposed to take up construction of 152 type I, 344 type III and 56 type IV quarters in the first stage. Construction of some more quarters will be taken up after realignment of roads in the area.

(c) There is already a Sub-Enquiry under the charge of a Junior Engineer at 11/12 Diaz Square to look after the already constructed quarters.

Installation of Power point in type II quarters of DIZ area, New Delhi

6475. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no power points in Type II quarters in DIZ area Mandir Marg, New Delhi ; if so, the reasons for the same ;

(b) whether some residents had applied for the installation of power points in their quarters ; if so, the action taken on those applications ; and

(c) the rules and regulations for supplying power points in such quarters and the steps taken by Government in supplying the same at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM METHA) :

(a) as per yard-stick existing at the time of sanctioning the construction of these Quarters, no power points have been provided.

(b) Some applications were received from the residents but power points could not be provided due to paucity of funds.

(c) Subject to the following conditions, provision of power points is agreed to:—

(i) Each request is examined and power points sanctioned if justified.

(ii) Provision of power points is technically feasible.

(iii) The liability of the Government on account of the work is limited to Rs. 200/-. Expenditure in excess to this limit is to be borne by the applicant.

(iv) Funds are available.

(v) The applicant is agreeable to pay additional rent.

Representation against Construction of Petrol Pump in Mandir Marg, New Delhi

6476. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether residents of the Government quarters in Mandir Marg area had represented against the construction of Petrol Pump in Mandir Marg, New Delhi in the year 1972 ;

(b) whether the residents had asked Government to provide the basic amenities like community hall and some essential shops facing the road in that place; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in agreeing to the just demands of the residents at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): A request was received from the Resident's Association for the construction of a Community hall and provision of temporary shops in a piece of land in Sector 'D' till the development of a regular shopping centre in the area. In view of the fact that a Community Centre already exists in the D. I. Z. Area, the construction of a separate community hall for the exclusive use of the residents of Sector 'D' was not considered necessary.

In view of the existing shopping facilities, including a Consumers Co-operative Store, being available at a short distance from Sector 'D', it was not considered necessary to provide temporary shops pending the development of the proposed shopping centre in the area.

Triple benefit scheme for Teachers

6477. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any triple benefit scheme for teachers was urged recently ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b) : The Triple Benefit Scheme for non-government school teachers has been in vogue in some States for several years. The Education Commission (1964-66) (Kothari Commission) has recommended the scheme for adoption in other States also. Eight States have adopted the scheme so far.

The scheme envisages provision of pension, provident fund and insurance benefits.

As regards Union Territories, the Government of India had sanctioned the scheme with effect from 1st April, 1965.

The University Grants Commission in consultation with the Central Government introduced with effect from 1.4.1964 the following two schemes for the employees of the *Central Universities* (including those of colleges in Delhi in receipt of maintenance grant from university Grants commission) :

- (1) Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity.
- (2) General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity.

The employees had the option to choose either.

The Commission circulated these schemes to the State Universities for a 'option for the benefit of their employees in consultation with authorities concerned. Implementation of the scheme, however, depends upon the State Governments concerned.

**Enquiry in to Fire in Indian Ship
'Ratna Kirti' at Las Palmas**

6478. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was made in the case of fire in Indian ship, 'Ratna Kirti', on 10th March, 1973 at Las Palmas (Spain); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the approximate loss of amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) . A surveyor of the Mercantile Marine Department has examined some officers and crew of Indian ship 'Ratna Kirti', who have been repatriated to Calcutta. The said Surveyor is also expected to proceed to Antwerp, where the ship would undergo repairs, to examine further witnesses and make an inspection of the ship with a view to ascertaining the cause of outbreak of fire on the ship and the approximate loss of amount involved.

House for Aged Freedom Fighters

6479. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
Will the Minister of **WORKS AND
HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the houses to be provided to the aged freedom fighters in different parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI OM MEHTA: (a) and (b). Provision of houses to the freedom fighters different States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. No proposal as such is under consideration in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

**Minimum use of Chemical Fertilizer
to check loss of Fertility of Land**

6480. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the use of chemical fertilisers the land lose their fertility ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to use minimum chemical fertiliser by substituting it with other fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, With the use of Chemical Fertilisers land does not lose its fertility, provided the fertilisers are used judiciously. To ensure judicious use of fertiliser, the Government are advocating the use of organic manures also along with chemical fertilisers. Various measures for stepping up the utilisation of organic manures during the 5th Plan period, to mobilise plant nutrients contained in these organic manures, are under consideration.

समाज कल्याण विभाग से अनुदान प्राप्त
मुरैना (मध्य प्रदेश) की संस्थाएं

6481. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाज
कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-
72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश
के मुरैना जिले की किन-किन संस्थाओं को
कितना कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं दिए गए थे । तो भी,

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में मुरैना जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिए गए थे :-

क्रम संख्या	संस्था का नाम	दी गई धनराशि	मंजूर की गई धनराशि
1	परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण परियोजनायें, शिवपुर कलां, जिला मुरैना	66,300 रुपये	76,358 रुपये
2	बी० एम० एस० संगम, राधा बल्लभ बिल्डिंग, मेहरू पार्क के समीप, मुरैना	—	1,000 रुपये

समाज कल्याण विभाग से अनुदान प्राप्त ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) जिले की संस्थाएं

तथा 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर जिले की किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

6482. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : ग्वालियर जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये थे :—

I. समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा	1971-72 रु०	1972-73 रु०
नैतिक तथा समाज, एसोसियेशन की मध्य प्रदेश की शाखा	22,000	20,000
II. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा	1971-72 रु०	1972-73 रु०
1 माधव अंध आश्रम, झांसी रोड लखर	4,200	4,200
2 माधव बाल निकेतन, लक्ष्मी गंज, लखर	5,000	5,000
3 ग्वालियर महिला मंडल, नारी उद्योग मन्दिर, डानोली, लखर	6,341	16,512
4 श्री प्रसाद शिक्षा समिति, विवेकानन्द मार्ग, लखर	1,500	2,557. 50
5 लोकमान्य बाल मन्दिर, राजवास भवन, लखर	1,500	2,057. 50
6 बाल सदन, 12-ए जवाहर कालोनी, लखर	1,500	2,057. 50
7 बाल मन्दिर, दौलत गंज, लखर	3,900	2,057. 50
8 वर्द्धमान विद्यालय, जैन न्यू टेम्पल, लखर	1,500	2,057. 50

1	2	3	4
9	बाल विकास समिति, लखाधाना, लश्कर . . .	750	1,000
10	महाधन पुस्तकालय, छतरी बाजार, लश्कर . . .	500	—
11	सरस्वी संधा, जैनदरागंज, जनकमल, लश्कर . . .	1,500	2,057.50
12	बाल हित केन्द्र, जय विहार जनकमल, लश्कर . . .	1,000	1,557.50
13	राम नारायण विद्यालय, नया बाजार, लश्कर . . .	1,500	2,057.50
14	श्रीराम कृष्ण आश्रम, ग्वालियर-6 . . .	500	1,057.50
15	रामकृष्ण शिशु मन्दिर, ग्वालियर-6 . . .	—	1,000
16	श्री शंकर विद्यालय, रमदर घाटी (भूनेश रोड) लश्कर . . .	—	1,000
17	बालोदय मोतेसरी स्कूल, कदम सहाती का बाड़ा जनकगंज, लश्कर . . .	—	1,000
18	आधुनिक बाल मंदिर, छतरी भवन, लश्कर . . .	—	1,000
19	बालक मंदिर, ग्वालियर खारापति कालोनी, ग्वालियर, खेरापति . . .	—	1,000
20	बाल सुधार शिक्षा समिति, ग्वालियर . . .	—	3,000
21	शक्ति वरद्विनी महिला सभा, ग्वालियर . . .	—	15,060

लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश)
में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय
सहायता

6483. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार
तथा केन्द्र और राज्य बित्त निगमों ने मध्य
प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले के लक्ष्मीबाई नगर
में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए मजदूर संघ
गृह-निर्माण सहकारी समिति के माध्यम से
कितना ऋण, सहायता तथा अनुदान दिया
है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी श्रमिकों
के लिए अब तक मकानों का निर्माण हुआ
है ; और

(ग) इस समय कितने मकान निर्माणा-
धीन हैं ?

संस्थायी कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण
और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री
श्रीम मंहता) : (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित
सूचना मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गई है
तथा प्राप्त होने पर समा-पटल पर रख दी
जाएगी ।

**Tenements completed under the
Slum Clearance Programme**

6484. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tenements sanc-
tioned and the number of tenements com-
pleted under the Slum Clearance Progra-
me during the year 1972-73, State-
wise break-up together with the amounts
sanctioned to different States as assistance;
and

(b) the number of additional tenements
expected to be completed during 1973-74
and the total amount proposed to be spent
for this purpose in 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-
ING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a)
and (b) : The slum clearance such
was transferred to the State Sector with
effect from the 1st April 1969. Block
assistance is made available by the Central
Government to the State Governments for
the State Plan as a whole without any por-
tion of the assistance being tied to perform-
ance in any specific sector. The State
Governments have complete freedom to
regulate expenditure according to their
priorities.

The information required is accordingly
available with the Central Government

**Progress in Development of
Inland Water Transport in Kerala**

6485. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) what progress has been made in the
development work of Inland Water Trans-
port in the State of Kerala during the years
1972-73 ; and

(b) the total amount allotted and spent
during 1972-73 and the amount sanctioned
for this purpose for the years 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA) :

(a) and (b). The requisite information
has been called for from the State Govern-
ment and when received will be laid on the
table of the House.

**Financial Assistance to Nehru
Stadium in Kottayam, Kerala**

6486. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will
the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have received
any representation from the Kottayam
Municipal Council, Kerala regarding finan-
cial assistance to the Nehru Stadium which
is at an advanced stage of completion ; and

(b) if so, be the outlines thereof and
the reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
(SHRI ARVIND NETAM)

(a) and (b) : Yes Sir. An application
without essential details was received during
March 1973 for grant of financial assistance
towards the construction of the Nehru
Stadium at Kottayam. The applicants
were advised to process the application
through prescribed channels with complete
details. No further communications has
so far been received from the applicants.

**Expenditure on Maintaining Minis-
ters' Residences**

6487. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state :

(a) what amount has been spent in
construction, repairs, colouring and main-
tenance of the residences of the Ministers
from the 1st January, 1972 to the 31st
March 1973 ;

(b) the total expense that has been spent on the same item in respect of the residences of the Members of Parliament for the same period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the residences of the Ministers have been painted with plastic paint ; and

(d) if so, what expenditure has been incurred for such paint in respect of the residences of each of the Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) :

(a) Rs. 15,24,848 (upto 28th February, 1973).

(b) Rs. 30,82,502 (upto 28th February, 1973).

(c) Yes. Plastic emulsion paint has been used in the residences of a few Ministers.

(d) The expenditure incurred on plastic emulsion paint in the residences of Ministers from 1st January, 1972 to 28th February, 1973, is as under ;

Name of Minister	Amount
1. Shri R. K. Khadilkar	Rs. 2,217/-
2. Shri K. L. Rao	Rs. 743/-
3. Shri C. Subramanyam	Rs. 624/-
4. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi	Rs. 83/-
5. Prof. Nurul Hasan	Rs. 70/-
TOTAL Rs	3,737

सस्ते मूल्यों पर मकान बनाने का सामान

6488. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गरीब लोगों के वास्ते और उचित मूल्यों पर मकान बनाने

का सामान देने की कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) (क) और (ख) जों, नहीं: कम आय वर्गों को मकान बनाने की सुविधा देने के लिए सस्ते अथवा सहायता प्राप्त दर पर भवन निर्माण मामलों में उधनबन्ध करने की ऐसी कोई केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार का आर्थिक सहायता से निम्नलिखित ईट संयंत्र या तो पहले ही स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं अथवा स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं :—

(i) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम समिति के निधन्वागाधीन दिल्ली में एक मशीनों ईन्ट का भट्ठा चल रहा है।

(ii) आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम समिति ने यांत्रिक/अर्द्ध यांत्रिक ईट भट्ठे स्थापित करने के लिए हाल ही में निम्नलिखित ऋण मंजूर किए हैं :—

गुजरात 9.60 (लाख रुपयों में)

तमिलनाडू 7.22 (लाख रुपयों में)

(iii) तमिलनाडू सरकार द्वारा 2.60 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय ऋण से मद्रास में एन्नौर के स्थान पर एक सेल्यूलर कंक्रीट प्लान्ट स्थापित किया गया है।

नागरिक जागरूकता पर गोष्ठी

6489. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में 3 जनवरी, 1973 को नागरिक जागरूकता पर गोष्ठो हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या सुझाव दिए गये और क्या सरकार का विचार उन सुझावों में से किसी को कार्यरत देने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता) : (क) जी हां, 2-3, जनवरी, 1973 को। यह दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा नगर प्रशासन में प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान के राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र (भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान) नई दिल्ली के सहयोग से आयोजित किया गया था।

(ख) सेमिनार द्वारा दिए गए सुझाव सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सत्या L T-4766/73]। सुझावों का कार्यान्वयन सीधे राज्य सरकारों तथा म्यूनिसिपल प्राधिकरणों से सम्बन्धित है।

Reported Allegation against District Manager of F.C.I. Saharanpur Re: Transportation of Sugar and Foodgrains

6490. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District Manager of the Food Corporation of India Saharanpur,

invited tenders for the transportation of sugar and foodgrains from his zone to various other places and in particular from Mansurpur to Muzaffarnagar ;

(b) whether keeping in abeyance these tenders, some other parties were asked to carry on with this work of transportation at 63 paise per quintal against the request of the other parties to do the same at 55 paise per quintal pending the decision on these tenders; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. The District Manager Saharanpur invited tenders for the transport of sugar and not foodgrains within and outside UP by an open tender enquiry. The tender notice was published in 'Dainik Prabhat' Meerut on 23-12-72 and 'Jagran' Saharanpur on 27-12-72. No rates were particularly invited for the transport of sugar from Mansurpur to Muzaffarnagar.

(b) No Sir. In fact the tender with the lowest rate was accepted. But the party did not report for duty. In view of this the District Manager was authorised by the Senior Regional Manager, Lucknow to make *ad-hoc* arrangements in order to do the transportation work at the rate fixed for foodgrains by the U.P. Govt. The rates so fixed were adopted by the Food Corporation of India and the Provincial Cooperative Marketing Federation for such work. No offer to do the transportation work @ 55 paise was received by the District Manager Saharanpur.

(c). Does not arise.

पाली में श्रमिकों द्वारा मकानों के स्वामित्व की मांग

6491. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने पाली में श्रमिकों के लिए महाराजा श्री उम्मेद मिस्र के सामने 600 रिहायशी मकान बनवाए थे और इन मकानों में श्रमिक गत 17 वर्षों से रह रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार को किराया दे रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन मकानों में रहने वाले उक्त मिस्र के श्रमिकों ने मकानों का स्वामित्व अधिकार उन्हें प्रदान किए जाने के लिए केन्द्रों सरकार से प्रारोप किया है, यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

मंसरोय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) और (ख), निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई किसी भी सामाजिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार मजदूरों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण स्वयं नहीं करती है । औद्योगिक अर्जबारियों तथा सहाय के अर्जित दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए एकत्रित सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना, जिसमें औद्योगिक मजदूरों आदि के लिये मकानों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था है, का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों तथा उन द्वारा अनुमोदित अभिकरणों द्वारा किया जाता है । राज्य सरकारें इस

प्रयोजन के लिये आवास सम्बन्धी परियोजनाएं बनाने, उनकी स्वीकृति देने तथा इस उद्देश्य से उनके लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने में भी सक्षम है । अपेक्षित सूचना राजस्थान सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Indian Sea Food Exporters

6492. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in the "Economic Times" of March 6, 1973 Indian Sea Food Exports have lately been up against the wall despite the fact that they have built up good markets in U.K. and in Europe in general mainly because of their failure to meet the delivery schedule because the ships calling at Cochin port lift only a fraction of the cargo piled up at the wharfs; and

(b) if so, the precise assessment about the piled up cargo of these items at that port during the months of January, February and March, 1973 and the actual cargo lifted in those months and the steps taken for smooth clearance of the cargo.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) and (b). There was some accumulation of cartons of canned shrimps at Cochin. However 84,019 cartons have already been lifted during the period January-March, 1973. The backlog on 26th March, 1973 was reported to be 40,000 cartons. Arrangements have been made for the lifting of this cargo by a chartered vessel, so as to clear the entire backlog.

Loan Granted to Farmers by Small Farmers Development Agency in Mysore

6493. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers and amount of loans granted by the Small Farmers Development Agency in the State of Mysore, district-wise during 1971-72 and

(b) the particulars regarding the loans sanctioned for sinking irrigation wells, to instal pumpsets alongwith the terms of loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Information regarding the 3 S. F. D.As. under the Central Sector Scheme as received from the Project Agencies is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the SFDA	No. of small farmers	Amounts sanctioned
1. Mysore	14,046	49.32
2. North Kanara	6,616	45.94
3. Bidar	9,776	56.03

(b) Name of S.F.D.A.

Loans for

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Irrigation Wells		Pumpsets	
	No. of small farmers	Amount	No. of small farmers	Amount
1. Mysore	641	38.12	101	2.85
2. North Kanara	108	1.43	190	3.33
3. Bidar	548	19.62 *	359	*

*(This figure indicates the total amount of loans given by the Land Development Bank for both irrigation wells as well as for pumpsets.)

Long-term Loans for wells for Small farmers are given generally for a period of 15 years on the basis of Landed Security. Medium Loans for wells and pumpsets are given up to 5 years. Minimum land holding has also been fixed for each district separately by the Cooperative Bank concerned. The rate of interest is generally around 9%.

Report of Sugar Industry Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of U. P. in 1970

6494. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Sugar Industry Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21st

February, 1970 under the Chairmanship of Shri Virendera Verma in its report submitted in May 1970, has recommended immediate nationalisation of the industry;

(b) if so, what are the findings and recommendations of the said Committee;

(c) whether the Union Government had tendered any advice to the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard, and

(d) if so the broad out lines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not seen the report. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have advised that it is being treated as a secret document;

(c) and (d). The question of the Government of India tendering any advice to the Uttar Pradesh Government on the report does not arise.

Revision in Prices of Foodgrains

6495. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Ministry of Finance have hinted that Government are considering to revise the price of foodgrains and if necessary they will be raised ;

(b) if so, whether they have been increased ; and

(c) by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (b). In pursuance of the decision to take over wholesale trade in wheat Government of India have fixed the procurement price for specified superior varieties of wheat at Rs. 82 per quintal for rabi season 1973-74. The question of revising the issue

price of this superior wheat is under consideration. The procurement and issue prices for other varieties of wheat and other foodgrains remain unchanged at present.

साउथ दिल्ली झुग्गी झोंपड़ी सुधार समिति
की बैठक

6496. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साउथ दिल्ली झुग्गी झोंपड़ी सुधार समिति ने गत 4 और 5 मार्च को अपनी बैठक बुलाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें पास किये गये प्रस्तावों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) सरकार को इसकी कोई सूचना : नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत सरकार उत्पादन केन्द्र महिला
कर्मचारी संघ का मांग-पत्र

6497. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "निर्देशक महिला समाज कल्याण केन्द्र" को "भारत सरकार उत्पादन

केन्द्र महिला कर्मचारी संघ" का कोई मांग-पत्र मार्च, 1973 में मिला था;

(ख) उसमें उल्लिखित मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन मांगों के बारे में इस बीच सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्रीरविन्द्र नेत्राम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

शिवपुरी, मध्य प्रदेश में एक सेंट्रल शीप फार्म की स्थापना

6498. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेंट्रल शीप फार्म स्थापित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में शिवपुरी को चुन लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त फार्म वहां कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) से (ग). केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक बड़े भेड़ पालन फार्म की स्थापना के लिये शिवपुरी के निकट एक स्थान की उपयुक्तता पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा

है। इस स्थान को अंतिम रूप से चुन लिये जाने के बाद राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जायेगी, जिसमें विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा किया जाने वाला कार्यक्रम और उसके लिये आवश्यक वित्त का व्यौरा दिया जायेगा। कोई बड़ा भेड़ पालन फार्म स्थापित करने में सामान्यतः चार-पांच वर्ष का समय लग जाता है।

Private Educational Institutions Receiving Financial Aid from Foreign Countries

6499. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it will be possible for Government to furnish a list of private educational institutions in India receiving financial aid from foreign countries

(b) if so from which countries and the sources : and

(c) what is the policy of the Government of India in regard to this kind of financial aid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Under the current exchange control regulations there is no restriction on inward remittances. However, the exchange control data maintained by authorised dealers in foreign exchange showing the particulars of beneficiaries is only in respect of Rs. 10,000 and above. No individual record of remittances of less than Rs. 10,000 is maintained.

A list of private education and institutions in India which received aid from foreign countries upto Rs. 10,000 and above together with the names of the countries giving the aid and the details of the aid during 1972-73 is under compilation and will be placed on the Table of the House in the course. It is however likely to take some time.

The advice given by the Government of India in regarding to the receiving of aid from foreign countries by private educational institutions generally is that educational institutions or any other body working in the field of education should not make direct or indirect approach to foreign governments or organisations for any financial assistance or any other kind of assistance of any magnitude whatsoever. All proposals for assistance should be submitted to the Government of India with full details. Further in case of non-Government educational institutions other than universities and institutions of higher education such proposals should be routed through the State Government concerned. Further in case financial assistance is offered without any approach having been made it should not be accepted without the prior approval of the Government of India.

The Government proposes to enquire to what extent this advice has been strictly followed by private educational institutions.

Pilot Projects on Tribal Development during 1973-74

6500. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far released to pilot projects for tribal development in the country project-wise during the year 1972-73;

(b) the main heads under which the money allotted is being spent; and

(c) the progress in the expenditure in these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The following amount have so far been released to pilot projects for the Tribal Development in the country project-wise during the year 1972-73 :—

<i>Name of the Agency</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Girijan Dev. Agency, Srikakulam (A.P.)	53.00
(2) Tribal Dev. Agency, (Singhbhum (Bihar)	38.00
(3) Tribal Development Agency, Dantewada Project, Dantewada (MP).	10.00
(4) Tribal Development Agency, Konta, Konta Project (M.P.)	20.00
(5) Parlakhemundi T.D.A., Parlakhemundi (Ganjam) (Orissa).	54.00
(6) Gunupur-Rayagada T.D.A., Gunupur, Koraput (Orissa)	55.00
TOTAL	Rs. 230.00

(b) The following are the main heads under which the money allotted is being spent :—

- (i) Agriculture.
- (ii) Plough Bullocks.
- (iii) Implements and Equipments.
- (iv) Customs Service.
- (v) Land Development.
- (vi) Minor Irrigation,
- (vii) Animal Husbandry.
- (viii) Rural Industries.
- (ix) Other subsidiary occupations.
- (x) Electrification.
- (xi) Co-operation.
- (xii) Storage and Marketing.
- (xiii) Communication.
- (xiv) Forestry.

- (xv) Land Records Operation.
- (xvi) Debt Redemption.
- (xvii) Bench Mark Survey and Research Studies.
- (xviii) Training and Publicity.
- (xix) Demonstration.
- (xx) Staff and Contingency.
- (xxi) Miscellaneous.

(c) The following expenditure has been reported by the Tribal Development Agencies :—

Name of the Agency	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Girijan Dev. Agency, Srikakulam A.P.	15.10 (Upto Nov. 1972)
(2) Tribal Dev. Agency, Singhbhum (Bihar)	9.83 (Upto Jan. 1973)
(3) T.D.A., Dantewada Dantewada Project (M.P.)	2.49 (Upto Feb. 1973)
(4) T.D.A., Konta Konta Project (M.P.)	2.95 (Upto Feb. 1973)
(5) Parlakhemundi, TDA. Parlakhemundi (Ganjam) Orissa.	37.58 (Upto Jan. 1973)
(6) Gunupur-Rayagada T.D.A., Koraput, Orissa.	38.11 (Up to Jan. 1973)
TOTAL	106.06

NOTE : Amounts of expenditure on "Co-operation" from Singhbhum and on "Arterial roads", have not been reported from the Project.

Probability of More Food Import

6501. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Spokesman of the Finance Department in a Press Conference held on 1st March, 1973 in Delhi hinted about the probability of further food imports and

(b) whether such observation was made in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :
(a) No representative of Finance Minister had indicated at Press Conference the possibility of food imports being larger than 2 million metric tons.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Gujarat for Additional amount for New Kuchcha Wells and deepening of existing Wells

6502. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat State had requested Central Government for a additional amount of Rs. 6 crores for the scheme of Taqavi for new kuchcha wells and deepening of existing wells; and

(b) if so, the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :
(a) and (b) : Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, a total amount of Rs. 5 crores was administratively approved to the Government of Gujarat for taking up quick-maturing minor irrigation schemes. This included Rs. 1 crore for the construction of new kuchcha well and deepening of existing wells. In the course of implementation of the programme, the State Government came up with a request for an additional assistance of Rs. 6 crores for this scheme. The request was examined and the State Government were advised that they could, to the extent possible divert funds to this scheme from other Schemes included in the E.A.P.P. Accordingly, in consultation with the State Government, an amount of Rs. 1.5 crores was diverted to this scheme, thus making a total of Rs. 2.5 crores.

Request for Funds from Gujarat for digging Tube-wells during 1972-73

6503. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount demanded by the Government of Gujarat for digging new tube-wells in Gujarat during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and released by the Central Govt. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH : (a) and (b). The demands of the State Government for construction of new tube-wells in Gujarat during the year 1972-73 was jointly appraised by the Area Officers appointed for the State in the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Government Officers and an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores was sanctioned by the Central Government. The amount released against this programme, however, is nil as the entire amount has been diverted for the construction of new kutchha wells and deepening of existing wells in the State.

Inadequacies of Suppression of immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

6504. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar organised recently in Delhi by the Central Bureau of Correctional Services has pointed out the inadequacies of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, especially those relating to prosecutions under the Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to amend the Act with a view to remove these inadequacies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

230 LS—4

(b) The precise recommendations of the Seminar when received will be considered.

Loss to Agriculturists due to Power cut in Tamil Nadu

6505. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that since February, 1973 about 70 per cent power was cut to Agricultural in Tamil Nadu resulting in heavy loss to the farmers;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in the matter;

(c) whether Government propose to ask for a report on the subject from the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. 70% cut on power supply in Tamil Nadu is not applicable to agriculturists. Agricultural consumers get power for 4 hours during the day and during the night there are no restrictions.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Deterrent Punishment to Offenders under Central Adulteration Act, 1954

6506. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Act of 1954 to deal with the adulterators does not provide any deterrent or exemplary punishment to such offenders resulting in the increase of this most heinous crime ;

(b) whether the State Government are to be directed to enact their own legislatures to allow the respective police authorities to deal with the offenders directly; and

(c) whether Government intend to amend the act to deal with the problem effectively ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :

(a) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 provides for fairly deterrent and exemplary punishments.

(b) The Hon'ble Member, presumably, has referred to the need to give directions to State Governments for enacting State legislation giving powers to police officers for dealing with offences in respect of food adulteration.

Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act only Food Inspectors are empowered to take cognisance of such offences. The qualifications required for being designated as Food Inspector are also specifically laid down in the rules. Under the Act it is not possible to empower police officers in general to function as Food Inspectors.

There is no proposal at present to issue any directions to the State Governments to enact their own legislation which would enable them to empower the police officers to deal with the offenders directly.

(c) The operation of the Act is constantly under review and whenever it is found that amendment is required to make it more effective, these are considered and appropriate action taken.

Work on Second Hooghly Bridge at a Standstill

6507. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a new item appear-

ing in the 'Statesman' dated the 24th February, 1973 under the caption "work on second Hooghly bridge at a standstill", and if so, the reaction of Government there-to ;

(b) whether an enquiry commission has been set up by Government to find out the causes of closure of the work, and

(c) if so, the time by which the report of the commission is expected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA) :

(a) The proposed Second Bridge across the river Hooghly is essentially a State Project and as such the State Government are primarily concerned with this project. Although a Press Report referred to by the Member did appear, the State Govt. who were asked to send their comments, have intimated that there has been no closure of Bridge work as such.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

संकटकालीन सिंचाई योजना बनाना

6508. **श्री घनशाह प्रधान :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने एक संकटकालीन सिंचाई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस योजना पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस बारे में की गई राज्यवार प्रगति क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). खरीफ के पिछले मौसम के दौरान सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये भारत

सरकार ने चालू कृषि वर्ष के दौरान रबी और ग्रीष्म कालीन फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये मुख्य रूप से लघु सिंचाई पर आधारित एक आपाती कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शीघ्र पूरा होने वाले लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को लगभग 152 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने की प्रशासकीय स्वीकृति दी गई थी। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमों में वर्तमान नलकूपों / पम्पसैटों का विद्युतीकरण नदियों, तालाबों, बारहमासी नहरों आदि की उठाऊ सिंचाई परियोजनायें, गहरे तथा कम गहरे नलकूपों का निर्माण, मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र की नहरों और

छोटी नहरों का विकास तथा सुधार के अतिरिक्त शीघ्र पूर्ण होने वाले अन्य प्रकार के लघु कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सूचित की गई प्रगति के आधार पर उन्हें 152 करोड़ रुपए की आवंटित राशि में से समय-समय पर किस्तों में धनराशि निर्मुक्त की गई। हाल ही में आपात कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति की संवीक्षा की गई थी। उसके आधार पर समस्त राज्यों को अन्तिम किस्त दे दी गई थी। निर्मुक्त की गई कुल राशि 148 करोड़ रुपए से कुछ अधिक है। प्रशासकीय रूप से स्वीकृत और निर्मुक्त की गई राशि का राज्य-वार व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(लाख रुपये)

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण	स्तम्भ 2 में दी गई राशि में से निर्मुक्त की गई रकम
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	986.500	840.000
2. असम .	202.000*	202.000
3. बिहार	1772.782	1772.782
4. गुजरात	500.000	500.000
5. हरियाणा	1200.000	1200.000
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	50.000	32.500
7. केरल .	250.000	250.000

* इसमें ट्रैक्टरों और गह्राई यंत्र खरीदने के लिए 32.00 लाख रुपए की रकम भी शामिल है।

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. मध्य प्रदेश	581.000	581.000
9. महाराष्ट्र	2496.380	2496.380
10. मणिपुर	57.700	38.275
11. मैसूर	638.900	529.983
12. नागालैंड	20.000	20.000
13. उड़ीसा	660.000	660.000
14. पंजाब	1472.000**	1472.000
15. राजस्थान	390.700	389.200
16. तमिलनाडू	382.000†	299.000
17. त्रिपुरा	22.875	22.875
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	2075.000	2075.000
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	1433.000	1433.000
कुल	15190.837	14814.000

अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लिये 6.75 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए और गृह मंत्रालय से आग्रह किया गया था कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश की "एरिया डिमांड" में इस रकम की व्यवस्था की जाए।

मिजोरम के लिये 2 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए और गृह मंत्रालय को प्रार्थना की गई थी कि मिजोरम की "एरिया डिमांड" में इस रकम की व्यवस्था की जाए।

**इसमें सीमान्त जिलों में नलकूपों के लिये 197.00 लाख रुपये की अनुदान सहायता भी शामिल है।

†इसमें फुहारों के ऋय के लिये 20.00 लाख रुपये की रकम भी शामिल है।

Co-operative Board for Fertilizer Projects in U. P. and Punjab

6509. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Co-operative board for fertilizer projects is planned for Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the composition of the board and the advantages thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :
(a) and (b) : Certain proposals for setting up two fertiliser projects in the co-operative sector in U.P. and Punjab during the Fifth Five Year Plan are under consideration. The formation of a Board of Directors will arise only when these proposals are approved by Government and co-operative societies for taking up the projects are registered.

Wages Rate under Relief Manual

6510. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the actual rate of wage in cash or kind under Relief Manual ;

(b) whether this wage rate under the Manual is not antdated in view of the rise in Price-index and wide spread drought in the country and acute unemployment and starvation and whether Government have under active consideration or feel it necessary to have a proposal for revision of the manual ;

(c) the concrete steps being taken or proposed to be taken to provide relief work to the scarcity, drought, food affected people and check corruption in connection with relief work ; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item under heading 'low wage' published in the *Times of India* dated the 25th February, 1973 and what steps are being taken to check the corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :
(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4767/73].

(b) : The State Governments have already been advised to consider revision of the famine codes/manuals, in force in the respective States, Some State Governments have taken action for revision of the codes and have reported the revised wage rates as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4767/73]

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LV—4767/73]

(d) Yes, Sir The position of the steps taken to check mal-practices is indicated in the statement referred to in reply to part (c) of the Question.

Supply of Hardwood to Saw Mill at Chatham

6512. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Forest Department of Andamans Islands entered into agreement with the Andaman Timber Industries recently for supply of 200 cu. metre hardwood logs monthly to Saw Mill at Chatham ;

(b) if so, the required quantity being supplied ; and

(c) if not, or how many hours saw mill remained closed for non-supply of timber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contractor did not supply stipulated minimum quantity of 200 cubic metres of logs per month except during February, 1972.

(c) Non-supply of stipulated quantity of logs by contractors not the reason for the saw mill remaining closed. The mill remained closed for 121 hours and 55 minutes from 1st April, 1972 to 28th February, 1973, for 24 hours and 40 minutes and 26 hours and 35 minutes during March, 1973 for power failure and non supply of logs because of the log-carrying crafts being out of commission.

Taking over of Agro-Based Industries by Co-operative Sector

6513. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission are considering any proposal to the effect that new agro-based industries may be undertaken by co-operative sector ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). No. Sir, No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Planning Commission. However, according to the decisions on Industrial Policy taken by Government recently, encouragement to the cooperative sector will receive special emphasis in industries which process agricultural raw materials, such as sugar-cane, jute, cotton, or produce agricultural inputs such as fertilisers. The cooperative sector is also ideally suited for the manufacture and distri-

bution of mass consumption goods. Besides, the Fifth Plan Working Group on Cooperation has recommended assistance for co-operative processing programmes particularly in under-developed areas.

Recognition of Devnagri Sindhi Script

6514. **SHRI D. P. JAD EJA :**
SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Sindhi Writers Guild has presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister demanding the recognition of Devnagri Sindhi Script ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government have also received several representations asking that Sindhi should be written in the Perso-arabic Script only as otherwise the personality of the Language will be lost.

(b) having considered the matter in all aspects, Government have decided that it is for the authors/writers to decide in which script they would like to write the books. Transliteration in any other script is always possible if there is a demand.

Import of Tractors and their Allocation to States

6515. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The number and type of tractors imported during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the number of tractors allocated to each State, State-wise and Year-wise ?

खर्च नहीं कर पाई है; और

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

(a) and (b) : The required information
is being collected and would be laid on the
Table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई सहायता का उपयोग
न किया जाना

6516. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य
प्रदेश सरकार को छोटे किसानों और पिछड़े
वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए योजनाओं के लिए
35 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की थी परन्तु
राज्य सरकार अभी तक एक तिहाई राशि भी
लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो०शेर
सिंह): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की लघु
कृषक विकास एजेंसी/सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि
श्रमिक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में
पांच वर्षों की परियोजना अवधि के लिए तीन
लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसियों में से प्रत्येक के
लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपये और दो सीमान्त कृषक
तथा कृषि श्रमिक योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक के
लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की
है। इन एजेंसियों को निर्मुक्त की गई और इन
द्वारा 31 मार्च 1973 तक उपयोग में लाई
गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :

राशि (लाख रुपये में)

	निर्मुक्त की गई	प्रयोग में लाई गई
1. बिलासपुर	29.95	30.10*
2. चिवाड़ा	34.59	24.35
3. रतलाम-उज्जैन	19.55	10.62**
सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक.		
1. दुर्ग-राजनंदगांव	19.71	14.78* *
2. रायसेन-सी होर	32.28	22.44
	136.08	102.29

* इसमें अर्जित व्याज और अन्य प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।

** 31-1-73 तक।

मध्य प्रदेश में निधि के उपयोग में प्रगति सामान्यतः संतोषजनक रही है।

Acreage of Land under Tobacco Cultivation in west Bengal and Cooch Behar

6517. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in West Bengal and in the District of Cooch Behar, separately during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Area under tobacco for the current year has not yet become available from West Bengal, Area under tobacco during the year 1971-72 in west Bengal and district of Cooch Behar was as follows :—

	area in hectares
West Bengal	12,100
Cooch Behar	8,900

Central aid for Scheme to set up Mini-Zoos in Mysore

6518. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Mysore has approached the Central Government for financial assistance to the maximum extent of Rs. 84.5 lakhs for the scheme of setting up Mini-Zoos at 16 Centres in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government hereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no scheme in this Ministry in the current Plan or the Fifth Five Year to provide financial assistance to mini

zoos. This has been communicated to the Mysore Government.

Import of Dry fish from Bangladesh

6519. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the inclusion of dry fish in the list of imports from Bangladesh, if so, when the list is likely to be revised ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is considerable smuggling activity in this item especially on the borders of India and Bangladesh, if so, the Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether the Government is aware of the large scale consumption of dry fish in the eastern zone, if so, the Government's policy to meet this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) Import of dried fresh water fish—salted or processed—from Bangladesh has already been allowed under Public Notice No. 38/73 dated 20th March, 1973 issued by the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) Some allegations to this effect have been received. Arrangements have been made of check smuggling.

(c) Government is aware of this demand and it is expected that the inclusion of dried fish within the scope of the trade arrangements with Bangladesh will help to meet the demand.

कारबेट नेशनल पार्क में चीतों की संख्या

6520. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कारबेट नेशनल पार्क (गढ़वाल और नैनीताल) में चीतों की संख्या, जो वर्ष 1970 में 74 थी, अब घट कर 46 रह गयी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इनकी संख्या कम होने के कारणों का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) यह सही है कि 1970 की गणना के अनुसार कारबैट नेशनल पार्क में चीतों की संख्या 74 थी। 1972 की सर्दियों में की गई गणना के अनुसार इस पार्क में 44 चीते थे, न कि 46।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार इन आंकड़ों में अधिक अन्तर होने का कारण गणना की विधि में अन्तर होना है।

ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम

6521. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त द्रुत कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण रोजगार संगठन के माध्यम से पिछले दो सालों में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और उससे कितनी सड़कों की मरम्मत की गई तथा कितने पोखरों की सफाई की गई;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी चम्पारन के सन्दर्भ में इस कार्य की प्रगति की समीक्षा की है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जन सहयोग के आधार पर ऐसे कार्य पूरे करने की दृष्टि से कार्य की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों और अधि-

कारियों के बीच बातचीत आयोजित करने का है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

चम्पारन, बिहार में लघु कृषि विकास परियोजना का कार्यकरण

6522. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयोजित लघु कृषक विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत चल रही योजना की प्रगति पूर्वी चम्पारन (बिहार) के प्रखण्डों में बिल्कुल भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने समय समय पर इसकी समीक्षा की है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण योजना चम्पारन जिले (जो कि अब पूर्वी चम्पारन और पश्चिमी चम्पारन के दो जिलों में विभक्त है) के 25 खण्डों में लागू है। विभाजन के उपरान्त 13 खण्ड पूर्वी चम्पारन में आते हैं इसके दो प्रखण्ड—मोतीहारी और मोतीहारी-11 12 खण्ड पश्चिमी चम्पारन जिले में आते हैं। योजना दोनों जिलों में समान तीव्रता से लागू है और प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार फरवरी 1973 के अन्त तक प्रगति सन्तोषजनक कही जा सकती है।

योजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा थोड़े-थोड़े समय के बाद अभिकरण के प्रबन्ध निकाय, राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय समिति और भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति देने वाली समिति द्वारा की जाती है। यह समीक्षा पूरी परियोजना की

दृष्टि में रख कर की जाती है, न कि अलग-अलग प्रखण्डों के आधार पर।

(ग) फरवरी, 1973 के अन्त तक हुई अब तक प्रगति को स्थिति का विवरण संलग्न

विवरण

चम्पारन (बिहार), के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का विवरण

1. अभिज्ञात भागीदारों की संख्या (लाखों में)	लघु कृषक	32540
	सोमान्त कृषक	54269
2. सहकारी संस्थाओं के सदस्यों की संख्या (लाखों में)		18930
3. खातारूप/नलरूपों की संख्या		998
4. पम्पसेटों की संख्या		223
5. अन्य लघु सिंचाई कार्यों की संख्या		1247
6. कुल लघु सिंचाई कार्य		2468
7. सन्नत कृषि उपकरणों की संख्या		160
8. दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या		224
9. कुक्कट संख्या		13
10. ग्रामीण कारीगरों को योजनाओं के अधीन सहायता पाने वालों की संख्या		—
11. ग्रामीण कार्यों के अधीन सहायता पाने वालों की संख्या		—
12. प्रदर्शन-भूखंडों की संख्या		141
13. वितरित ऋण (लाख रुपयों में) प्रारम्भ से		
(क) सरकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से		
(1) अल्पावधि		29.29
(2) मध्यावधि		—
(3) दीर्घावधि		0.19
(ख) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के माध्यम से		
(1) अल्पावधि		6.34
(2) अवधिक ऋण		11.87
14. प्रारम्भ से अब तक नियुक्त राशि (लाख रुपयों में)		33.60
15. प्रारम्भ से अब तक उपयोग में लाई गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)		16.30

Loss of Matrices of Fotosetter Machine from Minto Road Press, New Delhi

6523. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether matrices of Foto-setter machine, worth about thousand rupees were lost from Minto Road Press, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Foto-setter Section from where matrices were lost has quite separate room with locking arrangements and is working in single shift; and

(c) who conducted the Departmental enquiry of this loss and what are the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM. MEHTA) :

(a) Yes. In 1969, old matrices valued at Rs. 700/- being the value of new matrices, were lost.

(b) Yes.

(c) Neither the Police, to whom the case was reported nor a Departmental enquiry, could fix the responsibility on any individual. Steps have, however, been taken to ensure safety of loose items to be kept under safe custody when not in use.

Central Grants and Loans to States for Agricultural Productivities during 1971-72

6525. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Grants and Loans provided to the various State Governments in

the Calendar years 1971 and 1972 for increasing agricultural productivity; and

(b) the comparative amount for the calendar year, 1973 ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) and (b) . The procedure for release of Central assistance to State Governments for their Plan schemes has been revised from 1969-70. Assistance is now released to State Governments in block loans and grants for the annual Plan as whole and is not related to any individual scheme for programme.

A Statement showing the total approved Plan Outlay, and Outlay for Agricultural Programmes for the various States 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4768/73]. In addition to the Plan allocation, Grants and Loans sanctioned to the State Governments during the financial year 1971-72 and 1972-73 for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Agriculture Sector is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4768/73]. Over and above the Plan assistance, Loans have also been released to the State Governments during 1972-73 for Minor Irrigation Schemes, as a part of Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, as per details shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4768/73].

Strike by Port and Dock Workers Employed at Major Ports

6526. Dr. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two lakh port and dock workers employed at the major ports in the country have decided to go on an indefinite strike from April 10 in support of their long standing demands; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to come to a negotiated settlement with workers over their demands and avert the proposed strike ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Strike notices have been received from the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation and its affiliates intimating the intention of the Port and Dock Workers at the major ports to go on strike with effect from the mid-night of 10th April, 1973.

(b) Meetings have been held with the representatives of the Federation to consider their demands. Efforts to arrive at a settlement and to avert the threatened strike are continuing.

Offer by Indian Sugar Mills Association to Take Over Management of Sick Units

6527. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills' Association has offered to take over the management of sick units numbering about 15 and provide finance and managerial and technical personnel to them; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian Sugar Mills Association have submitted to the Government in the 3rd week of March, 1973, an outline of their scheme for setting up a sick units division in the Association to undertake the management of sick sugar mills. The Association propose to raise additional subscription from its members to the extent of about Rs. 1 crore every year. The scheme implies the take over of sick sugar mills by the Government under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.). Act, 1951, as amended, and their management by the Association to be appointed as authorised controllers under the Act. Neither the

number of sick sugar mills, nor the criteria for determining sickness have been stated in the scheme.

The terms of reference of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission include the investigation into the causes of sickness of a large number of mills and measures for remedying the situation. The interim report of the Commission on the subject of nationalisation of the sugar industry, which is also expected to deal with the sick sugar mills, is likely to be submitted by the end of April. The proposal of the Association for the management of sick sugar mills will be examined in all its aspects, after the interim report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission is received.

Compulsory Manual Work in Rural Areas for Students

6528. SHRI BIRENDERSINGH RAO:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is provided to bring change in the education system and make it compulsory for a student to spend one year in the rural area doing manual work in agriculture and agro-industries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A suggestion has been received that National service for a specified period should be made a pre-condition or the award for the first degree. This suggestion is under preliminary examination by Government. Details are yet to be worked out.

H. U. D. C. O. Assistance for Housing Projects for Hostels of Students and Employees of Public Undertakings

6529. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2873 on the 12th March, 1973 regarding Housing and Urban Development Corporation's enlarged activities and state:

(a) the amount of aid to be given to finance housing projects for hostels for students and houses for the employees of Public Undertakings; and

(b) whether the H.U.D.C.O. has asked the Universities and Public Undertakings to send their Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) There is no specific limit on financial assistance which is given in the shape of loans by HUDCO to finance the schemes of Universities and Public Undertakings. The loans will depend on the project estimates.

(b) Yes.

Import of Generators for use of Agricultural Operation

6530. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nation-wide programme to bring up old wells into use and to dig new wells have been evolved for agricultural operations;

(b) whether State Governments have been allowed to import or arrangements have been made by Government to import generators and power machinery component to meet power shortage for use for agriculture operation; and

(c) if so, steps taken to meet the cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The responsibility for irrigation development rests with the State Governments and they are undertaking programmes for bringing up old wells into use and digging new wells, on State-wide basis, subject to regional techno-economic feasibilities and financial and other constraints.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, The States of Haryana and West Bengal have each been allowed import of two diesel generators of 3.5 M.W. capacity each to make up the power shortages in these States.

Jayanti Villages in Bihar

6531. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has furnished to the Central Government the list of "Jayanti villages"; and

(b) if so, the names of the villages selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir A list indicating names of 'Jayanti Villages' so far selected by the Government of Bihar is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library See No. LT-4769/ 73].

Working of Soil Testing Laboratories in Bihar

6532. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soil testing laboratories functioning in Bihar at present;

(b) whether these laboratories are working much below their rated capacity; if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether there is any such laboratory functioning in District Sahar, (Bihar) if not, the reason thereof; and

(d) the number of soil samples analysed and recommendations made during last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There are 10 soil testing laboratories of Government and other agencies functioning in the State.

(b) Yes. The reasons for soil testing laboratories working much below their rated capacities are, inadequate laboratory building accommodation staff and equipments.

(c) Yes.

(d) The number of soil samples analysed and recommendations made last year were 3724.

Conference of Agricultural Scientists

6533. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of agricultural scientists was held on 12th March, 1973 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to the National symposium on Agricultural Research and Development since Independence, held from March 4—12, 1973 in New Delhi. In addition to agricultural scientists, this Conference was attended by representatives of Farmers' Organisations, State and Central Departments of Agriculture and other agricultural experts. The plenary Session of this symposium was held on March 12, 1973.

(b) The discussions covered sixteen main topics as given in the attached statement and the recommendations made are being processed for further action.

Statement

1. Advances in plant sciences relevant to meeting the food and feed needs of the Nation.
 2. Agronomic Research and Development to support new cropping systems.
 3. Soil and Water Management Research and Development.
 4. Preparing for Drought and Aberrant Weather.
 5. Research and Development in Fodder and Feed.
 6. Advances in the improvement of Horticultural Crops.
 7. Research and Development on the Control of Insect Pests and diseases and Prevention of waste.
 8. Strategy for the improvement of Food & Nutrition.
 9. Advances in Animal Sciences and a long term policy on food burden.
 10. Agricultural Education and Training and Student Participation in National Development.
 11. Agricultural Prices, Marketing, Credit and Crop Insurance.
 12. Post Harvest Technology.
 13. Extension Farmers' Organisations.
 14. Scientific Management of Small Holdings.
 15. Research and Development in Farm Machinery and Implements.
 16. Agricultural Research Communication.
- Plenary Session.

Discontinuation of Block Development Grants

6534 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Block Development Grants paid through States for Community Deve-

lopment Programme undertaken at Block levels have been discontinued;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) what arrangement has been made to take payment for incomplete works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Community Development Programme has been classified as a State sector scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. While Central assistance was given on schematic basis for community development programme at the block level upto the end of the Third Plan period, this assistance was discontinued with effect from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan as a result of a decision taken by the National Development Council. However, Central assistance is given to the States in the shape of block grants and loans each year and the States are free to utilise them for programmes like Community Development and others which have been classified as State sector schemes. It is, therefore, the sole responsibility of the State Governments to make available adequate funds for development programmes undertaken at the Block level as also to make payment for incomplete works, if any, under the Programme.

**Complaints by M/s Chaugule & Co.
Re: Losses Incurred**

6535. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Chaugule and Co. have complained to the Central Government that they are incurring losses in their coastal traffic;

(b) if so, how much loss do they complain of;

(c) what is the reaction of the Maharashtra Government to the claim of rise in fare; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the Central Government on this complaint of Chaugules?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) They have complained of the following losses :—

1969-70	..	Rs. 13.45 Lakhs
1970-71		Rs. 13.32 Lakhs
1971-72	..	Rs. 15.32 Lakhs

(c) The State Government is not in favour of increase in passenger fares.

(d) The entire question of Konkan Coastal Passenger Shipping Service is being reviewed by the Government.

**Foodgrains and Sugar demanded
and supplied to Maharashtra.**

6536. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of foodgrains and sugar demanded by the Government of Maharashtra from the Centre since October 1972;

(b) how much has been released for them; and

(c) whether the release is less than the demand and if so, what is the reason for such reduced release and how the State Government was advised to tide over the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In January-February, 1973 the Government of Maharashtra asked for its allotment of levy sugar to be increased to 30,000 tonnes per month. Apparently the State Government were satisfied with the quantities allotted to them every month prior to that. For the period from October, 1972 to April, 1973, a total quantity of 174.7 thousand tonnes of levy sugar (excluding 4.5 thousand tonnes for the pharmaceutical industry in the State) has been allotted to that State.

As regards foodgrains, against Maharashtra Government's demand for about 1515 thousand tonnes for the period from October, 1972 to March, 1973, about 967 thousands tonnes were supplied during that period. For the month of April, 1973 Maharashtra Government have asked for the allocation of 283 thousand tonnes of foodgrains, and against this 138 thousand tonnes have been allotted.

(c) The Central Government regretted their inability to accede to the State Government's demand for increased quota of levy sugar and explained that allocation is being made on a rational basis having due regard to the population of each State as recorded in 1971 census, and pattern of sugar consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69 when the difference between the prices of of levy sugar and free sale sugar was significant and consequently the offtake of levy sugar was normal.

Allotments /supplies of foodgrains are made taking into account the overall availability in the Central pool and the needs of deficit and drought affected States. Within the limited availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, reasonable requirements of Maharashtra Government are being met.

Interim Reports Submitted by National Commission on Agriculture

6537. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3670 on 28th August, 1972 regarding Report by National Commission on Agriculture and state :

(a) number and subjects of further interim reports submitted to Government by the National Commission on Agriculture;

(b) the main recommendations therein; and

(c) the progress of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) After 28th August, 1972 the National Commission on Agriculture have submitted four more Interim Reports to the Government on the following subjects on 13-3-73 :

1. Organisational aspects of All-India Coordinated Research Projects.
2. Modernising Irrigation systems and Integrated Development of Commanded areas.
3. Whole-village Development Programme.
4. Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates.

(b) Copies of each of the above mentioned reports were placed in the Parliament Library. A summary of the recommendations made in these reports was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) These reports are under examination.

Purchase of American Books by Colleges and University Libraries Against Grants by U.G.C.

6538. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether costly American books and other publications are being purchased by the Colleges and University libraries in the country against the grants provided to them by the U.G.C., during the last three years;

(b) if so, the amount spent by these Colleges and University Libraries for the purchase of such costly books during the last one year; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made for the proper utilisation of the grants and usefulness of the books so purchased?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) :
 (a) to (c). Government of India, as well as the University Grants Commission, have no information in this regard. The Universities and Colleges purchase the books needed by them out of the grants provided by the Commission, generally on the advice of their teachers. Grants to Universities and Colleges are released in suitable instalments on the basis of progress of expenditure. They are also required to submit utilization certificates in respect of these grants from Statutory Auditors/Chartered Accountants.

Expenditure incurred on Additions and Alterations to the Residences of Ministers' Bungalows

6539. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on the additions and alterations to the residences of the Ministers during the last three years;

(b) the total value of furniture, electric and other appliances, articles supplied in these residences during that period; and

(c) whether the furniture, additions and alterations so carried out were absolutely essential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) :

	Rs.
(a) 1970-71	2,79,478.00
1971-72	6,01,930.00
1972-73	2,01,080.00
(upto 28-2-73)	

(b) Furniture and Electrical appliances are supplied to each Minister according to ceiling prescribed in the Ministers' residences rules viz. Rs. 38,500/- for Ministers and Ministers of State and Rs. 22,500 - for Deputy Ministers. The Ministers are liable to pay additional rent for furniture supplied in excess of the ceiling,

(c) Yes, Sir.

Socialisation of Urban and Rural Lands in the Country

6540. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have accepted the suggestion of the Central Government to socialise urban and rural lands in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have accepted the proposals; and

(c) the names of the States which have not accepted the proposal together with the reasons put forth by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The recommendation of the Conference of State Ministers of Housing etc held in July, 1972 that all urbanisable land should be socialised has been intimated to State Governments. It is still being examined by the Government of India. It is a complex issue and the exact scope of such a policy and the ways and means to implement it have to be worked out after detailed consideration. Central Government have not made any specific suggestion in this regard to the States so far. The question of socialisation of rural land has not been considered.

(b) (c) Do not arise.

Provision of Share-Cropper in Land Reforms Legislations

6541. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made in the existing Land Reforms Acts of various States to protect the interests of share-croppers;

(b) whether these provisions have been implemented by the State ;

(c) if so, the progress thereof; and

(d) to what extent the share-croppers have been benefited by the existing land reform acts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Protection from eviction is provided to share croppers in the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh, in Assam (in the temporarily settled areas), Gujarat (non-Saurashtra area), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal.

The right of resumption for landlords is restricted and the law provides that a minimum area is to be left with the share-croppers after resumption in the States of Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The time limit given for a resumption has since expired in most of the States.

Share-cropping is not allowed in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Rates of rent as share of the gross produce provided in the various laws are given below:—

Andhra Pradesh—Telengana area: 1/5th to 1/4th; Andhra Area: 28½% to 50%; Assam: 1/5th; Bihar: 1/4th; Gujarat (excluding Saurashtra area): 1/6th; Haryana: 1/3rd; Himachal Pradesh: 1/4th; Kerala: 1/4th to 1/6th; Maharashtra: 1/6th; Mysore: 1/4th to 1/5th; Manipur: 1/4th to 1/5th; Orissa: 1/4th; Punjab: 1/3rd; Rajasthan :

1/6th; Tamil Nadu: 33½% to 40%; Tripura: 1/4th; West Bengal: 1/4th to ½.

In the States of Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area), Assam, Gujarat (non-Saurashtra area), Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan, the right to acquire ownership has been conferred on tenants including share-croppers.

The State Governments have been advised to take steps to ensure protection of share-croppers, and prevent their eviction.

(b) to (d). It is estimated that about 3.5 million tenants including share-croppers have acquired ownership in respect of 3.3 million hectares of land in the country.

Switch over to Hindi as Medium of Instruction in Universities

6542 SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quick switch over to Hindi as a medium of instruction in University has been recommended by a conference of representatives of Hindi speaking States for the production of university level books held in New Delhi on 9th March, 1973 ;

(b) if so, what were the other subjects discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the recommendations made by the 4th Conference of Representatives of Hindi Speaking States for the production of university level books in Hindi at its meeting held on 9th March, 1973 is attached.

(c) The recommendations have been forwarded to all State Government/Granth Akademies in the Hindi Speaking States for their guidance/compliance. The Government of India on their part have also noted the various recommendations for consideration and necessary action.

Statement

The Conference in the light of the remarks of the Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare and the discussion that followed, made the following recommendations :

(1) The Vice-Chancellors in Hindi Speaking States should send their suggestions in regard to the best methods of production and publications of journals, Digests and Abstracts to the Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, who would have the matter examined by the Steering Committees and action taken accordingly.

(2) University Grants Commission should be requested to bring about some sort of uniformity in the syllabi of the Universities. The pattern of 10-2-3 years should also be introduced in all the Universities.

(3) The meetings of the Subject-Panels should be held at various State Centres and the admissible expenses of the participants might be borne by the Akademi of the area.

(4) Emphasis should be given to the writing of original books. Boards of editors should be constituted by Hindi Grant Akademies for such books and best talents available, whether within the State or outsider should be associated with their writing. The subject matter of such books could also be discussed and finalized in seminar held for the purpose. The authors should normally be paid on royalty basis. Books on readings should also be compiled.

(5) The Steering Committee should meet more frequently at various State Centres.

(6) The production cost of books should be subsidized by the Government of India and books should be priced low by taking into account only the post-MSS expenses.

(7) The Universities should purchase sufficient number of copies of books published by each Hindi Granth Akademy. State Governments should consider the question of giving a part of the Library grant to Colleges in the form of books produced by Hindi Granth Akademies.

(8) Government should consider the question of establishing a Central Sales Organisation to boost up the sale of books produced by the Hindi Granth Akademies.

(9) The Hindi Granth Akademies should make a thorough survey of books of University level available from Government and Private sources and with the help of the Heads of the Boards of Studies and State Subject-Panels should aim at filling the gaps and improving subsequent editions.

(10) The Central Hindi Directorate should periodically circulate to the Heads of Departments of various universities, subject-wise lists of books published by the Hindi Granth Akademies so that it might be possible for them to get them recommended/prescribed.

(11) The Universities should not defer the switch over on the ground that books in Hindi were not available. The Universities should adopt Hindi as an optional medium of education at all levels from the academic year 1973-74.

(12) The Government of India should persuade the Panjab University, Chandigarh to adopt Hindi as an optional medium of instruction and examination.

Long wait, Little Attention in Hospital in Delhi

543. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the "Sunday Standard" of the 11th March, 1973 under the heading "Long Wait, little attention in hospitals in Delhi";]

(b) if so, whether an American expert was called by Government who recommended that not more than six patients an hour should be seen by a doctor to do a good job and justice with the patient, and

(c) whether the number of doctors in OPDs (Outdoor Patient Department) is going to be increased in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dr. J. R. Mc Gibony visited India as a Consultant for a period of two years in the field of Hospital Administration. He submitted a report in October, 1961. This report does not, however, contain any such specific recommendation.

(c) The question of increase in number of doctors in OPDs is considered on the basis of work load and the resources available.

Request from Delhi Administration to set up a Food Zone Comprising of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi

6544. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has asked the Union Government to set up a food zone comprising of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi to allow free flow of foodgrains to Delhi, being only a consuming centre and not producing one and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHENDE) (a) and (b) . As far as rice is concerned Delhi is in the Northern Rice Zone which comprises the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and the Union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. The position in respect of coarse grains is that the export of maize from Punjab and the export of bajra and maize from Haryana is prohibited.

The Delhi Administration have requested the Government of India that Delhi should be linked with Haryana to form a separate wheat zone. However, under the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1973 promulgated by the Government of India, Delhi is a separate wheat zone by itself.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी विभागों में सरकारी क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिए बनाया गया विशेष पूल

6545. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिये किन-किन सरकारी विभागों के लिए विशेष पूल बनाया गया है और इन सरकारी विभागों को प्रतिवर्ष कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर विशेष पूल के लिये उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में स्थित कुछ और सरकारी विभागों के लिये सरकारी क्वार्टरों का विशेष पूल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव उनके मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये सरकारी विभाग कौन से हैं; और प्रति वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन विभागों को कितने-कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम प्रेहता) : (क) विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों के विशेष पूल बनाने तथा उनके कर्मचारियों को आवंटन करने के लिए रिहायशी एकक उन्हें सौंपने की नीति नहीं है तथापि जिन मन्त्रालयों/विभागों के अपने विभागीय पूल हैं उनके पूलों में वृद्धि करने के लिए सामान्य पूल के क्वार्टर उन्हें सौंपे गए हैं। जिन विभागों के अपने अलग से पूल हैं, उन को सौंपे गए क्वार्टरों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	पूल का नाम	सौंपे गए क्वार्टर
1.	रक्षा पूल	1099
2.	केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा/अस्पताल पूल	530
3.	दिल्ली प्रशासन (महानिरीक्षक पुलिस) पूल	493

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय (मिन्टो रोड) का पूल बनाने के लिए सामान्य पूल से 1100 क्वार्टर अलग रखे गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). लोक सभा सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग से एक पूल बनाने का निर्णय किया गया है जो उसी सचिवालय द्वारा प्रशासित किया जाएगा। विभिन्न टाइपों

के 342 रिहायशी एककों को, जो इस समय लोकसभा सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों के दखल में हैं, उक्त पूल में शामिल किया गया है। अन्य विभागों के लिए अलग से पूल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है। लोक सभा सचिवालय को प्रतिवर्ष क्वार्टर सौंपने का इस समय कोई इरादा नहीं है क्योंकि वह सचिवालय अब अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बनवाने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित मकानों के लिए तीसरा रजिस्ट्रेशन

6546. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण आगामी वर्षों में दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कई नये स्थानों पर भूमि विकास तथा भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी अपनी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और वहां पर कितने आवासीय प्लॉट किस आकार के विकसित करने और बेचने का विचार है और वहां पर कितने मकानों को बना कर बेचने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या ये नये आवासीय भूमि प्लॉट पहले की तरह की प्रत्येक प्लॉट 200 वर्गगज से अधिक के बना कर नीलामी द्वारा बेचे जायेंगे अथवा छोटे आकार के बना कर लाटरी पद्धति द्वारा बेचे जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इन नये स्थानों पर बनाये जाने वाले मकानों के लिये तीसरा रजिस्ट्रेशन कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

संस्थीय कार्य विभाग तथा निम नि, और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपनी विकास योजनायें निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर कार्यान्वित करेगा :—

- (i) प्रीतम पुरा
- (ii) बोडेला
- (iii) शालीमार बाग ब्लॉक ए तथा बी
- (iv) पश्चिमपुरी
- (v) दिलशाद गार्डन तथा
- (vi) गोंडा

बनाये जाने वाले विभिन्न प्लॉटों के मकानों की संख्या तथा आकार अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं क्योंकि योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं ।

(ग) 200 वर्गगज से बड़े प्लॉट ग्राम नीलामी द्वारा बेचे जायेंगे ।

(घ) पहले वाली पंजीकरण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किये गये व्यक्तियों की मांग काफी हद तक पूरी करने के बाद, पंजीकरण की तीसरी योजना आरम्भ की जा सकती है ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगाई गई चीनी मिलें

6547. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कितनी चीनी मिलें लगाने का लक्ष्य था ;

(ख) उक्त लक्ष्य किस सीमा तक पूरे हुये और इन चीनी मिलों की, राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) अभी तक लगाई गई चीनी मिलों में से कितनी चीनी मिलें निजी क्षेत्र में हैं और कितनी सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) नये चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्य के प्रति अब तक 63 आशय पत्र/लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय-योजना के लक्ष्य के प्रति क्षेत्रवार और राज्य वार जारी किये गये आशय पत्रों/लाइसेंसों की संख्या और जिस हद तक लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया है, उसे बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया दस्तावेज संख्या एन० टी०— 4770/73] ।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, पूसा
नई दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व वैज्ञानिक
की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच

6548. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान के एक वैज्ञानिक श्री शाह की रहस्यमय मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आदेश दिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या उक्त जांच के बारे में सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और यदि हां, तो स्वर्गीय श्री शाह की मृत्यु के लिये कोई व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया और यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पशु पालन और दुग्ध योजना के लिए
वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धी योजना

6549. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या पशु पालन और दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत लोगों की वित्तीय सहायता देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी वित्तीय सहायता देने से लोगों में विशेषकर किसानों में उत्साह और रुचि को बढ़ावा मिलेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं, लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण और सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक कार्यक्रमों और डेरी योजनाओं के अधीन, दुधारू पशु खरीदने के लिये ऋण दिये जाते हैं और साथ ही बछड़ों के पालन के लिये राज सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहकारी संस्थाओं और अलग-अलग पशुपालकों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह सहायता दुधारू पशुओं को खरीदने के लिये ऋण के रूप में और बछड़ों के पालन के लिये उचित आहार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये राज सहायता के रूप में दी जायेगी । सघन पशु विकास कार्यक्रम एक बहु-मुखी विकास योजना है जो एक-साथ पशु विकास के सभी पहलुओं यथा प्रजनन और पशु स्वास्थ्य और डेरी-विस्तार गतिविधियों सहित दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी संस्थाओं के सुनियोजित और समन्वित विकास की ओर ध्यान देती है । प्रत्येक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रजननयोग्य एक लाख गाय/भैंस आती है और वे एक दुग्ध पूर्ति योजना से सम्बद्ध होती हैं ताकि परियोजना क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित दुग्ध का विपणन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

लघु कृषक विकास परियोजनाओं और सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की विकास परियोजनाओं के अधीन, दो दुधारू पशुओं की पूंजीगत लागत का 25 प्रतिशत परिवहन खर्च और पशुशाला के लिये राज सहायता दी जाती है। यह सहायता आमतौर पर एक हैक्टर से तीन हैक्टर तक की जोत वाले कृषकों को दी जाती है। औसर के परिपक्व होने की आयु तक चारे-दाने के लिये 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता की अनुमति दी गई है। एक हैक्टर से कम जोत की भूमि वाले सीमान्त कृषकों और भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को इन मदों पर 33½ प्रतिशत राज सहायता दी जाती है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न भागों में लघु कृषकों सीमान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिये 46 लघु कृषिक परियोजनाओं और 41 सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिकों की विकास परियोजनाओं की स्थापना की गई है। जनवरी, 1973 के अन्त तक इन अभिकरणों की सहायता से 22,570 डेरी एककों और 2,655 कुकट एककों की स्थापना की गई है।

(ग) जी हां।

Research for the Improved Method for Abortion

6550. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any research for the improved method for abortions as is being used in Britain now-a-days; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The improved methods for abortion used in U. K. are:—

(i) Suction curettage ; and

(ii) Prostaglandins.

Suction curettage is a well established method and has been universally accepted and no trials on this method are necessary. It is being used in India in a number of hospitals doing Medical Termination of Pregnancy.

Clinical trials on Prostaglandins have recently started in six different centres in India and are in the preliminary stage. As such conclusive or extensive results cannot be given at present.

Seminar on India and the World Sports

6551. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Seminar on India and the World Sports was held in Jaipur during March, 1973;

(b) if so, the discussion held in the seminar and decisions arrived at; and

(c) the names of the participants in the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) A Seminar on "India & the World of Sports" was held by the University of Rajasthan.

(b) According to preliminary report received from the organisers, the following main recommendations were made after discussion :

(1) That a National Board of Physical Education & Sports on the pattern of University Grants Commission should be established.

- (2) That a National Policy on Play-fields on the pattern of National Play-field Association of U. K. should be laid down;
- (3) That qualified physical education personnel should be appointed in each educational institution;
- (4) That physical education should be made compulsory in schools and colleges;
- (5) That talented sportsmen in schools and colleges should be given scholarships;
- (6) That a National Sports Funds be created; and
- (7) That action for the selection of participants for the 1976 Olympic Games should be initiated immediately and promising sportsmen given intensive training to reach the international standards.

(c) This information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Separate Cells to Assist States in stepping up Agricultural Production, Animal Husbandry in A. P. and U. P. and Western Rajasthan

6552. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate cells could be created at the Centre to review and assist the States in stepping up agricultural production, Animal Husbandry in the backward regions of Telengana, Rayalaseema, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Rajasthan;

(b) if not, whether such cells are likely to be created during Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, whether advance action would be taken during the year 1973-74.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is not

proposal before the Government of India to create separate State-wise cells for this purpose.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Imported Wheat Supplied to Rajasthan

6553. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan has been supplied imported wheat;

(b) if so, how much imported wheat has been given to the Rajasthan State upto the end of April, 1973; and

(c) whether the imported wheat which was supplied to the Rajasthan State has been found defective; and if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The requirements of Rajasthan Government since January 1973, have so far been met out of indigenous wheat stocks except for a quantity of 568 tonnes of imported wheat which was supplied during March 1973, to the Roller Flour Mills.

(c) The imported wheat supplied was of sound quality.

मध्यम आय वर्ग और निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को मकान बनाने हेतु ऋण देने के लिए राज्यों को धनराशि देना ।

6554. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मध्यम आय और निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को मकान बनाने हेतु ऋण देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को धन राशि देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 में राज्य-वार अलग अलग कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ग) क्या भवन निर्माण सामग्री के दिनों दिन बढ़ते हुये मूल्यों को देखते हुये बिहार सरकार को कुछ अन्य राज्य सरकारों से इस धनराशि में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय राज्य में मन्त्री श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय द्वारा आरम्भ की गई निम्नलिखित तीन सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं में निम्न मध्यम आय वर्गों के लोगों के लिये मकानों के निर्माण हेतु लम्बी अवधि के ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है :—

(i) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना

(ii) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजन स्कीम

(iii) मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना
ये सभी योजनाएँ प्लान के राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं। चौथी योजना के दौरान राज्य प्लानों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता "खण्ड ऋणों और खण्ड अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती हैं जो विकास की किसी योजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं हैं। राज्य सरकारें अपने साधनों के आधार पर जिसमें केन्द्रीय सहायता भी शामिल है, उनके द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली प्राथमिकताओं और आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विधियों से कोई भी राशि नियत करने के

स्वतन्त्र हैं। राज्य सरकारों को राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिये किसी आवास योजना तथा कार्यक्रम विशेष के लिये विशिष्ट रूप से कोई निधियां नहीं दी जाती।

उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुये, इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, 1970-73 के तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राज्यवार केन्द्रीय निधियों के देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). न ही योजना आयोग के पास और न ही इस मन्त्रालय को बिहार से या किसी अन्य राज्य से इस विषय पर कोई संदर्भ प्राप्त हुआ दिखाई देता है।

खण्ड विकास योजनाओं से धनी किसानों को लाभ

6555. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में खण्ड विकास योजनाओं का लाभ, गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के किसानों को न हो कर, धनी किसानों को हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) खण्ड विकास कार्यों से अधिकतम लाभ गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के किसानों को दिलाने की दृष्टि से कौन सी योजना लागू की गई है अथवा लागू करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम 1952 में आरम्भ किया गया था। इसके अन्तर्गत इलाके के

भौतिक तथा मानवीय संसाधनों का पूरा-पूरा विकास सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है और उसके द्वारा लोगों के सक्रिय सहयोग एवं पहलशक्ति संग्राम समुदाय के जीवन स्तरों को ऊपर उठाया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य कृषि, पशुपालन, लघु-सिंचाई, भूमि विकास जैसे उत्पादी कार्य-कलापों और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा सफाई, जल-आपूर्ति जैसी सुख-सुविधा कार्यक्रमों के मध्यम से ग्रामीण इलाकों का समन्वित विकास करना है और इसमें अमीर तथा गरीब के बीच कोई भेद-भाव नहीं किया जाता है। वास्तव में इस बात पर बल दिया जाता है कि कृषि प्रदर्शन छोटे किसानों के खेतों में किये जाने चाहिये और छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। *

(ग) ग्रामीण इलाकों में रोजगार और अतिरिक्त आय पैदा करने के लिये चौथी योजना के दौरान हाल ही में "लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण" और "सीमान्त किसान तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास अभिकरण" जैसी योजनाएँ आरम्भ की गई हैं। ये सामाजिक न्याय की नीति का पालन करने के लिये कमजोर वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से तैयार की गयी हैं।

Number of Agricultural Aircraft for Aerial Spray on Crops of Rabi and Kharif Seasons

6556. SHRI RAMAYTAR SHASTRI :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake aerial spraying of crops in

various States during the coming Kharif and Rabi Seasons :

(b) if so, the area proposed to be so sprayed;

(c) whether the present agricultural aircraft potential is considered adequate to cover the said area; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to acquire the requisite number of such aircraft immediately

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The target for aerial spraying during 1973-74 is 20.21 lakh hectares. The aerial spraying programmes are organised by State Governments and are carried out by the fleet of the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation and that of the private operators. The existing fleet strength will have to be augmented to achieve the targets.

(d) In addition to the acquisition of aircraft to be manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, the shortage in the fleet strength is proposed to be met by the import of Fixed Wing Aircraft.

Review of Policy for Import of Tractor

6557. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether policy of import of Tractors is under review; and:

(b) if so, by what time Government will be able to take a final decision in the matter

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Very shortly.

Survey of Gulf of Kutch for Deep Sea Fishing

6558. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the Gulf of Kutch in regard to deep sea fishing; and

(b) if so, the results thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Preliminary survey of the pattern and availability of fish in the gulf of Kutch has been carried out intermittently by the vessels of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation. The surveys were carried out in the areas within the Gulf and in the adjacent open sea. Preliminary results have shown moderate availability of quality fish and prawns in the area. In order that regular and systematic surveys may be taken up in this area, arrangements have been made to establish a survey base at Kandla.

Indian Medical Association opposed to National Health Scheme

6559. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has strongly opposed the proposed National Health Scheme;

(b) if so, on what grounds the Association is opposing the Scheme; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main objections raised by the Indian Medical Association and others are given below :—

- (i) Mixing up of the various systems of medicine should be avoided.
- (ii) The Scheme provides a back-door recognition to un-educated and untrained practitioners.
- (iii) Instead of unqualified people being paid remuneration, the Government may pay honorarium to the medical people for their attachments to Primary Health Centre/hospitals etc.
- (iv) The training programme is not only inadequate and expensive but also uncalled, for, retrograde and would serve no useful purpose.
- (v) Doctors at Primary Health Centres would not have time and competence to supervise the work of this heterogeneous group of practitioners.
- (vi) It would be better to provide more amenities at Primary Health Centres so that the doctors may have no objection to be posted in rural areas or else start a parallel scheme of Primary Health Centres with ayurveds etc.
- (vii) Instead of launching the scheme the Government should force medical graduates to serve in rural areas and bonds should be taken from them during training period.

(c) The objections and suggestions raised by Indian Medical Association and others have been considered in great detail and the scheme has been suitably revised.

Request for Fodder from Mysore

6560. SHRI C.R. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request was made by the State of Mysore to the Central Government for the supply of fodder to the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise. However as a result of fodder scarcity created by drought conditions a request was received from the State of Mysore for delegating Powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for placing restrictions on the stocking and movement of cattle feeds and fodder. Powers were accordingly delegated to the State of Mysore for this purpose by the Government of India. The restrictions were initially imposed upto 31-1-73 and were later extended upto 31-3-1973. The State Government have proposed a further imposition of these restrictions this month, which is being examined. The Ministry of Railways have granted concessions on freight charges for the movement of feeds and fodder into and within the State.

Development of Fishing Harbours

6562. SHRI C.K. JAFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the fishing harbours to be developed during the current plan;

(b) whether there are scopes to provide the infrastructure for deep sea fishing ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :

(a) Small-scale facilities for landing and bearinging of fishing vessels have been sanctioned during the current Plan period at about 70 sites, but the larger fishing harbours which have been sanctioned or are being developed during the current

Plan are at Madras, Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin, Roychowk, Vizhinjhom, Karwar, Port Blair, Veraval, Baliapatham and Cannore. In addition, provision of large-scale fishing harbours is under consideration at several other centres, and plans and estimates have been drawn up for Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep, Malpe, Honnavar, Ratnagiri, Dighi, Satpati, Dhamra, Neendakara, Kakinada, Nizamapatnam and Narasapur.

(b) and (c) : The harbours at Visakhapatnam, Madras, Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin, Roychowk, Vizhinjhom, Karwar, Port Blair, Paradeep, Malpe and Neendakara are designed to provide facilities for deep sea fishing vessels while the harbours at Honavar, Ratnagiri, Dighi, Satpati, Dhamra, Kakinada, Veraval, Baliapatnam and Cannonore can handle medium sized of-shore fishing vessels. These harbours will handle both small mechanised boats and larger off-shore or deep-sea fishing vessels. The designs of the harbours provide not only for the landing and berthing of fishing vessels, but also shore facilities for the handling of the catch. At most of the harbours provision has also been made for dry docking and repair facilities.

Incentive to Voluntary Organisations to Eradicate Illiteracy

6563. SHRI S.N. MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE [be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increasing mass illiteracy in the country, Government propose to give recognition to the voluntary organisations to shoulder the responsibility and allocate adequate finance to them ; and

(b) if not, in which way Government propose to give incentive to such voluntary organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
(SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) : Recognising the role the Voluntary Organisations can play in promotion of Adult Education/Adult Literacy financial assistance is given to them for carrying out their programmes of adult education and adult literacy under the scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Adult Education". It is envisaged that the scheme will be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Explosion in B.H.U.

6564. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an explosion incident took place in the Banaras Hindu University in the second week of March, 1973;

(b) if so, the damage caused therefrom; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by University, 'on March 14, 1973, at about 11-30 P.M. when the Registrar came to his residence there was a big explosion. He came out of the Car and rushed towards the residence. A couple of minutes later some others also came out and saw that something had exploded towards the left-hand side of the car on the road. Pieces of paper and twine were spread around. Towards the right hand side on the road near the gate an object like a country-made bomb was lying. It was closely wound by a twine. The Proctors' Office and the police were informed, who came and took the object supposed to be a bomb in their possession as also the fragments of the exploded object. The police is investigating into the matter further.'

Supply of Pumping Sets and Tractors to Small and Marginal Farmers in Kosi Canal Command Area in Bihar

6565. **SHRI M. D. JAMILURRAHMAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of registered Small and Marginal Farmers in Kosi Canal Command area and total number of pumping sets and tractors supplied to them in the State of Bihar in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Fertiliser Supplied to Small Farmers of Kosi Canal Command Area during 1971-72 and 1972-73

6566. **SHRI M.D. JAMILURRAHMAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of fertiliser (Ammonium Sulphate, and Urea) supplied to the small and marginal farmers in the Kosi canal command area in the year 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) its break-up, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No information regarding the quantity of fertilizers supplied to the small and marginal farmers in the Kosi canal command area during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is available with the Government of India. The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha after its receipt.

**Setting up a drought Control Board/
Commission for Drought Prone
and Backward areas**

6567. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAH-
MAN :

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government intend to
form a Drought Control Board or Com-
mission on all India basis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Persons employed under Crash
Programme for Rural Employment
in Kosi Canal Command Area in
Bihar during 1971-72 and 1972-73**

6568. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAH-
MAN : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Schemes taken
up and persons employed under crash pro-
gramme in the Kosi Canal Command area
in the State of Bihar in the year 1971-72
and 1972-73 and funds allotted under such
schemes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.
SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The
information is being collected from the
State Government and will be placed on
the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Improvement in Traffic at Kandla

6569. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will
the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major port of Kandla in
Kutch has shown considerable improve-
ment in traffic in 1972; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has improved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ.
BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total traffic handled by Kandla
port during 1972 was 23.83 lakhs tonnes as
against 18.05 lakhs tonnes in 1971, there-
by registering an increase of 32%.

**Enquiry into loss to Crop due to
Frost in Gujarat**

6570. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether crops worth Rs. 6.92 crores
were lost as a result of the frost in some part
of the Gujarat State recently; and

(b) whether Union Government has
asked the Scientists to go into the causes and
to suggest improvement in prevention of
crops under such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes,
Sir. A statement showing the crop-wise
damage due to frost during the month
of January, 1973 as intimated by the State
Government is attached.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government
have not approached the Ministry in the
matter with any specific proposals. The
Central Team consisting of the represent-
tives/experts of the Planning Commis-
sion, Ministries of Finance, Works & Housing
and Agriculture which visited the State
from 22nd to 26th February, 1973, how-
ever, advised the State Government to
raise the crops which require less water.
like gram, barley, mustard etc.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the crop-wise damage due to frost in Gujarat State during the month of January, 1973

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in lakh Hect. (estimated)	Damage in lakhs Rs. (estimated)
1	Cotton .	1.46	332
2	Castor .	0.12	58
3	Tobacco .	0.06	50
4	Wheat .	0.17	83
5	Vegetables	0.30	63
6	Other crops*	0.21	81
7	Fodder crops	0.05	25
		<u>2.37</u>	<u>692</u>

*Other crops included Rape, Cumin, Fennel, Tur, etc.

**Cost of Built up D.D.A. Flats
for Middle Income Group**

6571. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has seen clause II of the rules for registration of intending buyers of built up flats by D.D.A. (second registration) wherein it has been stated that the cost of built up flats for Middle Income Group will be Rs. 35,000/- (rupees thirty-five thousand)?

(b) whether Government are aware that the flats released by D.D.A. in Rajouri Garden area were sold for more than Rs. 40,000/- each and that the flats built by D.D.A. in Malviya Nagar and Munirka area are likely to cost still more; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and efforts being made to reduce the cost of these flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The cost mentioned is, however, an approximate figure.

(b) Flats in Rajouri Garden were not sold for more than Rs. 40,000/- each. The sale prices of flats was as follows :

- (i) Ground floor . . . Rs. 40,000/-
- (ii) First Floor . . . Rs. 37,500/-
- (iii) Second Floor . . . Rs. 38,000/-

The sale price of flats in Malviya Nagar and Munirka has not yet been worked out.

(c) Sale price of flats takes into account the cost of construction, changes in plan and plinth area to make the houses more comfortable and attractive and investments in providing external services like sewer lines, electricity etc. Though sale price is dependent on factors mentioned above, efforts are made to keep the increase in prices of flats to the minimum.

Suggestion from transport Development Council to remove Wine Shops from National Highways

6572. SHRI R.K. SINHA :

SHRI MUHAMMED SHARIFF :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated action on the suggestion of the Transport Development Council not to allow wine

shops to be established on National Highways and also to remove the existing shops from there and shift them to some other places;

(b) if so, the number of shops so removed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M.B. RANA):

(a) to (c). The recommendation of the Transport Development Council in regard to removal of licensed liquor shops from the main highways to the interior has been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Administrations for consideration. Replies are awaited from them about the action proposed to be taken on the recommendation.

लन्दन के संग्रहालय में रखी गई भारतीय पुरातत्व सामग्री की वापसी]

6573. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की प्रसिद्ध पुरातत्व सामग्री ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अपने लन्दन के संग्रहालय में रखी है ;

(ख) क्या आजादी के बाद भारत सरकार ने उनकी वापसी की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सामग्री का विवरण क्या है और क्या सरकार इसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) भारतीय पुरातत्व महत्व की बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएँ लन्दन के विभिन्न संग्रहालयों में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसी विवरणात्मक सूची संकलित करना कठिन होगा ।

इन्दौर होकर भोपाल से ग्रहमदाबाद तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने की योजना

6574. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर होकर भोपाल से ग्रहमदाबाद तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह योजना लागू की जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख) यह सड़क मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात राज्यों में पड़ती है । सामान्य परिपत्र के उत्तर में जिसके द्वारा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नयी सड़कों को शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किये गये थे, इन दोनों राज्यों ने अपने अपने राज्यों में पड़ने वाली सड़क से सम्बन्धित भाग अपने अपने प्रस्तावों में शामिल कर लिये हैं । इस मार्ग के साथ साथ ग्रहमदाबाद और भोपाल के बीच एक अच्छी सड़क पहले ही से मौजूद है । इस मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के तौर पर घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर, विभिन्न अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त होने वाले इसी तरह के दूसरे प्रस्तावों के साथ ही विचार किया

जायेगा । चूंकि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है, अतएव इस समय किसी विशेष योजना के बारे में ठीक ठीक ब्योरा देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Protein from Cow-dung

6575. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proteins can be prepared from cow-dung;

(b) whether these proteins can be used to enrich cattle, piggery and poultry feed; and

(c) whether Government are planning to get benefit from it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes please.

(b) Research was conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar on feeding of cow manure and water extracted residue of cow manure to poultry to the extent of 10% of the feed: growth and egg production were satisfactory. Due to the presence of sex hormones, however comb stimulation was observed in chicks fed on cow-dung. In view of high cost of processing and effects of sex hormones, its uses as feed ingredient has not been taken up by poultry feed manufacture. No work on feeding of cow-manure to pigs and cattle has been carried out.

(c) There are at present no plans to use this material on a large scale.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली प्राइवेट बसों का हटाया जाना

6576. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों के अन्दर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली कुछ प्राइवेट बसों को हटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) उनको हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 85 ।

(ग) एशिया 72 की यातायात आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये खासतौर से बसे भाड़े पर ली गई थी । इस मेले के समाप्त होने पर, बसों का भाड़ा करार समाप्त कर दिया गया ।

Land taken Possession of by States after Land Ceiling and its Distribution to Landless

6577. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many hectares of land have been actually taken possession of by the State Governments consequent on operation of land ceiling legislation.

(b) how many hectares of land have been distributed by each State Government till date, State-wise; and

(c) how many landless agricultural families have received land in each State till date ?

(a) and (b). On the basis of the ceiling laws which have been operative for the past several years 1042·5 thousand hectares of surplus land has been found of which 531·6 thousand hectares have been distributed State-wise details are given in the appended statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(c) Information is being collected from the State Governments.

Statement										(in '000 acres)	
State										Surplus area	Surplus area distributed
Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	Nil
Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	1
Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25
*Haryana (Pepsu area)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	170	65
Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	450	450
Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1·8
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	3
Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	271	12
Mysore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil	Nil
Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil	Nil
*Punjab (Pepsu area)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	64
Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	17
Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241	121
West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	794	375
TOTAL										2415	1255·8

(or, 977·3 thousand hect.)

(or, 508·2 thousand hecfs.)

Additional information received recently:

Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7·7	0·8
Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8·5	Nil
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2·9	Nil
West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142·0	57·0
TOTAL										161·1	57·8

(or 65·2 thousand hecfs.)

(or 23·4 thousand hecfs.)

Grand Total 2576·1 1313·6
(or 1042·5 thousand hecfs.) (or 531·6 thousand hecfs.)

*In Haryana and Punjab in non Pepsu areas, there was no ceiling ownership of land at the time this data was compiled.

Implementation of Recommendations of Education Commission

6578. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state what steps have been taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Education Commission, 1965 in respect of Primary and Secondary Education ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : The recommendations of the Commission were forwarded to all State and Union Territory Governments for implementation. The Government of India also adopted in 1968 a National Policy resolution on Education based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.

Education being a State subject, the role of the Government of India is largely to advise and assist State Governments on matters relating to school education. The recommendations of the Kothari Commission in respect of equalisation of educational opportunities, the structure of school education, the states of teachers etc. have been implemented by the different State Governments according to available financial resources and local requirements. In particular, most states have improved teachers' emoluments and retirement benefits, upgraded the quality of teacher training institutions, introduced work experience at the school stage, re-organised curricula, strengthened the teaching of science and mathematics at the school stage particularly through the introduction of National Council of Educational Research and Training text books, teachers' guides etc. and strengthened educational

administration. The State and Central Governments have sanctioned additional funds to increase the number of scholarships for students from the deprived sections of the community.

Improvement of Hospitalisation Facilities in Rural Areas

6579. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of Doctors per 10 thousand population in India, State-wise, in the urban and rural areas separately;

(b) average number of hospital beds in India per ten thousand population in India State-wise, in the urban and rural areas separately ; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to improve the hospitalisation facilities in the rural areas.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) and (b) . Separate Statewise figures relating to doctor population ratio and bed population ratio between rural and urban areas are not available. A statement showing the combined figures for rural and urban areas, State-wise, is attached.

(c) A scheme to upgrade about 200 selected primary health centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals during the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration. If this materialises about 5000/6000 beds would be added in the rural areas.

STATEMENT

Statement showing average number of beds and Doctors in India per 10 thousand of population Statewise

State/Union Territory	Bed Population Ratio (1969) (per 10,000)	Doctor Population Ratio (1970) (per 10,000)
I	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.0
2. Assam	4.4	3.2
3. Bihar]	2.6	1.6
4. Gujarat	4.3	2.0
5. Haryana	5.6	+
6. Himachal Pradesh	10.8	+
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10.0	+
8. Kerala	9.2	2.1
9. Madhya Pradesh	3.8	0.5
10. Maharashtra	6.8	3.9
11. Manipur	8.8	1.0
12. Meghalaya	*	*
13. Mysore	8.5	1.9
14. Nagaland	22.3	1.6
15. Orissa	3.8	1.4
16. Punjab	7.7	1.6
17. Rajasthan	5.1	0.8
18. Tamil Nadu	7.0	5.0
19. Tripura	5.0	+
20. Uttar Pradesh	3.9	1.3
21. West Bengal	9.0	5.9
22. A. & N. Islands	57.3	3.1
23. Arunachal Pradesh	28.1	3.8
24. Chandigarh	10.0	9.7
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.2	+
26. Delhi	25.0	+

	1	2	3
27. Goa, Daman & Diu		28.0	7.3
28. L.M. & A. Islands		44.4	+
29. Mizoram		*	*
30. Pondicherry		30.0	2.0
TOTAL—(INDIA)		4.9	2.3

NOTE:—*Not available separately. Included in Assam.

+Not available.

**Foreign Experts invited for
Agricultural Development**

6580. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) number of agricultural experts invited
by his department during the last three
years to advise the Government on the
issues relating to agricultural development;

(b) how many U.S. experts are still in
India;

(c) the names and particulars of such
experts; and

(d) the purposes for which they are in
India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a)
The services of 188 foreign experts
were requested during the last 3 calander
years under various programmes to advise
the Government of India in the field of
Agricultural Development.

(b) At present 14 US AID experts are in
India working in different Agricultural
Projects.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) They are in India to advise Indian
officials for efficient implementation of the
various agricultural Projects.

STATEMENT

*List of U.S. Experts Under the USIAD Technical Assistance Programme as on 31st
March, 1973*

Sl. No.	Name of the Expert	Field of Specialisation	Name of the Project to- which attached.
1.	Mr. M. B. Russell	Water Technology	Agril. Universities Deve- lopment.
2.	Mr. T. R. Evertt	Entomology	Do.
3.	Mr. Forester Davidson	Commercial Production of Soyabean.	Do.
4.	Mr. A. I. Nelson	Food Engineering & Pro- cessing.	Do.
5.	Mr. J. R. Gingrich	Soil Science	Do.

Sl. No.	Name of the Expert	Field of Specialisation	Name of the Project to which attached
6.	Mr. J. Williams.	Animal Breeding	Agril Universities Development
7.	Mr. George R. Hall	Soil Survey, Classification	Do.
8.	Mr. R. C. Bunker	Entomology	Rice Research Improvement
9.	Mr. Hiroshi Sakai	Plant Breeding	Do.
10.	Mr. E. W. Nunn.	Agriculture Engineering	Do.
11.	Mr. J. R. Jones	Sr. Hydrologist	Soil & Water Management
12.	Mr. N. E. McClymonds.	Hydrologist	Do.
13.	Mr. W.F. Mildner	Sedimentation	Do.
14.	Mr. E. A. Sammel.	Hydrologist	Do.

Public Distribution system for Seeds

6581. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Green Revolution has been menaced and sabotaged to a great extent by the traders who are adulterating seeds ;

(b) whether Government are prepared to invoke the provisions of the Seeds Act of 1968; and

(c) whether Government will devise some public distribution system for seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c) . The major part of the production and distribution of quality seeds is even now being done by Government agencies and Public Sector Undertakings like the State Departments of Agriculture, the State Farms Corporation of India, the National Seeds Corporation, and the Tarai Development Corporation. There are only a few organised private seed producers and traders producing and distributing seeds. The Seed Act of 1966 is already in force in the country with effect from the 1st October, 1969. There are adequate provisions in this Act for regulating

the quality of seeds and for taking remedial action in cases of sale of sub-standard seeds. The enforcement of these provisions is mainly the responsibility of the administrative machinery set up by the State Governments. The Government of India have been urging the State Governments to ensure a more effective enforcement of the Seeds Act.

Change in Food habits

6582. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any publicity bureau or agency attached to the Food and Nutrition Board to give wide publicity to the peoples' daily diet in every State below the level of Gram Panchayat ;

(b) whether recent diet survey conducted in the country reveals that it is predominantly cereal-oriented;

(c) whether subsidiary and supplementary food items in the diet like potatoes, sweet potatoes and other root and green leafy vegetables' *per capita*, availability is 39 grams the lowest in our country ; and

(d) if the replies to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to adopt to change the food habits and make available in desired quality

much need vitamin 'A' containing leafy and root vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. 21 Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units are located in different parts of the country for this purpose.

(b) and (c) : The average Indian diet is predominantly cereal oriented and the availability of green leafy vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, roots and other tubers and other vegetables is low.

(d) : Necessary programmes for nutrition publicity and education have been taken up. Efforts are also being made to step up the production of vegetables in the country.

Break-up of Pilot Projects and Results achieved State wise

6583. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States with number of pilot projects on dry farming allotted to them so far ; and results achieved so far from these pilot projects, State-wise; and

(b) whether number of projects will grow on yearly till all suitable land for dry farming has been covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4771/73].

World Bank Aid for Intensive Cultivation of Non-Fibre and Soft Woods

6584. SHRI D.D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank propose to assist the country in intensive cultivation of non-fibre and soft woods; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : A draft project had been prepared for Eucalyptus plantation in the Haldwani area of Uttar Pradesh after discussions with the officials of the Uttar Pradesh Government by the Government of India. The draft project, estimated to cost about Rs. 6 crores, aims at intensive cultivation of Eucalyptus tereticornis in an area of 35,000 hectares in the reserved forests of Northern Uttar Pradesh over a period of 8 years. A Mission from the World Bank came over to India during the summer of 1972 to study some aspects of the draft project. World Bank's further views are still awaited.

Research by Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun regarding shortening period of growth of plants

6585. SHRI D.D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has been carrying on experiments in shortening the period of growth of tropical and sub-tropical pines;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) how far have these results been utilised in forest plantations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Experiments are being carried out by the Forest Research Institute on the selection of suitable species and provenances of tropical and sub-tropical pines to that the rotation age of successful tropical and sub-tropical pines may be reduced.

(b) Fast growing tropical and sub-tropical pine species like *Pinus patula*, *Pinus caribaea* & *Pinus kesiya* have been identified as suitable for introduction in different parts of the country.

(c) Field trials in forests have been taken up on representative sites.

परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत आपरेशन कराने के बाद भी बच्चों का पैदा होना

6586. श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत आपरेशन कराने के बाद भी बच्चे पैदा होने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० क० किस्कू) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) नसबन्दी आपरेशन के असफल होने के निम्नलिखित कारण हो सकते हैं :—

(1) नसबन्दी अवधि के पश्चात् 12 खलनों तक गर्भ निरोधक तरीके के उपयोग में असावधानी । (केवल पुरुषों के आपरेशन के मामले में) ।

(2) बाहिका/ट्यूबों के काटे गये हिस्सों का फिर से जुड़ जाना ।

(3) बिरले मामलों में एक अति-रिक्त नाड़ी की उपस्थिति (केवल पुरुषों के आपरेशन के मामले में) ।

वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य

6587. श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का वर्ष 1971-72 का परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने आपरेशन करने की योजना थी तथा वास्तव में कितने आपरेशन किये गये ;

(ग) इस कार्य में कितना धन खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव था तथा वास्तव में कितना धन खर्च किया गया ; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को कितना धन दिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० क० किस्कू)

(क) 1971-72 वर्ष के दौरान नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के लक्ष्य से अधिक कार्य हुआ जब कि गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधक (लूप) पहनाने में 58.5 प्रतिशत तथा प्रचलित गर्भ रोधकों के प्रयोग में 61.3 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुआ ।

(ख) 1971-72 वर्ष के लिए प्रस्तावित 20.79 लाख नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के विरुद्ध कुल किये गये आपरेशनों की वास्तविक संख्या 21.85 लाख थी ।

(ग) 1971-72 के दौरान देश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर 6060.46 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव था तथा इस पर 6193.05 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम) खर्च किये गये ।

(घ) 1971-72 में राज्यों को परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए 5222.78 लाख रुपये दिए गए ।

मलेरिया और चेचक बीमारियों पर नियंत्रण पाने में सफलता

6588. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :
श्री बी० के० दासचौधरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मलेरिया और चेचक रोगों पर नियंत्रण कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रतिशत सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) इन रोगों का पूरी तरह से उन्मूलन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री अमिय कुमार किस्कू) :
(क) जी हां , काफी हद तक ।

(ख) मलेरिया ।

1952 में मलेरिया से अनुमानतः 7 करोड़ 50 लाख व्यक्ति पीड़ित हुए थे

और उनमें मरने वालों की संख्या 8 लाख थी, वहां 1972 में दिसम्बर तक मलेरिया से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या अनुमानतः 12,03,185 ही थी और उन में किसी की भी मृत्यु नहीं हुई बताई जाती है । इस समय देश में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 30 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तिम चरण अर्थात् अनुरक्षण चरण में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं जब कि और 17 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र मलेरिया उन्मूलन की अग्रिम स्थिति अर्थात् समेकन चरण में है । केवल लगभग 25 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र अभी भी आक्रमण चरण में है जहां इसे दूर करने के लिए तेजी से उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

चेचक

1972 में चेचक से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या लगभग 27,393 और उससे होने वाली मौतों की संख्या 5450 बताई गई है जबकि 1967 में चेचक से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या 83,943 और मौतों की संख्या 26,225 थी । इससे पता चलता है कि चेचक की घटनाओं और उससे होने वाली मौतों में क्रमशः 67.4 प्रतिशत और 79 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है ।

(ग) मलेरिया ।

देश में मलेरिया के उन्मूलन के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो उपाय किए गए हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को चौथी योजना में एक केन्द्रीय बोधित योजना बना दिया गया है जिसके लिए 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता

- की जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार जितने खर्च के लिए वचनबद्ध है उसके अतिरिक्त वह इस योजना के संचालन के खर्च को भी वहन करती है। आक्रमण और समेकन चरण वाले एककों के लिए राज्यों को जो भी सामान और उपकरण दिया जाता है उसकी लागत भी भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती है। राज्यों में मुख्यालय/मण्डल स्तर पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए भी आंशिक सहायता दी जाती है।
2. ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जो अब अनुरक्षण चरण में आ गए हैं, बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मजबूत करने के लिये 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।
 3. कीटनाशकों को अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं ताकि विभिन्न राज्यों को छिड़काव कार्यों के लिए ये कीटनाशक समय पर सप्लाई किए जा सकें।
 4. चौथी योजना में आक्रमण और समेकन चरण वाले एककों की पुरानी और बेकार गाड़ियों को एक निश्चित ढंग से नई गाड़ियों में बदला जा रहा है।
 5. जहां कहीं, आवश्यक है, वहां एककों में डी० डी० टी० से छिड़काव करने के काम को तेज किया जा रहा है।
 6. ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां मच्छर बैक्टर में डी० डी० टी० सहन करने की शक्ति पैदा हो गयी है, वहां बी० एच० सी०

और मलेरिया जैसे अन्य कीटनाशकों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

7. स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देकर लोगों को छिड़काव कराने और कीटनाशकों के छिड़काव के बाद गारे से दीवारें न पोतने के लिए समझाया जा रहा है। जन जाति समुदायों के ग्राम नेताओं के साथ भी सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा रहा है।
8. जिन क्षेत्रों में रोग का संचरण निरन्तर बना हुआ है उनमें विशेष अन्वेषण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।
9. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ही 1971-72 से एक शहरी मलेरिया योजना चलाई गई है जो एक केन्द्रीय पोषित योजना है और उस के लिए अनुमोदित पेंटन पर 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

चेचक

चेचक का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. टीका अभियान को तेज करना, प्राथमिक टीके को उच्च प्राथमिकता देना (जिसमें नवजात शिशुओं को टीका लगाना भी सम्मिलित है) और समय समय पर पुनः टीके लगाना। ऐसे लोगों जिन्हें यह रोग हो जाने की सम्भावना अधिक बनी रहती है अर्थात् श्रमिक घुमन्तू जनसमुदाय की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

2. रोग पर तत्काल काबू पाने तथा उसके हो जाने के बाद उसका तुरन्त उपचार करने के लिए रोग का प्रारम्भ में ही पता लगाने और चेचक के संदिग्ध रोगियों की भी सूचना देने सम्बन्धी काम को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।
3. लोग स्वेच्छा से टीका लगायें और खसरे के ज्वर से पीड़ित रोगियों की सूचना समीपस्थ स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में देने के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के विचार से स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और प्रचार कार्य तेज करना।
4. राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को जिसे अब केन्द्र पोषित योजना बनाया गया है, क्रियान्वित करने के लिए शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है।
5. राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को जमा कर सुखाई गई ताप स्थायी प्रभावी चेचक वैक्सीन, दो मुंह वाली सुइयां, इस टीके के पूरे किट, रेफरिजेशन तथा परिवहन सुविधाएँ पर्याप्त मात्रा में दी जाती हैं।
6. इस उद्देश्य से कि जिला स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों तथा राज्य कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों का चेचक सम्बन्धी ज्ञान अद्यतन रहे उनके लिए समय-समय पर सांख्यिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के मूल्य में वृद्धि

6589. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध का मूल्य 15 पैसे प्रति लिटर बढ़ाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि जब तक राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के काम में यथासंभव बचत करने की दृष्टि से किए जा रहे अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते, तब तक दूध का मूल्य न बढ़ाया जाए। यह रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और इसको जांच की जा रही है।

Uniform National Policy in regard to choice of medium of instructions for linguistic minorities

6590. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of medium of instruction from school to University level for students belonging to linguistic minorities in various States has created many problems of conflict and agitation ;

(b) whether this problem is baffling solution on the basis of State policy in Assam ;

(c) whether the Central Educational Ministry will take initiative to formulate uniform national policy on the basis of constitutional provisions for guidance of different States in regard to choice of medium

of instruction by linguistic minorities in different States ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed for the purpose ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P.YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Government of India are aware that there has been controversy in Assam over the issue of medium of instruction at the university stage and the Government of India remain in touch with the Government of Assam and other interested parties with a view to helping in finding an amicable solution of the language controversy.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Government in regard to medium of instruction at the primary and secondary level is stated below :—

The right of linguistic minorities to have instruction at the primary stage of education in their mother-tongue is an accepted policy of the Government.

In regard to secondary education, Government feel that facilities should be provided for teaching through mother-tongue of linguistic minority if there is a reasonable number of students wanting instruction in their language.

At the university stage, Government of India is financing a scheme under which participating State Governments, in consultation with the universities in their States, are producing university level literature in regional language with a view to switching over to regional languages as one of the media of instruction. Government are also proposing to universities to institute correspondence courses and permit private candidates to appear at university examinations without restrictions. It is also considering proposal to establish an 'open university' with all the India jurisdiction with different languages as the media of

examinations as are available to Delhi Schools Students appearing for Delhi Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. If these measures are put into practice the hardship caused to linguistic minorities would be mitigated.

Agitation inside Aligarh Muslim University

6591. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agitation has been started inside the Aligarh Muslim University to change the recent Act regarding the University, passed by the Parliament ;

(b) if so, the background of and the causes behind the agitation ;

(c) whether communal elements other than the students are associated with the movement ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d). The Students' Union of the Aligarh Muslim University has been agitating for sometime—first for getting an Act of their choice and later for getting it amended. A series of incidents have since taken place. Leaders of some political parties have also visited the University at the invitation of the Students' Union. The University has been closed on April 5, 1973. The Vice-Chancellor has issued a statement explaining the circumstances leading to the closure of the University. A copy of this statement was placed on the Table of the Sabha on April 6, 1973.

Admission to Medical Colleges in the States

6592. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite shortage of doctors qualified students do not find adequate admission to the medical colleges in most of the States ;

(b) the details of the various mal-practices that have been brought to the notice of Government regarding admission in medical colleges, if so, the details there about ;

(c) whether Government have adopted any plan to increase the number of Government sponsored medical colleges in various parts of the country on the basis of a policy of even regional distribution ;

(d) whether reports of corruption, nepotism and other mal-practices regarding functions of private medical colleges have been brought to the attention of the Government ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed by the Government to control and regulate functions of such private medical colleges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) With an increase in the facilities for education in the country and improvement of socio-economic conditions the number of student seeking admission to various courses on higher education has been on the rise. There is thus a widening gap between the number of seats available and the number of students seeking admission in institutions of higher learning. This is true of medical colleges as well. Competition for higher education is becoming keen in all branches of studies. It is perhaps

comparatively more acute to-day in the field of medical education.

(b) The Government does not have detailed information on this.

(c) Yes. The opening of new medical colleges in the country has been receiving constant attention of the Government since independence. There are at present 99 medical colleges with an admission capacity of 12,500 as against 19 medical colleges and 19 medical schools in undivided India in the year 1946.

(d) and (e). Government are aware of the existence of private medical colleges functioning on the basis of capitation charges. Government disapproves and discourages the setting up of such private colleges. Education being a subject in the State List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution, colleges for undergraduate medical education fall within the legislative jurisdiction of State Governments. As such, all the State Governments have been advised by the Central Government to pass necessary legislation banning the setting up of medical colleges without prior approval of the concerned Government so that mushroom growth of sub-standard medical colleges was checked. In pursuance of this request, the Government of Bihar and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have already passed necessary legislation. The other State Governments were requested to follow suit. The matter was also placed before the last meeting of the Central Council of Health at Bhubaneswar on 31-1-1973. The Central Council of Health has passed a resolution to the effect that on the request of two or more State Governments, the Central Government may pass necessary legislation on the subject to ensure uniformity. Accordingly, the State Governments have been requested to pass a resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution, empowering the Parliament to legislate on the subject. Further action in the matter will depend on the response from the State Governments

Intensification of Agricultural Production

6593. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given highest importance to intensification of agricultural production this year and also for the next year ;

(b) if so, whether people's committee, with various representatives, will be formed in each block for helping the cultivators to settle litigations on land, distribution of shares between the land owner and share cropper, getting bank credit, fertilizer, pesticides, good seeds, and proper distribution of surplus lands ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up such peoples committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes. A high priority has been given to agricultural development during 1972-73 and besides the normal development programme under the Annual Plan for the year, an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme based primarily on minor irrigation involving special central assistance to States has also been implemented. The emphasis on intensive efforts for agricultural development is proposed to be continued during 1973-74.

(b) to (d) . The Panchayati Raj envisages peoples participation in the agricultural development activities at the village/block levels including the distribution of agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizer, pesticides etc. The Panchayati Raj also envisages establishment of Nyaya Panchayats which act as judiciary wing and attend to minor local offences and disputes.

Cultural Exchange Programme With Foreign Countries

6594. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which cultural exchange programme have been

entered with and term of such agreement during the last year ;

(b) how many cultural troupes will be sent by Government in the year 1973 ; and

(c) whether any children's troupe will be sent abroad on a cultural exchange programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) During the year 1972, India has signed cultural exchange programme with Poland, France, U.S.S.R., Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Bangladesh. These programmes envisage cooperation between the Contracting Parties in the fields of education science & technology, art & culture ; radio, films, press & television, sports, health etc.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken. However, two cultural troupes have already been sent—one to South East Asian Countries as well as to Australia and another to the Caribben Sea Countries in January and February, 1973 respectively. The tour of the latter Cultural Troupe is likely to be extended to Tunisia and Algeria. 3—4 more troupes are likely to be sent during the year.

(c) No, Sir.

Reorientation Of Youth Services

6595. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has taken certain specific decisions to reorient and galvanise youth service in order to utilise them for the cause of national intergration and to bring about a social change ;

(b) if so, what are those schemes and the manner in which such scheme will be implemented ; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry has any contemplation to do so ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Government have undertaken a variety of programmes to provide opportunities for young people, so that they could develop a positive response to the challenge of change and involve themselves in nation building tasks. All these *inter alia* will promote national integration and certainly bring about social change. Some of the important programmes in this direction are :

National Service Scheme, Including the New Programme Of Youth Against Famine

Universities and colleges are operating a National Service Scheme for the students of the first two years of the degree classes on a voluntary basis, to render national service for a specified period. During this summer, one lakh youth will be engaged in construction programmes in rural areas and would utilise their spare time in the evenings on studying and, where possible, solving local problems relating to rural life in so far as it pertains to the area of study in which they are engaged. This is an experiment to stop alienation of students receiving higher education from the mainstream of Indian society.

Inter-State Students Camps

These camps provide opportunities for children in the age group 11-16 from various States to live together and thereby learn to appreciate the customs, habits, and cultural heritage of people in different regions of the country.

In addition, instructional materials and hand-books are prepared for conveying concepts of national integration to school children.

Language And Environmental Camps

These camps are organised by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, to enable groups of students of one State studying the regional language of another State to camp in the region, where the language they are learning is the mother-tongue. These camps have contributed considerably to provide the campers a first-hand knowledge of the environment in which these languages are spoken and the local habits, tradition and culture.

Assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations

Government provides financial assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations, who take up youth programmes relating to national integration and which would strengthen national cohesions.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

Government have taken up a programme of establishing one Nehru Yuvak Kendra in each District in India. These Kendra will concern themselves with the whole area of informal education and supplementation of educational opportunities available in institutions, developing human resources potential, provide facilities for self-instruction, enrichment of cultural life and development of human personality for the vast majority of youth who are outside the pale of formal school system.

Scholarship Policy

This encompasses basic opportunities for education, which *inter alia* will lead to equalisation of educational opportunities. Under the broad-based scholarship scheme, it is expected that by the end of this year, Government will offer nearly 30,000 scholarships, at the rate of two per Block per year, for fostering the rural talent.

Siliguri to Darjeeling as National Highway

6596. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has finally sanctioned the scheme to declare the road from Siliguri to Darjeeling as National Highway No. 31-B; and

(b) if so, the proposals of the scheme with estimated cost and the time for its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA) (a) and (b). The Siliguri-Darjeeling Road is at present an existing state road. The Government of West Bengal have included the road in question in their proposals for additions to the National Highway System during the 5th Five Year Plan (1974-79). The rough cost of development of this road to single lane National Highway standard is likely to be Rs. 213.00 lakhs. This proposal will be considered in the Fifth Plan along with similar other proposals received from other States. However, since the proposals for the Fifth plan are as yet in the preparatory stage, it is not possible to give any precise details in this respect.

Housing Problem in the Country

6597. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI S. A. MURUGUNAN-
THAM :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any assessment of homeless persons in the country and how many houses are required for them and the amount involved ; and

(b) if so, how the Ministry propose to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) No reliable data is available. However, according to a recent estimate the total estimate backlog of housing shortage in 1971 was about 24 million units—18.60 million units in rural areas and 5.50 million units in urban areas. This estimate has been worked out of likely useable housing stock (pucca and semi-pucca units in urban areas and pucca, semi-pucca and serviceable kutcha unit in rural areas) available in the country in relation to the number of households. The estimate is likely to change after the data collected during 1971 census becomes available.

Even at a modest estimated average cost of Rs. 21,000/- per house in Urban areas and Rs. 4,000/- in rural areas, investment of the order of Rs. 19,000 crore would be required.

(b) Keeping in view the colossal shortage and the extent of funds required, Government's efforts have been mainly directed ameliorating the housing conditions of persons in the lower income brackets. With this end in view, the Ministry of Works and Housing have introduced several Social Housing Scheme which are implemented by the state Government and Union Territories.

However, Central assistance for all State Sector programmes, including housing is being made available to the Governments of States and Union Territory Administrations in the form of 'block loans and block grants'. The States and Union territory Administration have the freedom to allocate funds for these schemes in accordance with the priorities and requirements determined by them.

A Central Government undertaking called the housing Urban Development Corporation has been established to finance housing and urban development project of State Governments and their statutory

agencies. The Corporation is expected to mobilise resources of the order of Rs. 200 crores in the next few years and utilise the same as a revolving fund.

This Ministry have recently introduce a new scheme for the Provision of House sites to a Landless Workers in Rural Areas as Central Sector Scheme. Under this Scheme, 100% grant assistance will be made available to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to enable them to provide housesites free of cost to eligible persons.

Recognition of Medical College of Manipur

6598. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical College recently started in Manipur has received due recognition from competent academic authorities of the Central Health Ministry;

(b) if so, when such recognition was given and by which competent bodies, if not, the difficulties thereof ;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have requested the Central Government for financial assistance to the setting up of the College its buildings, equipments and staff; and

(d) if so, the amount of assistance so far given to the Manipur Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU)

(a) and (b). No. It is for the State Government to get the College affiliated to the University and thereafter to approach the Medical Council of India through the University for its recognition. The recognition to any medical college is granted only after the college is affiliated to a University and, when the first batch of students appear for the final MBBS examination after due

inspection of the facilities existing in the institution and the standard of the examination for all the subjects. So far, this college has not been affiliated to a University.

(c) and (d). This college is proposed to be a joint cooperative enterprise of the Central Government and the State/Union Territory Governments concerned *viz.*, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. This will serve as a common institution for the four States and two Union Territories in the North-Eastern Region. The scheme will ultimately form part of the regional Plan to be prepared for the North Eastern Region by North Eastern Council and will be financed through the regional plan on the recommendations of the Council.

Pending the preparation of the regional Plan the entire cost of the medical college non-recurring as well as recurring is proposed to be initially financed by the Government of India. It was estimated sometime ago that the non-recurring expenditure on the college would be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The estimated recurring expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan was estimated to be about Rs. 20 lakhs.

Study of Problems of Shifting Cultivation in Manipur, Tripura etc.

6599. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the problems arising out of the system of shifting cultivation in hill areas of Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Mizoram under the auspicious of some central institute or body duly interested and qualified for the purpose;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the measures recommended for improved systems ;

(c) if not whether Government are making arrangements for such study ; and

(d) when the same will materialise and the basic features of such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) The Experts of the Ministry of Agriculture have studied the problem of shifting cultivation in the Eastern States from time to time and submitted their reports.

(b) The measures recommended include stabilisation of agriculture on bench terraces on the hill sides and the valleys, provision of irrigation wherever possible, development of agriculture, plantation crops and forestry so as to offer a high level of sustained production in settled areas as an alternative to shifting cultivation practices.

(c) and (d). Further steps are also being taken by way of 5th Plan proposals for opening soil conservation research sub-stations in the problem areas of the Eastern region of the country for multiple-discipline research on shifting cultivation for evolving control measures.

Setting up of Central Organisation under Sangeet Natak Akademi to prepare ballets and performing Troupes

6600. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of a Central Organisation in Capital under the Sangeet Natak Akademi to prepare ballets and performing troupes in dance and music to be sent out to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the facts that there is an urgent need for such a project in view of the pressing need for projection of Indian art and culture in the outside world ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have a programme of activities which aims at the proper projection of India's art and culture in the outside world.

Financial Assistance to private colleges in Manipur for construction of Hostel and College buildings

6601. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private colleges in Manipur applied for financial assistance from the U.G.C. for the construction of Hostel and College buildings;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given to these Colleges during the last three years and the purpose for which the grants were given;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the College in the hill and rural areas are suffering owing to lack of hostel facilities; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering special allocation for hostel facilities in these colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Of the 8 proposals for financial assistance received from 7 institutions, 2 were not approved and 2 are pending with the University Grants Commission. Details about the four approved proposals are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4772/73].

(c) and (d). The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee with representation of the Gauhati University and Government of Manipur to visit the colleges in the North Eastern

Hill regions of India to assess their developmental needs. The Committee visited 16 Colleges in the State of Manipur and has submitted its report. The Committee has not made any special recommendations for the construction of hostel accommodation. The report of the Committee is being examined by the Commission in consultation with the State Government.

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बन्द रहने के दिवसों की संख्या

6602. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री विभति मिश्र :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फरवरी, 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 तक काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में कक्षाएं कितने दिन लगीं तथा इसी अवधि में ये विश्वविद्यालय कितने दिन बन्द रहे और कितने दिन वहां हड़ताल चली ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री(प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

राज्यों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने के कार्य में हुई प्रगति

6603. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक राज्य ने खाद्यान्नों का थोक व्यापार अपने नियंत्रण में लेने के लिए 17 मार्च, 1973 तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० सिन्हे) : यद्यपि 17 मार्च, 1973 को सही स्थिति उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन गेहूं पैदा करने वाले प्रमुख क्षेत्रों को राज्य सरकारों ने गेहूं के थोक व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने और खुदरा व्यापारियों द्वारा गेहूं खरीदने, बेचने या बिक्री के लिए उसका भण्डारण करने के लिए उसकी सोमा निर्धारित करने के लिए अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं । उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा गेहूं रखने की मात्रा पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं । कुछ राज्यों ने उत्पादकों पर क्रमिक लेवी लगाई है । राज्यों में अविप्राप्ति केन्द्रों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारें राज्य स्तर पर समन्वय समितियां गठित करने के लिए भी सहमत हो गयी हैं । इन समितियों में अधिप्राप्ति के कार्य में सक्रिय रूप से लगा सरकारी एजेंसियों/विभागों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे ।

Unauthorised Buses Plying in Delhi

6604. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unauthorised buses plying in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) If so, the number of such cases detained during the year 1972 and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA);

(a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have reported that 258 owners of drivers buses found plying in contravention of the

conditions of the permits in 130 cases during 1972 were prosecuted by the concerned authorities under Section 42 and 123 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Non-application of Delhi Co-operative Societies Act

6605. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for not enforcing the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act which was enacted on the 17th June, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE). : The Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972, has come into force in the Union Territory of Delhi from 2-1-1973.

Construction Work of Sansdiya Soudha

6607. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the Sansdiya Soudha has been stopped by the contractors for the last three months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the building is completed by the year end ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contractor had advanced the reason that the stipulated date of completion expired long ago and prices of material and labour have increased and that he cannot complete the work unless higher rates are paid.

(c) Tenders have been called for engaging another agency for completing the remaining portion of the work.

Expenditure on Sansdiya Soudha Air-Conditioning arrangements

6608. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire building Sansdiya Soudha under construction is not going to be air conditioned ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the arrangements being made for the heating and cooling other portions of the building ;

(c) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure likely to be there on providing heating and cooling arrangements in those portions of the building ; and

(d) the estimated expenditure in case air conditioning arrangements are made for these left over portions of the building also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes Sir. It proposed to aircondition only those areas which will be frequented by Members of Parliament.

(b) Room coolers / air conditioners/ heaters will be provided where necessary.

(c) The actual expenditure cannot be indicated as it will depend upon actual requirements.

(d) Rs. 24 lakhs approximately.

Bungling in the Allotment of Shop Flats in Azadpur , New Subzi Mandi Site, Delhi

6609. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of complaints have been received to the effect that there has been much bungling in the allotment

of shop flats in Azadpur, new Subzi Mandi site, Delhi ;

(b) whether more than one plots of land have been allotted to one man ;

(c) whether an enquiry has already been made in this respect ; if so, the conclusions thereof ; and

(d) the name of the person involved in this and the action taken or proposed to be taken against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MBHTA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

U.N.D.P. AID To International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid tropics at Hyderabad.

6610. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Project has approved assistance of \$ 3725000 for the International Crop Research Institute for semi arid tropics at Hyderabad during the current year;

(b) if so, how and on how many crops the research would be made ; and

(c) to what extent India will be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The United National Development Programme has entered into an Agreement with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics to finance a research Project for a period of 5 years with effect from 31-1-73

at a total cost of US \$ 3,585,000. The Project aims at a Programme of Research Training directed towards the development of lines and varieties of Sorghums and Millets with high yield and high content and quality of protein as well as conventional acceptable taste and kernel appearance and suitability for use in a wide range of ecological and farming conditions throughout the semi-arid and tropical regions. :

(c) As India has about 17.4 m.hec. of land under Jowar and 12.9 m.hec. under Bajra, research for increasing the yield and improving the quality and protein content of these grains is bound to directly benefit the country.

Archaeological Library, New Delhi

6611. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Indian Express' published from Delhi dated the 2nd March, 1973; stating that the Archaeological Library, New Delhi is in mess ; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to give proper attention to check the deterioration of the library ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Library is not in a mess. However, it stands in need of additional space and staff. The requirements are being examined.

Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology

6612 SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the State Government concerned has not been able to run the

Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology in the desirable manner and that the Institute suffers from many ills;

(b) the reasons why the Central Government do not keep the Printing Technology Institutes under their direct control; and

(c) the steps being taken to run the institutes efficiently and improve them to the modern standards ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir. The instructional facilities at this institute except for some deficiency in Buildings are generally in accordance with the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education and are adequate. The removal of this deficiency also is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) The Institutions of this type at the diploma level are not administered by the Central Government.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education is formulating a plan for further development of these Schools on modern lines during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Permission to Government Employees who have constructed their own Houses to live in the Accommodation allotted By Government

6613. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given permission to Government employees who have or have constructed houses in town in which they are serving, either of their own or in the names of their family members, to continue to live in accommodations allotted by Government for residential purposes ; and

(b) whether any survey has been made as to which and how many of the Central Government Officers and employees or their nears and dears own houses and buildings and of what valuation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) : No Statistical data are available as Government servants owning houses at the station of their posting are eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool. However, the policy in this regard is under review.

New Method for Teaching of Sanskrit in Schools

6614 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new method has been recommended by the Central Advisory Board or by the Central Sanskrit Council for the teaching of Sanskrit in the schools ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) The National Policy on Education has emphasised the need of development of new methods of teaching Sanskrit, which has also been supported by the Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad.

(b) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in collaboration with the Central Institute of Indian Languages, have

already initiated action on preparing instructional material for teaching of Sanskrit based on a new method.

Cooperative sugar factories during Fifth Plan

6615. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cooperative sugar factories are now in operation in the country ;

(b) the experience of their working ; and

(c) whether Government intend to encourage the setting up of more cooperative sugar factories during the Fifth Plan period and if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) There are 85 installed cooperative sugar factories in the country at present. Out of these, two cooperative sugar factories have not worked during the 1972-73 season so far.

(b) The performance of the cooperative sector is, by and large, satisfactory.

(c) The present policy of the Government to give preference for the establishment of new sugar factories in the cooperative sector, will be continued during the Fifth Plan period also.

Research work Published by professors of I. I. T., Delhi

6616. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) titles of published research work during the last three years of all Professors of I. I. T., Delhi and the name of journals publishing each one of them; and

(b) list of doctoral dissertations successfully guided in the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) and

(b) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

महंगाई के विरोध में दिल्ली की महिलाओं द्वारा प्रदर्शन

6617. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 12 जनवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली की महिलाओं ने महंगाई के विरोध में उनके निवास स्थान के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें एक ज्ञापन भी दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. सिन्हे) : (क) से (ग). गेहूं, आटा, चावल आदि जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की अनुपलब्धता के बारे में कृषि मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उपर्युक्त ज्ञापन का उत्तर भेज दिया गया था जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि दिल्ली के उपभोक्ताओं को सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से उपर्युक्त मात्रा में चावल, गेहूं और चीनी की पूर्ति की जा रही है। यह भी बताया

गया था कि देश के बहुत से भागों में गम्भीर रूप से सूखा पड़ने के कारण खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप खुले बाजार के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है; और स्थिति को बराबर समीक्षा की गई तथा मूल्यों को नीचे लाने के लिए आवश्यक पग उठाये गये ।

मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए निम्न-लिखित कुछ पग उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से खाद्यान्नों का वितरण सशक्त बनाना; (2) सारा सरकारी स्टॉक उचित मूल्य को दुकानों से वितरित करना; (3) गेहूं के पदार्थों के थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण लागू करना और उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से इनके वितरण को विनियमित करना; (4) इस समय लागू नियामक कानूनों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करना; (5) जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिए खुले बाजार पर कड़ी सतर्कता बरतना; (6) अतिथि नियंत्रण आदेश लागू कर खाद्यान्नों की खपत पर रोक लगाना; (7) खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्राप्ति तेज करना; (8) खाद्यान्नों की सीमित मात्रा आयात करना; (9) खाद्यान्नों पर दी जाने वाली पेशगियों पर नियन्त्रण कड़ा करना; (10) रबी और ग्रीष्म फसलों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आयातक कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम; (11) चालू रबी मौसम से गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को लेना ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर गेहूं नियमित रूप से सप्लाई किया जा सके; (12) दिल्ली के गेहूं के कोटे में वृद्धि करना ।

दिल्ली में तम्बूओं में चल रहे विद्यालय

6618. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अभी तक लगभग 50 सरकारी विद्यालय तम्बूओं में लगते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थियों को हर मौसम में बहुत कठिनाइयां होती हैं और उनकी पढ़ाई में भी काफी बाधाएं आती हैं;

(ख) इन विद्यालयों के लिए भवनों की व्यवस्था करने हेतु सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) वित्तोद्य वर्ष 1973-74 में इन विद्यालयों के लिए भवनों हेतु कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) दिल्ली में 22 राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, तम्बूओं में लग रहे हैं ।

(ख) इनमें से 7 स्कूलों के लिए नए भवनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । 3 स्कूलों के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण कर ली गई है तथा उनके भवनों के नक्शे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । बकाया 12 स्कूलों के लिए स्थान अधिग्रहण किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) 164.62 लाख रुपये ।

**Request to World Bank Aid for
Famine Relief Scheme in Jodhpur**

6519 Dr. H. P. PSHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Famine Relief Schemes' for Jodhpur costing about Rs. 24 crores had been sent to World Bank seeking aid for implementing them ;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes ; and

(c) the response of the World Bank thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A project with an outlay of Rs. 24.04 crores has been formulated for Jodhpur district under the Drought Prone Areas Programme for seeking World Bank Aid.

(b) The project comprises of scheme for sheep, cattle and dairy development, ground water exploitation, rural electrification and provision of drinking water supply, moisture conservation, afforestation and market yards.

(c) A World Bank Reconnaissance Mission visited the country in February, 1973 and made a preliminary study of the Drought Prone Areas Programme, and the projects formulated for seeking aid from the World Bank.

Implementation of Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan

6620. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan since 1970 ;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon and the extent of Central aid and grants given so far for the programme ; and

(c) the targets fixed in regard to implementation of this programme for the year 1973-74 and the financial allocation made by the State and the Centre therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). During the Fourth Five Year Plan, pilot projects have been taken up in the desert areas of the three States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. Out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 2.00 crores for this programme schemes costing Rs. 117.2 lakhs detailed below were sanctioned for implementation in Rajasthan State :—

Barmer Distt.	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Rehabilitation of forests on hills.	.
(ii) Grass land Development for fodder bank.	101.14
(iii) Development of pastures.	
(iv) Reclamation of saline soils.	
(v) Wind break plantations.	
Jaisalmer Distt.	
Cultivation of green fodder, pasture development, raising of wood lots around tubewells and nurseries in Jaisalmer Distt.	16.11
TOTAL :	117.25
	lakhs.

A statement showing the progress of these schemes is attached. This programme is financed on 100% basis by the Central Government. The upto-date expenditure i.e. upto 1972-73, reported by the State Government amounts to Rs. 87.14 lakhs against which funds to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs have already been released upto the end of the financial year 1972-73. The entire programme is due to be completed by the end of 1973-74.

2. In addition, desert and arid areas are also getting substantial funds under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, which is also a 100% Centrally financed programme. Ten districts of Rajasthan are included in this programme and the outlay provided for them is Rs. 20 crores. Out of this, schemes costing Rs. 18.00 crores as detailed below have already been sanctioned :—

	Rs. in crores
(i) Minor Irrigation . . .	6.02
(ii) Soil Conservation . . .	0.31
(iii) Afforestation . . .	1.82
(iv) Roads . . .	5.10
(v) Others . . .	4.75
TOTAL .	18.00 crores

Out of this the total expenditure incurred upto December, 1972 is reported to be Rs. 824.89 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 926.93 lakhs has been released to the State Government for meeting expenditure already incurred and anticipated upto 31-3-1973. The outstanding schemes are to be completed during 1973-74 as far as possible and also new schemes upto the total outlay of Rs. 20 crores could be taken up during the current financial year.

3. The construction of Rajasthan Canal is also a major step in the development of desert areas in Rajasthan. A World Food Programme Project is in operation since October, 1968. Under this programme food articles are being supplied to labour engaged on the construction of Rajasthan Canal on subsidised rates and sale proceeds are utilised for the schemes relating to Land Development, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Forest Nurseries & Plantation etc. in the Rajasthan Canal command area. Schemes costing Rs. 260.00 lakhs

have been sanctioned out of which a sum of Rs. 146.89 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December, 1972.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical achievement
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BARMER DISTRICT

1. Creation of Nurseries	18 No.
2. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.	7667 Hect.
3. Development of Grass Lands	4322 Hect.
4. Development of Pastures	4070] Hect.
5. Afforestation of Saline Soils	1412 Hect.
6. Shelter belt plantations	1932 RKM
7. Construction of Building	33 No.

JAISALMER DISTRICTS

1. Pasture Development.	Material purchased only in the year 1971-72. Fencing with angle iron and barbed wire has been completed, area has been divided into three parts by laying two interlona and barbed wire for the purpose of rotational grazing and ploughing was done in the area.
2. Cultivation of green fodder	Stonepatties purchased.

Drought Prone Area Programme in Rajasthan

6621. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a "Drought Prone Area Programme" had been launched in Rajasthan; if so, when and the progress made in its implementation so far together with the results achieved thereby; and

(b) the total cost of the programme, how much of it has already been spent thereon and the contribution made by the Central Government in this respect so far and the extent of further Central aid demanded and granted by Central Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) Drought Prone Areas Programme in Rajasthan covering 10 districts was started in 1970-71. Since its inception, an expenditure of Rs. 8.89 crores has been incurred till January 1973. Till the end of December, 1972, 1276 hectares have been benefited through minor irrigation Schemes ; 3908 hectares have been covered under soil conservation and 17766 hectares under afforestation measures. Roads with a length of 477 Kms. have been newly constructed and roads with a length of 731 Kms. have been upgraded.

(b) Over the four year programme period from 1970-71 to 1973-74 the State Government will get in allocation of Rs. 20 crores. As against the expenditure of Rs. 8.89 crores till the end of January, 1973, Central Financial assistance of Rs. 9.31 crores was released till the end of 1972-73. Further release of Central assistance will be made to the State Government on the basis of the actual expenditure and the provisions available in the Central Budget for the current year, within the overall ceiling of Rs. 20 crores.

Central Aid to Rajasthan for Minor Irrigation Schemes for 1973-74

6622. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of Central assistance sought for minor irrigation schemes in Rajasthan during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the extent of Central aid granted both as loans and grants during these year including that for emergency schemes;

(b) whether any programmes for 1973-74 for development of minor irrigation facilities in Rajasthan has been drawn up by that State Government and submitted to Government for approval ; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof, its cost and Central aid requested for the same and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) No special Central assistance has been sought by the Rajasthan Government for their normal minor irrigation programme during 1971-72 and 1972-73. However, the demand of the State Government for Central assistance for taking up special minor irrigation schemes during the year 1972-73 under the E.A.P.P. was jointly appraised by the Area Officer appointed for the State in the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Government Officers and an amount of Rs. 389 lakhs was sanctioned as loan assistance by the Central Government. In addition central assistance has been granted in the form of loan/grant to the Government of Rajasthan for drought relief measures to the extent of Rs. 11 crores. This includes some provision for minor irrigation schemes also.

(b) No special programme for the year 1973-74 for development of minor irrigation facilities in Rajasthan has been received by the Government of India.

(c) In view of the reply above, the question does not arise.

Survey of deep Sea Fishing

6623. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to deep sea fishing during the current year; and

(b) if so, the area selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Surveys have been conducted by the Deep Sea Survey Organisation, the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, and the Pelagic Fisheries Project, Cochin.

(b) The Deep Sea Fishing Organisation surveyed the Offshore and Deep Sea Fishery Resources of the Indian seas from bases established for the purpose at Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Port Blair. Action has also been taken to set up additional survey bases at Kandla, Goa, Mangalore, Madras, Paradeep and Calcutta. The Integrated Fishery Project has been surveying mostly deep water fishing grounds on the South West Coast. The Pelagic Fishery Project, which is a U.N.D.P. assisted Project, has been investigating the resources of pelagic species, particularly sardines and mackerel in the Goa-Quilon Sector.

Committee for preservation of folklore and folk literature

6624. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a permanent Committee for the preservation of the folklore and folk literature;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) its terms of reference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal at present. However, in December, 1972, an *ad hoc* committee of experts was set up for mobilising the activities of youth centering round Nehru Yuvak Kendras for galvanising folk and rural art and community singing. A statement giving the composition of the committee is attached.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO DISCUSS THE PROGRAMME OF PROMOTING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES THROUGH TRAINING AND PARTICIPATION IN FOLK PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY SINGING INVOLVING THE NEHRU YOUTH CENTRE.

1. Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray, Formerly Member, Pay Commission, Vigyan Bhavan Annexe, New Delhi.
2. Shri Kanti Chaudhuri, Joint Secretary Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.
3. Shri Habib Tanvir, M.P., Director, Naya Theatre, 5A/17 W.E.A., New Delhi-5.
4. Mrs. Dina Pathak, Laxmi Sadan, 604-B, Dr. Ambedkar Rd., Bombay-14.
5. Shri Komal Kothari, Roopayan N. Baraundi via, Jodhpur.
6. Miss Shanta Gandhi, Bal Bhavan & National Children's Museum, Kotla Road, New Delhi-1.
7. Shri B. V. Karnth, C/1, Dr. Bhanu Shankar Mehta, Nagri Natak Mandli, Banaras.
8. Smt. Shiela Bhatia, C/540, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
9. Mrs. Habib Tanvir, C/o. Shri Habib Tanvir M.P. Director, Naya Theatre 5A/17 W.E.A., New Delhi.

10. Shri Jashwant Takkar, 56, Tagore Park, Ambavadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
11. Shri Aburi Rama Krishna Rao, 272-A, New Malak Pet, Hyderabad-36.
12. Smt. Ruma Guha Thakurta, Calcutta Youth Choir, 38, Ballygung Place, Calcutta-19.
13. Shri Anil Biswas, Chief Music Producer, (Light Music), All India Radio, Akashwani Bhavan, New Delhi.
14. Mrs. Sarojini Abraham, C/o. Shri Abu Abraham, 113, South Avenue, New Delhi.
15. Prof. Moonis Raza, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road New Delhi.
16. Shri P. C. Chatterjee, Dy. Director General, All India Radio, Akashwani Bhavan, New Delhi.
17. Mrs. S. Sanyal, Delhi Public School Nizamuddin East, New Delhi.
18. Mrs. Vijya Mehta 14, Ashoka Apartments, Behind Patil Hall, Napien Sea Road, Bombay.
19. Shri Inder Razan, 1/4, Jang Pura-B, New Delhi.
20. Shri K.S. Mehta, Production and Publicity Officer, Directorate of Panchayat & Social Welfare, 55, New Market, Bhopal (MP).

U.G.C. Directions to Universities for preservation of Folk Arts

6625. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has given any directions to the Universities for preservation of folk arts of educational and academic importance by opening special Departments in the Universities; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) ~~No such~~ directions have been issued by the University Grants Commission to the Universities. However, if a proposal for financial assistance for the purpose is received, it will be considered by the Commission.

Several Departments in the Universities are at present engaged in study research in this field and they receive assistance from the Commission. The Commission is considering the question of providing assistance to the Universities in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of Fine Arts and Cultural Studies. Folk Art would also be included within the scope of the scheme.

Central Government Employees who have not surrendered/vacated their Government Quarters after retirement

6626. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees who have still not surrendered or vacated their Government quarters after their retirement since (1) 1st January, 1970; (2) 1st January, 1971; (3) 1st January, 1972; and (4) 1st January 1973;

(b) whether the interest of the non-allottees is not being affected by allowing them to retain their accommodation even after their retirement for such a long time and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for their eviction and by which date the action will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The number of Central

Government employees who have not surrendered the general pool accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi after their retirement, year-wise, is as under :—

S. No.	Year	No. of retired employees retaining accommodation
1.	As on 1-1-70	40
2.	As on 1-1-71	75
3.	As on 1-1-72	136
4.	As on 1-1-73	102
	TOTAL	353

(b) To the extent the residential units remain in occupation of retired Government employees, the non-allottees are deprived of the accommodation. In some cases after the concessional period admissible under the rules, further retention is allowed for a period not exceeding six months on educational grounds of the children or sickness in the family of a retired Government employee in accordance with the provision contained in the Allotment Rules.

(c) The Government servants, who continue in occupation of the general pool accommodation, are dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Under the Act and in the interest of natural justice adequate opportunity is required to be given to an unauthorised occupant before he is finally evicted from Government accommodation. It cannot be indicated as to by which time physical eviction would be carried out in such cases.

Malpractices in Fair Price Shops in Delhi

6627. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of fair price shops in Delhi found guilty of various offences such as adulteration, having ghost ration cards and for other malpractices ;

(b) the action taken against them ; and

(c) the measures adopted to ensure that due publicity is given to these shops so that the public may become cautious, blacklist them and cancel their licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT-4773/73]

(c) A Complaint Cell is functioning in the Food and Supplies Department, Delhi where inspectors remain on duty round the clock. Prompt action is taken on all the complaints received in the Complaint Cell. The persons found guilty are proceeded against and punished according to law.

Enquiry into Bogus Ration Units in Delhi

6628. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the checking of all ration cards in Delhi has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the bogus ration units detected ;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the offenders, and the number of persons prosecuted in this connection ; and

(d) whether it has been established that there was a hand of Ration Inspectors behind these bogus ration units ; if so, the names of such inspectors and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d). Out of 15 Circles, checking has been done in the case of 5 Circles. The suspected bogus units in the case of cereals and sugar are of the order of 6.7% and 7.5% respectively. Further rechecking and verification are in progress.

Ex-MPs. Not Vacated Government Residences

6629. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Ex-MPs. have not yet vacated Government residences ; and

b if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six ex-M.Ps. have not vacated their residences. Out of them, two ex-M.Ps. have requested for the retention of the residences for further period and their requests are under examination. Besides these six, there are five ex-M.Ps. who have vacated their main residences but have not yet vacated the servants' quarters/garages.

Central Aid for Vasectomy in Rajasthan

6631. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vasectomy cases performed in different Districts of Rajasthan in the year 1971-72 ;

(b) whether there was any fixed target for Rajasthan in the year 1973 ; and

(c) if so, the results achieved there from and the aid given by Centre to the Rajasthan Government for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :
(a) the required information is given in the attached statement.

(b) No separate target for vasectomy operations was fixed for 1972-73. However a target of 265,560 sterilisations was fixed for Rajasthan for that year. Target for sterilisations and financial allocation for the year 1973-74 have yet to be fixed.

(c) 61409 sterilisations (provisional figures) were done during 1972-73 upto February, 1973. Separate financial allocation is not made for vasectomy programme. The total financial assistance sanctioned for the Family Planning programme in Rajasthan during 1972-73 was Rs. 281.58 lakhs.

STATEMENT

Districts	Number of vasectomy cases performed in 1971-72
1. Ajmer	680
2. Alwar	1,266
3. Banswara	756
4. Barmer	323
5. Bharatpur	914
6. Bhilwara	839
7. Bikaner	590
8. Bundi	572
9. Chittorgarh	964
10. Churu	1,093
11. Dungarpur	206
12. Ganganagar	905
13. Jaipur	3,007
14. Jaisalmer	19
15. Jalore	81
16. Jhalawar	1,020
17. Jhunjhunu	1,101
18. Jodhpur	550
19. Kota	1,660
20. Nagaur	1,281
21. Pali	827
22. Swai-Madhopur	1,631
23. Sikar	1,287
24. Sirohi	155
25. Tonk	398
26. Udaipur	2,328
TOTAL	24,453

Conversion of Bungalows Allotted to Ex-Central Ministers into State Houses

6632. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Government allotted bungalows to the Ex-Central Ministers are converted into "Bengal House", "Madhya Pradesh House" or "Orissa House" and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b) : Bungalow No 2, Circular Road which was in the occupation of Shri S. S. Ray while he was a Minister in the Central Government and No. 7, Safdarjang Road which was formerly occupied by Shri P. C. Sethi as a Minister in the Central Government, were placed at the disposal of the Governments of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh respectively for use by the State Governments, Bungalow No. 13, Willingdon Crescent was also placed at the disposal of the Orissa Government on 4th January, 1973 for use by the State Government.

1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र की भूमि और उसका आवंटन

6633. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर के आस-पास की कितनी-कितनी भूमि सन् 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान किन-किन व्यक्तियों को आवंटित की गई;

(ख) क्या राज नहर के आस-पास की भूमि को पिछड़े वर्गों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को आवंटित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Setting up of Sports Schools in various regions

6634. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India decided some time back to set up five Sports Schools in various regions of India;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken as to the exact locations of these schools;

(c) whether it is based on the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports; and

(d) salient features of such schools and financial implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (d). The proposal is still under examination.

**Plan for Development of Hinterland
of Mangalore Harbour**

6635. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made in the Plan for development of the Hinterland of Mangalore Harbour to meet the new demands for subsidiary foods arising from the operation of the Port and of the Fertilizer Factory ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The subject relating to the development of the Hinterland of Mangalore Harbour falls under the purview of the Govt. of Mysore. The Minister of Shipping and Transport have, therefore, no plans to meet new demand for subsidiary foods arising from the operation of the port and of the Fertilizer Factory.

It is understood that Govt. of Mysore have constituted a Hinterland Development Committee headed by their regional Divisional Commissioner to formulate and execute specific programmes with a view to ensuring integrated development of the Hinterland. That Committee is stated to be working out detailed schemes *inter alia* embracing demands for subsidiary foods in the Hinterland.

**National Policy on Urbanisation
in Large Cities**

6636. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Conference of Commonwealth Association of Planners held recently in New Delhi has recommended that developing countries should urgently evolve national policies on urbanisation in the context of high state of urbanisation in large Cities ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate a national Policy on urbanisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Scheme for Development of Fishing
Harbours at Neendakara, Quilon in
Kerala**

6637. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Centre with a scheme to develop the port at Neendakara near Quilon in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ; and

(c) what is the decision of the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala had proposed provision of a fishing harbour at Neendakara at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.62 crores. Part (a) of the Project estimate covered the harbour and common facilities such as water supply, electricity, land acquisition dredging, wharves and jetties roads and parking areas, drainage, modifications to breakwater, etc. Part (b) was for buildings, plants for ice making, canning, transport facilities, repair facilities etc. The harbour plans were designed to provide facilities for 300 mechanised boats and 60 trawlers.

(c) The U.N.D.P. Project for Pre-investment Survey of fishing harbours, which is investigating potential harbour sites in the country and drawing up 'plans and estimates for selected sites, was instructed to include

Neendakara in the list of harbour sites to be investigated in Kerala and to take into consideration the project report prepared by the Government of Kerala. The U. N. D. P. Project after completing detailed investigations prepared a project report for Neendakara fishing harbour in two parts, namely (1) Engineering, Survey and Soil Investigations and Designs, and (2) Economic Evaluation. The report was received from the F. A. O. in March, 1973. The Project designed by the U. N. D. P. Survey Projects envisages construction of breakwaters, wharves, piers, boatyard, shore facilities and dredging at a total cost of Rs. 160 lakhs. It is designed to accommodate 400 small boats in the range of 10 mts. to 12 mts, 30 Nos. of 16 mts. to 18 mts and 10 Nos. of 28 mts. A copy each of this report is being sent to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Ministry of Defence and the Planning Commission for obtaining concurrence. A copy is also being sent to the state Government with the request that the cost estimates may be verified with reference to the current schedule of rates and to indicate yearwise phasing of fishing boats etc. After this examination has been completed, the question of sanctioning the harbour will be taken up for consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Request for Auxiliary Nurses and mid-wives grant from Sree Naryana Medical Mission, Shertallay, Kerala

6638. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for Auxiliary Nurses and Mid-wives grant from Sree Naryana Medical Mission, Shertally, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the decision of Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Mission requested for recurring and non-recurring grants for starting an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife training school at S. N. Medical Mission, Shertallay Kerala.

(c) The proposal was not accepted by Government as there are already surplus trained Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives in Kerala.

Progressive decline of Cane crushing at Central Sugar Mills, Samastipur

6639. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Sugar Mills, Samastipur is crushing progressively decreasing quantity of cane each year for the last several years;

(b) if so, causes thereof and remedial measures undertaken; and

(c) whether the Mill is running at a loss; and if so, the causes and remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement showing the quantities of cane crushed by Samastipur Sugar Factory during the last 10 years is attached. These quantities have been fluctuating from year to year and a decline in recent years is noticeable. This is because of reduction in sugarcane acreage due to competition from other cash crops. The factory has consequently been running into losses. The Bihar Government have advised that to remedy the situation, they have taken up a package programme for intensive cultivation of sugarcane in the factory area and the sugarcane cultivation for next year has gone up by about 40 per cent. Statement showing the quantities of cane

crushed during last 10 years by Samastipur Sugar Factory.

Year	Cane crushed (Tonnes)
1963-64	32555
1964-65	74682
1965-66	101333
1966-67	41789
1967-68	21203
1968-69	58671
1969-70	86673
1970-71	63585
1971-72	24618
1972-73	26730

HUDCO's Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu:

6640. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has provided any financial assistance to Tamil Nadu Government for the construction of houses in urban centres in the State;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance provided; and

(c) the schemes for which this assistance has been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached,

STATEMENT

HUDCO's financial assistance to Tamil Nadu Housing Board

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of sanction	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed	Rate of interest	Category	Houses/Flats	Plots for sale
(In lakhs of Rs.)								
1.	Korattur Housing Scheme	16-10-71	238.00	137.00	7½%	SCS/BWS	136	329
						LIG	365	157
						MIG	300	156
						Commercial	..	90
						Community Buildings	..	9
						TOTAL :	801	741
2.	Madras City & Environs	14-3-72	625.00	52.00	6½%	BWS	2068	..
						LIG	848	..
						MIG	797	..
						HIG	20	..
						Shops	58	..
						TOTAL :	3791	..
3.	Wood Work-ing & Unit Madras.	11-11-72	14.00	..	7½%			
4.	Semi-Mechanised Brick Plant at Madras.	21-2-73	7.22	..	7½%			

Issue of Ration cards to individuals for Rural landless people

6641. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to issue ration cards for every individual instead of the present system of family-wise ration cards for the rural landless people; and

(b) if so, the time when this system would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is for the State Governments to decide about the mode of distribution of ration cards within a State. No report has been received to the effect indicating any change in the present system of family-wise ration cards.

हरिजनों की जबरन नसबन्दी

6642. श्री अम्बेश: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 7 फरवरी, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में "हरिजनों की जबरन नसबन्दी की जांच" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचारों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राय बरेली जिले में जगतपुर की पुलिस के व्यक्तियों ने चार हरिजनों की जबरन नसबन्दी कराई है;

(ख) क्या पुलिस अधीक्षक को इस घटना की जांच करने का आदेश दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ग्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मंगवाई गई है और प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Exemption of Examination Fee to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students appearing in Examination conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education

6643. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has exempted from payment of examination fee, the Scheduled Caste/Tribe students appearing for Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the above Board;

(b) whether this concession has been confined to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students who are bonafide residents of Delhi;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which non-residents Scheduled Caste/Tribe students of Delhi have been deprived of this concession; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). In 1970, the Government of India decided that the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who are bonafide residents of the Union Territories may be exempted from payment of fee in respect of examinations conducted by recognised

Universities/Board in all the Union Territories. The Administrations concerned would make the necessary payments to the universities or Boards on the basis of the students appearing in the examination in a particular year.

As far as the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who belong to the State Governments but only reside in the Union Territories are concerned, it is for the State Governments to grant similar concessions. As such the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who are not bonafide residents of the Union Territory of Delhi, are not entitled to exemption from examination fee.

Acute shortage of seats in Medical Colleges in the Country

6644. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is an acute shortage of seats in medical colleges in the country in comparison to the student seeking admission in the colleges;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the seats in medical colleges; and how many seats are going to be increased, with particular reference to Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal under the consideration of Government for reservation of some seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these colleges for those students who fulfill the required qualifications; if so, the main facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) Yes. With an increase in the facilities for education in the country and improvement of socio-economic conditions, the number of students seeking admission to various courses of higher education has been on the rise. There is thus widening gap between the number of seats available and the number of students seeking admission in institutions of higher learning. This is true of medical colleges as well. Competition for higher education is becoming keen in all branches of studies. It is perhaps comparatively more acute today in the field of medical education.

(b) Opening of new medical colleges or increasing the number of seats in the existing medical colleges is in the State Sector. Government are not aware whether or not State Governments particularly Rajasthan have any proposal for increasing admission capacity in the existing medical colleges. In case of Rajasthan, the State Government is stated to have a problem of unemployment amongst doctors. With such a situation prevailing in the State there is no likelihood for the Government of Rajasthan to increase the admission capacity of existing five medical colleges.

(c) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes already exists in the matter of admission in medical colleges in the country.

Persons appointed in honorary capacity as members of the various Committees under Ministry of Agriculture

6645. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of persons who have been appointed in honorary capacity on different Committees or Commissions under his Ministry; and

(b) their qualifications and the amount of various allowances etc. paid on each of them every year during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

शहरी-ग्रामीण आयोजना संगठनों की मुख्य विशेषतायें

6646. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरी-ग्रामीण आयोजना संगठनों की मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं और ये संगठन किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उन्होंने क्या लक्ष्य प्राप्त किये हैं तथा गत वर्ष उन पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) मिजोराम, अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को छोड़कर लगभग सभी राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों के अपने अपने नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना विभाग हैं। इन विभागों को

नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों को युक्तिसंगत रूप में तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। ये विभाग राज्य के मुख्यालय में स्थित हैं तथा वे क्षेत्रीय ढांचे के अन्तर्गत विकास कार्यों का नियमन, नियन्त्रण तथा मार्गदर्शन करते हैं।

(ख) तीसरी योजना की अवधि के दौरान 67 नगरीय केन्द्रों की विकास योजनाएं पूर्ण की गई थी। चौथी योजना के दौरान विकास की योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए 206 और केन्द्रों को शामिल किया गया है।

क्योंकि यह योजना अब राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता खण्ड ऋणों तथा खण्ड अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है, अतः पिछले वर्ष के दौरान इस स्कीम पर किये गये व्यय के आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

विकलांग बच्चों पर खर्च किया गया धन

6647. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वर्षवार विकलांग बच्चों पर किस-किस काम के लिए कितना-कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	कार्य का नाम	खर्च (लाख रुपये को राशियों में)		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5
** 1. नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिये राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून				
		12.16	12.75	13.26
2. आंशिक रूप बधिर बच्चों के लिये स्कूल, हैदराबाद				
		0.63	1.23	1.38

** नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र तथा बहुत से स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के बच्चों और वयस्कों के लिए मिश्रित कार्यक्रम हैं। बच्चों पर किए गए खर्च को अलग करना सम्भव न होने के कारण, कुल आंकड़े दिए गए हैं।

1	2	3	4	5
3. मानसिक रूप से अ विकसित बच्चों के लिए				
माडल स्कूल, नई दिल्ली	.	1. 90	2. 10	2. 34
** 4. विकलांग व्यक्तियों सम्बन्धी स्वयंसेवी				
संगठनों को सहायता	.	7. 79	7. 75	14. 10
5. विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए छात्र-				
वृत्तियां	.	12. 99	14. 79	15. 24

**नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र तथा बहुत से स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के बच्चों और बयस्कों के लिए मिश्रित कार्यक्रम हैं। बच्चों पर किए गए खर्च को अलग करना सम्भव न होने के कारण, कुल आंकड़े दिए गए हैं।

खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण के पश्चात् नगरों और गांवों में खाद्यान्नों का वितरण

6648. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
श्री जगदीश नारायण मण्डल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण के पश्चात् नगरों और गांवों में खाद्यान्नों का वितरण राशन कार्डों के माध्यम से किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : गेहूं और चावल का थोक व्यापार लेने के बाद भी, शहरों, ग्रामीण और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों के वितरण की मौजूदा प्रणाली चलती रहेगी। अधिप्राप्त स्टॉक केन्द्रीय मूल में लाया जायेगा और राज्यों की उपयुक्त जहरतें पूरी करने के लिए उन्हें खाद्यान्नों का आव-टन किया जाएगा। राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक

राज्य में वास्तविक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर वितरण की प्रणाली के बारे में निर्णय लेगी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सेवा सहकारी समितियों का खुदरा वितरण करने के लिए अधिकतम सीमा तक उपयोग किया जाएगा।

RICE SMUGGLING TO BOMBAY FROM PUNJAB, HARYANA AND DELHI

6649. SHRI RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are reports of rice smuggling to Bombay from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that they have detected 4 cases.

(b) In three cases, two persons were arrested in each case. Of these, two cases are pending investigation. In the third case one accused has been convicted and the other accused acquitted. In the 4th case no arrest could be made.

14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED IMMINENT IMPOUNDING OF WATER IN PONG DAM, HIMACHAL PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the Call Attention motion....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I have something to raise. Shall I raise it now or after the Call-Attention ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received any intimation from you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was out of town, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are in town. We shall see it tomorrow.

Shri Virbhadra Singh.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। काल एटेंशन में जिस विषय पर चर्चा होने वाली है, उस पर 250 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। पांग डैम का सवाल आज का नहीं है, 1956 से यह सवाल चल रहा है। इसलिये यह इतनी अर्जन्सी का सवाल नहीं था। 6 करोड़ की जगह अब 45 करोड़ रुपये की मांग कर दी गई है.....

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को प्राबलम का पता नहीं है... ये 45 करोड़ किस को दिये जायेंगे—ये गरीब आदिमियों के लिये खर्च होंगे.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, please sit down. This is not a point of order.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के सदस्यों को प्राप्तीयता और
230 L. S.—9

क्षीयता से ऊपर उठना चाहिये, ये प्राप्तीयता की बातें करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह राजस्थान और हिमाचल का झगड़ा है—इसको यहां न उठाइये अगर आप भी कोई काल अटेंशन लायेंगे तो उस को भी लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन आपन में झगड़ा मत कीजिये। मैं इस तरह से किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं। I am not allowing any gentleman whose name is not in the call-attention motion. (Interruption)

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi) : Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—
“Reported imminent impounding of water in Pong Dam, Himachal Pradesh, and the resulting displacement of one lakh people.”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : A dam across the river Beas to conserve its waters for use in India has been under construction over last 13 years. A stage is now reached, when the waters of the river could be impounded during the coming monsoon and utilised for development of irrigation. This will result in significant benefits in the form of additional foodgrains to the extent of about one million tons. Also with the completion of this dam, the bulk of the monsoon waters of the river Beas which were so far running to Pakistan will be harnessed and put to effective use in India.

This year there will be partial storage of water upto EL. 1365 as against the Reservoir level of EL. 1400 envisaged in the project report. Towards the end of Rabi irrigation period, the water level in the reservoir will come down to about EL. 1200. (The level of the river bed is EL. 1100).

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

So far all lands and properties on 58,000 acres out of 71,000 acres have been mostly paid for and acquired. The balance of land will be acquired in a couple of months. As assessed by Himachal Pradesh, partial impounding this year is likely to affect about 14,000 oustee families as against about 20,000 to be affected at maximum reservoir level. Major portion of these families are to be rehabilitated in Rajasthan. For this purpose, Rajasthan Government has set apart about 0.91 lakh hectares (225 lakh acres) of land in the Rajasthan Canal area for allotment at the rate of 6.35 hectares (15.625 acres) per oustee family. Himachal Pradesh Government has undertaken to take care of the remaining families who cannot be accommodated in the above land.

Of the land set apart for the oustees, about 0.445 lakh hectares (1.10 lakh) acres has so far been provided with irrigation facilities. For the balance, while the land is available and will be allotted, perennial irrigation facilities will be extended only after water is stored in the Pong Dam. To do this, partial impounding of water as planned is necessary. Temporary transition arrangements as required, will be provided by the Project.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :
At the very outset I would like to point out that this Calling attention motion is not aimed against Rajasthan or any other State. It is mainly intended to bring our difficulties to the attention of the hon. Minister and to seek redress for the same.

I have very carefully gone through the statement of the hon. Minister and I must say that I am being disappointed by it. I find in it a tendency on the part of the Minister to shift the responsibility on to somebody else.

Sir, I do not want to go into the entire history of this matter because the hon. Minister is well aware of it. The matter was raised in this House also more than

once in the past. Briefly stated the cause is that as a result of construction of the Pong Dam about 20,000 families are going to be ousted and displaced. After much difficulty and after much procrastination, we got 2.25 lakhs of acres of land ear-marked by the Rajasthan Government in Rajasthan for the rehabilitation of these oustees. Now this dam is almost ready and the Government is thinking of impounding water in it from the next month, i.e. May as a result of the impounding of water, the water level in the dam is expected to rise to 1365' which will affect about 14,000 families, as admitted in the statement of the Minister itself.

Now, out of the 2.25 lakh acres of land ear-marked in Rajasthan for the rehabilitation of these oustees only 1.1 lakh acres of land is irrigated at present and the remaining land is unirrigated and dry land. On this 1.1 lakh acre of land only about 6,000 families can be rehabilitated, whereas 14,000 families are going to be affected

Now, we want to know what the Government is going to do about the remaining 7,000 families, the hon. Minister in his statement has said that the Himachal Pradesh Government has undertaken to take care of the remaining families who cannot be accommodated in the above land. But it has been denied by the Himachal Pradesh Government that they have given any such undertaking here, I would like to quote from the letter of the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh wrote to hon Dr. K. L. Rao on 6th April 1973. In para 5 of his letter he has stated :

'To put the records straight, I should like to remind you that for the sake of an early decision, I had reluctantly agreed at the Chief Minister's meeting held on the 3/4th September, 1970 that instead of 3.25 lakh acres of land to which 20,000 oustees from Pong Dam area were entitled, we could do with 2.25 lakh acres. . . .

But it has throughout been accepted that the Rajasthan Govt. has in the first instance to provide the 2.25 lakh acres of land for the oustees and it is only after the whole of this land has been utilised for their rehabilitation that Himachal Pradesh Govt. will take up the responsibility of rehabilitating the remaining number of any of oustees. The Rajasthan Government, as such, has to place 2.25 lakh acres of land for rehabilitation of Pong Dam oustees before the question of providing rehabilitation in H.P. for such oustees who could not get land in Rajasthan arises."

So, this is the position. It is quite clear that Himachal Pradesh Government gave no undertaking to rehabilitate any oustees as such. What they said was that the Rajasthan Government was to give 2.25 lakh acres. After that land was utilised, if there were any oustees left, they would be looked after by the Himachal Pradesh Government. From the hon. Minister's statement, it is seen that the Rajasthan Government has not done so. On paper they have done so, but actually only 1.1 lakh acres is available. This is my point.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not permitting it. We do not allow any others except those whose names are there in the Calling Attention motion.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : The Rajasthan Government has made available only 1.1 lakh acres as against 2.25 lakh acres which was stipulated earlier. Therefore, I would like to know.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बार बार क्यों उठते हैं ? अगर कोई गलत बात कहेंगे तो मिनिस्टर उसका जबाब देंगे । आप लोग क्यों तकलीफ कर रह हैं ।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : 2.25 lakh acres of land was not given. Only 1.1 lakh acres of land was given in which the people could immediately be rehabilitated. The rest of the land is barren. You cannot ask people from Himachal Pradesh to go to Rajasthan and settle down on barren land. Keeping this in view, will the hon. Minister give an undertaking to this House that impounding of water in the Dam will be deferred till such time as that the oustees are properly rehabilitated? In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion to the Minister. If he thinks that is not in national interest to defer the impounding of water, then I have a suggestion and I can tell him about a way out. I believe that there is still more irrigated land available with the Rajasthan Government which they have kept for allotment to other categories in their own State. You can persuade the Rajasthan Government to make that land available for rehabilitating these 7,000 odd extra families. It is not a charity that we are asking; we are only asking for rehabilitation facilities; these people are being ousted from their hearths and homes and they have got to be rehabilitated.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take up with the Rajasthan Government the question of getting additional irrigated land from them for rehabilitation of these extra 7,000 or so families. If that is not possible, will Government give an undertaking that the water in the dam will not be impounded till such time as all these oustees are rehabilitated.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. member has asked three questions. He referred to the allotment of irrigated land of 1.10 lakh acres and asked what about the balance. I would submit here that the Rajasthan canal depends entirely on the water from the Beas river. In the Beas there is not adequate amount of water to irrigate all the land in

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Rajasthan in Rabi period. They require some impounding even for irrigating the 1·10 lakh completely at present the intensity will be low. It depends on the run of the water; in a good year, it may be there, but in a bad year, we cannot supply adequate water without impounding.

The whole function of the Pong Dam is to provide storage, to enable land in Rajasthan and Punjab to be irrigated. That is the main function of the project. In any case, whether we do it this year or next year or afterwards, there will be a certain period of six months when water cannot be given for all the land. The water has to be impounded first 1·25 lakh acres have been set apart for the oustees of the Pong dam. In regard to the 1·10 lakh acres in the Anupgarh branch, very good lands are there towards the end. Similarly in the next branch Pugal it is called, they have got very good land. The water to this area can probably be taken in the months of December or January. But if there is no water in the Pong Dam, you cannot reach that area, or anywhere. Even in the Anupgarh branch, we cannot have it, whether it is 1·10 lakh acres or 2 lakh acres or 4 lakh acres. Unless the water is impounded at least partially water supply cannot be given. So, this problem will remain.

I quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. member of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Chief Minister who has very often represented this to us, correctly too, about the sufferings of these people. These people do not belong to Himachal Pradesh alone, they belong to India. They are our nationals and it is our responsibility to see that their suffering is reduced to the minimum there is no question about that. I have submitted in the statement every care will be taken, money will be provided, whether it is for a temporary arrangement and so on whatever money is required, we are fully prepared to do it because they are our citizens, our people, there is no question of their being neglected. If the hon. Member has any suggestions to make as to how to reduce the suffering of those people, we are fully prepared to consider them.

There are two alternatives: either to close the two tunnels which we have not yet done and store up the water and use it for irrigation purposes in this area to produce more food, or to keep these open for a year, or 1½ years till next July and allow things to take their own course.

In this connection we must remember one thing. In Pakistan, the Mangla dam was started at about the same time as the Pong Dam in 1959-60, with about the same capacity and the same cost. That project was completed in 1967 6 years ago, and they are enjoying the benefits of it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra)
Because of your inefficiency.

DR. K. L. RAO : Quite agree. What I am trying to say is that in this case, whatever may be the reasons, it may be anything; I quite accept it; the solid fact remains that while the Jhelum water is being utilised by Pakistan we are allowing the Beas water to go waste even after the lapse of 13 years.

Therefore, it is our duty to see that the waters are put to maximum use as early as possible. I do not say that this year, the next year or the year after we shall be able to do it. But that is our national duty. There are two things; this is the first national duty. The other national duty is that we should rehabilitate the affected people with the least amount of suffering. Between these two, we will have to find out a way, and we shall be glad to have some constructive suggestions from the hon. Member.

The other point that the hon. Member made is with regard to the land to be allotted in the Rajasthan canal area for oustees. Whenever the land allotted, is located there will be some difficulty. For the rabi crop, there will be no water. All the same I will request the Rajasthan Government whether they can allot additional land in areas where the water is flowing in canals. But I do not think there will be any benefit coming from that.

MR. SPEAKER : Out of the total time given for this subject, after allowing the four or five Members to speak, the Minister will get 10 minutes. So, please adjust yourself accordingly.

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir. I understand that the area in Rajasthan, proposed for allotment to oustees is a good area. I will talk to the Rajasthan Government on the suggestion made by him.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे से पहले जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव पेश किया उन्होंने इस बात को साफ साफ जाहिर किया कि हमें राजस्थान से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है और मुझे भी व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं है। झगड़ा यह है कि मंत्री महोदय, इस बात को मानते हैं कि इस बांध को बनाते हुए 13 साल गुजर चुके हैं और इतने समय में लोगों को बसाने के प्रबन्ध में देरी हुई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का कौन जिम्मेदार है? जब कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार इस बात की कोशिश में रही और सदन में हम लोग इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाते रहे कि वहाँ से जो लोग हटाये जायेंगे उन को जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक ढंग से बसाया जाय। 1970 में मीटिंग हुई, उससे पहले 1966 में मीटिंग हुई मुख्य मंत्रियों की और चीफ सेक्रेटरीज की और उस में यह तय हुआ कि 2.25 लाख एकड़ जमीन राजस्थान सरकार देगी जिस पर विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों को बसाया जायगा। लेकिन जब बसाने की बात आई लगातार उस में कोई न कोई अड़चन राजस्थान सरकार की तरफ से पेश की गयी जिस की ओर बराबर सरकार का ध्यान हम लोग दिलाते रहे। लेकिन वह मामला वहीं का वहीं पड़ा हुआ है। आज 13 साल बाद पानी भरने की तैयारी है और हजारों लोग वहाँ

से उजड़ जायेंगे, उस के लिये आज सरकार को चिन्ता हुई। लेकिन इस से पहले सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नहीं हुई कि उन लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी बसाया जाय। तो जहाँ आप 13 साल रुक सकते हैं वहाँ अगर उस को एक साल और रोक दिया जाय और लोगों को ठीक ढंग से बसा दिया जाय तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। इन लोगों को ठीक ढंग से बसाने के मार्ग में अगर किसी तरफ से कोई कमी या खामी है तो मैं चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन लोगों को रीहैबिलिटेट करने का काम अपने हाथ में ले ले और उन को ठीक ढंग से बसाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने भी लोग हैं सारे के सारे किसान हैं, कोई शहरी आदमी नहीं हैं। वे लोग छोटे, गरीब और हरिजन तथा पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं। क्या उन को आप इस तरह से पानी भरने के बाद कहेंगे कि जहाँ चाहों चले जाओ? अभी मंत्री जो ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि उन लोगों को बसायेंगे तो जहाँ इस काम में 13 साल का समय बीत गया वहाँ कुछ दिन और इंतजार करें, पहले उन लोगों को बसा लें तब पानी भरें।

क्या मंत्री जी इस बात का अवश्वासन दिलायेंगे कि ढाई टनल उस वक्त तक बन्द नहीं होंगे जब तक कि उन को पूरी तरह नहीं बसा देंगे? इस के साथ ही अभी तक आप ने बहुत से लोगों को मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया है। अब अगर अगर कम्पेनसेशन के पानी भर देंगे तो उस का जिम्मेदार कौन होगा? यह इल्लिगल प्रोसीजर जो होगी उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर होगी, इस का भी मंत्री

श्री प्रताप सिंह

जी जबाब दे। अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि जब तक आप लोगों को पूरी तरह बसा नहीं देंगे और 2.25 लाख एकड़ भूमि उन के लिये अवेलेबिल नहीं करेंगे उस वक्त तक आप बंध में पानी भरने में और इरीगेट करने में जल्दी नहीं करेंगे ?

[DR. K. L. RAO: The position is that out of Rs.28 crores, about Rs.25 crores had been paid and the balance of Rs. 3 crores will be paid straightaway. We hope that in the next two months it will be possible to complete the acquisition of the entire area and money is ready and it will be given straight-way.

The hon. Member suggests : why not the Central Government take over rehabilitation? I concede rehabilitation is a very difficult problem, especially because these people are living in a beautiful area like Himachal Pradesh with its beautiful valleys. It is difficult for them to go to some other area which is desert-like. But a situation has been imposed on us. Rehabilitation is not a matter for the Centre or the State alone; the Centre should be prepared to give financial and other assistance, but rehabilitation has essentially to be done with the complete co-operation and authority of the Himachal Government. The Chief Minister of that State has been calling our attention to this problem and he had written some letters about the sufferings of the people and this matter has got to be further discussed.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Nowhere have the farmers received such a raw deal as at the hands of the Ministry of Irrigation; never have they been treated so shabbily and the misery which they are going to face is going to be one of the greatest tragedies of the 20th century. I am constrained to say that the shabby treatment leaves one with the impression that this Ministry must be deliberately trying to

sabotage the entire programme of the Prime Minister to alleviate the conditions of the weaker sections, especially the farmer in this country. For three consecutive years, right from 1970, the hon. Minister has been giving assurances in this House and in the Rajya Sabha that he would not impound water in this dam till the oustees were rehabilitated. An assurance was given here on 11-3-1970. Did the Minister not realise at that time that he could not implement his assurance? I should like to quote from his assurance in Rajya Sabha : "It is true that we said, I still repeat, that we will not allow any impounding of water in the reservoir till the oustees are settled properly. I want to submit that we are not going to impound water till all these people are taken care of."

How can he go back on these assurances? He has given a solemn assurance in this House and in the Rajya Sabha. Will he reiterate the assurance he gave on two occasions?

If not, what is the remedy of the Members to see that those assurances are implemented? This is the second question, a question to you, Mr. Speaker. Thirdly, will you appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the entire question to see why this assurance is not implemented? That is one aspect of the question.

Is it not a fact that he assured the H.P. Government that 2.25 lakhs would be available and till that land was given to the oustees, water would not be impounded? Will he stick to that assurance and ask the Rajasthan Government to first provide for the settlement of 7,000 in Rajasthan? Then, the balance 7,000 may be resettled in Rajasthan first. Will Rajasthan provide the land? We want a clarification on this point also.

We want clarifications on this also. We want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will stick to what he said in the other House. I have asked a specific question. Let him give his specific answer if possible.

DR. K.L. RAO: The hon. Member just now referred to my assurance given earlier. That assurance still stands. At the same time, there should be cooperation forthcoming from the other side as well. We have, for example, sent about 1,000 people last month. (*Interruptions*) but barely 280 people turned up.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Sir, the hon. Minister is not giving the correct figure only 300 people have been sent.

DR. K.L. RAO : Even today we are anxious that oustees must be settled properly. There is no question about that. It cannot be done by one side alone. Their should be cooperation from all sides. This assurance, for example, was given in 1970. It was expected that that dam would be completed earlier. But, that was not possible. Negotiations were still going on with the Himachal Pradesh Government. Only recently an agreement was arrived at and we are trying to do our best. What I want to submit here is that there should be some constructive cooperation between various sectors. We are trying to develop the country and, therefore, we are fully prepared to do that even today. We do not want to impound the water, thereby making the people suffer. If it is the will of the House to impound water, we may do it. How is it possible for us without the cooperation of the hon. Member? The hon. Member is very good to me outside. But, it is not so when he is in the House. As I submitted earlier, if we get the cooperation of all the people, we will be able to solve this problem. Rajasthan Government has to give them the lands, And there is no doubt about it. At any moment they may have to give them the lands.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Sir, he has given an assurance to this House. On the basis of that I have put a specific question. He must answer that question specifically.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों खड़े हो जाते हैं, इस तरह झगड़ने से तो मसला हल नहीं होगा में तो यही कहूंगा कि आप दोनों का

झगड़ा इस तरह से हल हो सकता है कि आप सारा पानी पंजाब को दे दें, हम पंजाब में सब को बसा लेंगे।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking him a specific question I want a specific reply from him. I can only ask the hon. Minister to reply to my question. But, he has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Rao, he has asked a specific question about the reiteration of the assurance.

DR. K.L. RAO : As I submitted earlier, regarding the rehabilitation of these people, cooperation from the other side also must come forth.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I have quoted that assurance and I requested him to give me a clarification. The assurance was given in the House. What is the value of such an assurance ?

MR. SPEAKER : You will kindly sit down. The Minister has just now replied to that.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : He has specifically stated that all the people would be taken care of and that all of them would be rehabilitated. This is what he had said in the House. He cannot wriggle out of that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : In no other part of the country has there been such a devastation as in Himachal Pradesh. When Bhakra was constructed Hamirpur and Bilaspur were submerged; when Pong Dam is being constructed, it is the turn of Dehra Tehsil of Kangra District. Pong Dam has caused devastation of lands belonging to these people. Whatever Dr. Rao may talk about the people of this area, the sons of Himachal Pradesh are busy in defending their motherland. They are ready to shed the last drop of their blood for the defence of the country. And their families are treated most shabbily by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Sir, may I bring to your notice the assurance given by the hon. Minister, Dr. K.L. Rao, on 11th March, 1970 in answer to Short Notice Question No. 4? Shri Hem Raj asked :

"If the time-schedule is adhered to and all these families are ousted, will Government ensure that until and unless all the rehabilitation facilities are provided there, these families will not be ousted."—

—I repeat, "will not be ousted"—
"from that place and the work on the Pong Dam will be stopped."

—I repeat, "will be stopped"—
"till that time?"

The Minister replied :

"As I expect, about 12,000 families will be ousted by June 1971 if the present programme of construction is followed. I can assure the hon. member that unless these oustees are properly settled and their convenience is attended to, we shall not allow any impounding of water"

—I emphasize, "shall not allow any impounding of water"—

"in the Beas river and any construction of the dam across the river."

Here are thousands of families which are weeping. We are happy that in drought-stricken areas new railway lines are sanctioned. But in this beautiful valley, 30 KM of railway lines have been submerged. Army communication lines and defence communication lines have been submerged. On the one hand we have a Minister like Dr. Karan Singh who sent in his resignation when an Avro crashed. On the other hand, we have here a Minister who is not ready to listen to the cries, the wails and the sufferings of the people of this beautiful valley. May I ask you, Sir, to examine this question as a breach of privilege of this House, as he is backing out of a solemn assurance

given here? This is not impounding of water; this is impounding of the tears of these people that will wet the pages of history to come. And, Dr. Rao will be personally responsible for it. His army of engineers, officials and contractors have fattened themselves on the spoils of this dam, but they have dug the grave of the people of Himachal Pradesh. The promise given by him to this House is not being kept. He is backing out of that assurance and saying now that 7,000 families will be rehabilitated by the H.P. Government. At no time Dr. Parmar, our leader, has said that he will rehabilitate 7,000 families. I challenge Dr. Rao to produce a single line to prove that Dr. Parmar or any one of the hon. members from H.P. in this House or in Rajya Sabha said that 7,000 families will be resettled in H.P. At no time was it ever said All that Dr. Parmar said is, after the rehabilitation on 2.25 acres of land in Rajasthan is completed, Himachal Pradesh would look to those who were not settled. Now we are being asked to see that we rehabilitate 7,000 families. All for what? To cover up the inefficiency of his officers and engineers and their acts of great destruction and devastation towards the people of H.P. We demand that either the Minister should stick to his words or he should see to it that the people do not suffer any longer. The people of H.P. have committed no crime, burnt no trains, stopped no engineer on work, attacked no Government officer. The Dogra Regiment and the people of Kangra have sacrificed their lives for the defence of the country. Our people have willingly sacrificed for turning the desert of Rajasthan into a blooming valley. But this is the shabby treatment we have received at the hands of this Ministry. It should be rectified and the people who are living there, the widows, the sick and the others, should not be allowed to become victims of the inefficiency of the officers of the ministry.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA Sir,
the hon. Member..

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : We want a reply from Dr. Rao because he gave the assurance.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : When Dr. K.L. Rao is present here, he should reply to this.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to three questions. The Deputy Minister wants to reply to one question at least.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I have specifically quoted the words of Dr. K.L. Rao. So, I want the reply to come from the beautiful lips of Dr. Rao.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are not going back on our words.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : We are not going to listen to him.

MR. SPEAKER : His lips are also equally beautiful.

DR. K.L. RAO : Except that my hon. colleague wanted to reply, there is no other reason for his trying to give a reply. Here I want to submit that we want all round co-operation to solve this problem. Even now we stick to the assurance that we would like to settle down all the oustees before we impound the water. We are not impounding the water now, but will be doing so only after some time. We want the oustees to be settled. We have a programme of settling 2,500 people every month and we hope in another two or three months we will be able to complete the work of rehabilitation. But there should be co-operation from the people. (interruptions) I have already submitted that the land is there and people would be resettled.

We stick to whatever we have said before. We want to settle the oustees before regular impounding is started. But for that we require the utmost co-operation from the Himachal Pradesh Government from the hon. Members of this House and the people of that area in order to achieve

the noble purpose of adding one million tonnes of foodgrains to this very heavily deficit country of ours.

12.42 hrs.

RE. CLOSURE OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : Sir, I had given notice of a Calling Attention on the closure of the Aligarh Muslim University. I understand that it has not been admitted. While the UP Assembly is going to discuss the closure of the Aligarh Muslim University, we are deprived of an opportunity to do so. How do we discuss the Aligarh Muslim University ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको मैं देखूंगा

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : Sir, you have admitted a Calling Attention on the stopping of trains due to shortage of coal. When the UP Assembly is going to discuss the Aligarh Muslim University, how can you deprive Parliament from discussing it, especially when it is a Central University ? The entire Muslim community is agitated over this very serious issue. The Government of India can afford to ignore the Muslims, but you should not ignore the Muslims. If you do not allow the Calling Attention, how and when do I raise it ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister referred to it twice already. In the reply to the Demands for Grants on the Education Ministry this point was replied to only two or three days back.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : I am referring to the closure of the Aligarh University for an indefinite period. It is said that the law and order situation has deteriorated. Several vested interests are active and it is being exploited by a political party. So, it is in the best interests of the ruling party that we have a discussion on the floor of the House. When will this House have an opportunity to discuss this vital problem.

MR. SPEAKER : I have noted your sentiments.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : Will you allow it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I do not commit myself. You had an opportunity to discuss it in the Demands of the Education Ministry only two days back.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When the Minister was replying to the Demands, some of us put the question to him. But that was regarding the minority character of the University. The question of closure has not been discussed at all.

12.45 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN SIKKIM

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, About Sikkim..

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is making a statement today, just now.

SHRI SAMR GUHA : Then, I do not press for an adjournment motion. You allow us to put some questions..
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The rule is that when the Minister makes a statement, no questions are allowed after it. I am not going to depart from the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You kindly allow us. We support the people's movement for freedom..(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : I had given a Call Attention Notice on Sikkim..

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already intimated to me that he is going to make a statement today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, we should be allowed to ask some questions..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We are getting telegrams from Sikkim..

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister first make the statement. I will consider it after that. No questions today. But I will look into it as to how to find out an opportunity. I cannot violate the rules. When the Minister makes a statement, it is not followed by questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Every hour developments are taking place.

MR. SPEAKER : I do agree it is an important matter.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The people are fighting for freedom..

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF POST GRADUATE
INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI
BASAPPA) : On behalf of Shri R.K.
Khadilkar.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1971-72, under section 19 of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4752/73]

ANNUAL REPORT 1971-72 AND HOUSING
PROGRAMME, BUDGET & SCHEDULE OF
STAFF FOR 1972-73/OF HOUSING
BOARD, ANDHRA PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY
OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
OM MEHTA) : I beg to lay on the
Table—

(a) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the House—

ing Board for the year 1971-72 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 21st December, 1972, under section 65 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4753/73].

- (2) A copy of the Housing Programme, Budget and Schedule of Staff for the year 1972-73 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Hindi and English versions) published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 14th December, 1972 under section 26 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4754/73].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HARYANA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.,
CHANDIGARH FOR 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4755/73].

12.48 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the

Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their twentieth Report on Shipping Corporation of India, Limited.

12.48½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN SIKKIM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): After the general elections in Sikkim recently, the tension had aggravated as there were charges of malpractices, corruption and rigging up of elections of the part of Sikkim Darbar.

As a result, polarization developed between the Maharaja of Sikkim on the one side and the popularly elected political leader and the masses on the other. The Darbar took stern measures and arrested the President of the Sikkim Janta Congress, Shri K.C. Pradhan on 27th March. Then followed the excesses of the police which resulted in a large number of casualties and mass upsurge against the Sikkim Darbar.

Thereafter there were large scale demonstrations all over Sikkim. Twenty thousand demonstrators collected in Gangtok demanding democratic rights and demonstrating against the Chogyal regime. Police stations of several important towns such as Rangpo, Rhenock, Melli, Namachi, Geyzing and Singtam were also taken over by the popular leaders and the population under their guidance.

As the situation in Sikkim went out of Chogyal's control despite strong measures adopted by the Sikkim Darbar, the Chogyal first made a formal request to the Government of India for its police stations in Rangpo, Rhenock and Melli to be manned by the Indian Army and then to entrust the responsibility for law and order in Gangtok itself to the Indian Army. Our acceptance of these requests was widely acclaimed.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

med by the masses of Sikkim, Finally with the complete break down of law and order all over Sikkim, the Chogyal wrote to use on the 8th of April requesting us to take over the Administration of the whole of Sikkim. He also asked us for the services of a senior officer of the Government of India to be appointed as Head of Sikkim's Administration. Simultaneously, there were repeated demands from the popular leaders and the large masses of Sikkim for the Government of India to take over the Administration of the State. In response, therefore, to the request of the Chogyal and the demand of the people of Sikkim, the Government of India have taken over the Administration of the State and have also deputed a senior Officer to function as Head of Sikkim's Administration.

The popular and elected leaders of all the parties in Sikkim had also asked us to ensure the stability, security and integrity of Sikkim. They have welcomed our acceptance of the responsibility of maintaining law and order and running the Administration of Sikkim.

We will now make every effort to ensure that the interests of the people of Sikkim are secured and safeguarded and that Sikkim marches on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Bajpai, the Indian Political Officer, who has taken over the administration, has said this. This is what the newspaper report says :

"We intend to assist the Durbar also for a long-term solution of other problems...."

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. If you want a debate, we can consider it.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE: The people have revolted against the Durbar. In the name of democracy, in the name of

socialism to which we are committed I would request them not to help the Durbar but to help the people to have their one-man-one vote Constitution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : This issue is very delicate. It has taken such a turn that the Chogyal and the people of Sikkim have requested the Government of India to take over the administration. The situation is changing from hour to hour. Sikkim is placed in a strategic area. We have got our commitment. We should, therefore, get some opportunity to speak on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. We shall have some time.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंडसौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार ने सिक्किम में जो कुछ किया है, उस के औचित्य को प्रतिपादित करने के लिए यहां पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I quite agree.

12.52 hrs.

DELHI SALES TAX BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, part II, section 2, Dated 9-4-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1973-74-Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 10 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which/six hours have been allotted some marginal adjustments will be made.

Hon. members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move, giving also their preference, if any.

DEMAND NO. 10—DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding 4,13,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 11.—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 116,54,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 12.—EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,26,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,78,03,000 on Capital

Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Export Oriented Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,58,09,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,04,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Internal Trade'."

The hon. Members may now move the cut motions.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to export many Indian products despite possibilities of their export with a view to earning foreign exchange (8).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuance of import of a number of commodities despite ban on their import (9).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective steps to promote export trade (10).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya]

[Failure to remove difficulties faced by small traders in their avocation created as a result of huge profit being taken by S.T.C. in imported commodities (11).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effect a balance between import and export trade of India. (12).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove difficulties faced by exporters (13).]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur) :
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the entire Import and Export Trade. (14).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced Re. 1."

Failure to nationalise the export trade of cashew. (15).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the foreign owned Rubber and Tea plantations in India. (16).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving more assistance to S. T. C. and Rubber Board to purchase the entire stock of rubber lying with the rubber growers. (17).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more shipping facilities to Marine Products Exporters. (18).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more deep sea fishing vessels. (19).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate assistance for Kerala Cashew Corporation to take over more cashew factories. (20)]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to export more regional languages motion Pictures. (21)]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the import of rubber. (22)]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the import of arecanut. (23)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Internal Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give a new orientation to the Khadi and Village Industries. (24)]

MR. SPEAKER : the cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. The Report of this Ministry for the Year 1972-73, I am sorry to say, does not give the real picture that is prevailing now in trade and commerce in this country, and fails to take notice of the various problems that

are confronting the trade and commerce. The record of this Ministry for the period under review has been of poor performance, of unattained targets and of scandals in which the rag scandal has carved out a place of its own. Till today we do not know what steps have been taken with regard to the completion of the inquiry by CBI ; I am told that the CBI has been looking into the rag scandal. But till to-day we have not been informed what steps have been taken or whether the report has been given. We want an assurance from the hon. Minister that stern action would be taken against those persons who were found responsible.

The trade in this country has been suffering for a long time due to the lack of a clear policy. Our export policy has really been decided by *ad hoc* decisions which have been taken from time to time and which have failed to take note of the targets and the real causes that are confronting this part of the economy of the country.

Wide publicity has been given that during the period April to December 1972 there have been rapid strides by way of increase in our exports. It is claimed that exports have gone up during this period by 23.1 per cent as compared to the previous year's corresponding period. But, you will find that this is somewhat a misleading picture that is sought to be given. We certainly wish to give credit where it is really due. But we should not fail to take note of the real state of affairs which is now prevailing. You will find that what has been claimed has not really been achieved. India's exports, as a percentage of world exports, has declined from 2.2 per cent to 0.6 per cent during the years 1951-1971. While other developing countries are making progress, it is unfortunate that we are lagging behind. This rise of 23 per cent during this period, April to December 1972, though appears to be very impressive, has been achieved, what can be described, more by accident than by design, because this increase has been

effected more by rise in prices than by any increase in the quantum of exports. Half of the increase is due to the straight grants to Bangla Desh and also the *de facto* devaluation of the rupee following the decision of the British Government to float the pound and our decision to accept or to allow the rupee also to float along with the pound. It has also been found that there has been a windfall by reason of the rise in prices of hides and skins in the world market and the temporary disruption of the jute industry in Bangla Desh.

If you will be good enough to look at the Annual Report of this Ministry, at page 21, it says :

"This impressive growth in exports has been contributed by several commodities, principal amongst which are : cotton textiles, leather and leather goods, fish and marine products, tobacco, cereals and cereal preparations. A slackening tendency in the export of the following commodities has, however, been in evidence : jute manufactures engineering goods, chemicals and allied products and iron ore. The factors responsible for the declining trend in the case of these commodities require attention".

You will find that the report indicates that the shortfalls have been there in our traditional items of export, the main foreign-exchange earner items like jute manufactures, engineering, goods etc. But no solution is put forward and it is not indicated as to what is the policy that is being adopted by this Government to face these difficulties and to boost up the exports in these goods.

13 hrs.

If you are pleased to look at the Economic Survey which has been published by the Government of India for the year 1972-73, page 74, para 239, it states :

"But, in the absence of commodity-wise details of exports beyond the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

month of August it is difficult to identify all the factors underlying the unusually rapid growth of exports over this period. Still, there is little doubt that it was induced more by rising demand abroad for Indian goods than by faster growth of domestic output and real national product."

Para 240 says :

"Provisional data relating to trade with Bangladesh have been compiled by the D. G. C. I & S for the period April to November, 1972. These show Rs. 51.6 crores worth of exports to Bangla Desh. If these exports financed mostly through loans and grants are excluded the rate of growth of exports during the first 8 months of 1972-73 effective has to be 18.0 per cent."

Although it has been claimed that there has been an increase of 23 per cent, the Economic Survey published by the Government itself belies that. The real growth will not be more than 18 per cent. So far as the planned target is concerned it has provided for an increase of 7 per cent annual growth. During the first 3 years of the fourth plan the average rate growth was of the order of 5.8 per cent. In certain spheres there are larger exports but in far more important items we are losing our markets. For example, this is so in jute manufacture. There are items like sugar, coffee, spices, iron-ore, manganese ore etc. in which we are losing our markets. We feel that for the export policy to be effective it should be linked with a realistic approach and proper assessment of exportable surpluses available in our country. The production base should be augmented. Proper steps should be taken for generating the required quota of exportable surpluses. That is this should be an integral part of production planning itself. Unfortunately I do not find any awareness of this at least from the report published or from policy decisions taken so far. How does the Government

propose to reach these export targets. How does the Government propose to coordinate these activities, the entire production planning in this country? How is this to be linked with exports? What are they going to do to create exportable surpluses? This is a very important aspect of the matter for developing our export trade. This has not been given its due importance. The prospects are bleak. There is the phenomenon of stagnant economy of the country because of the failure in the field of industrial production. Severe shortages of power are there. This also is bound to cause less and less industrial production and industrial activity in the country. There will necessarily be less and less of exportable surplus.

In this connection, I would like to refer to page 68 of the report which says :

"In the last few years the growth of India's exports has been hampered by adverse factors both internal and external such as shortages of certain essential raw materials (steel, non-ferrous metals, industrial fibres, etc.) sluggish trend in industrial production rising cost of production restrictive trade policies pursued by certain developed industries, international monetary crisis, recession in world steel industry, inadequate shipping space and increasing freight rate and more recently Indo Pak hostilities which exerted unusual strain on Indian economy during 1971-72."

Causes are being referred to ; but what is the effort made what is the Policy that is being adopted to counter act these factors? What is the new orientation given to the export policy? How can these difficulties be avoided? These have not been given the attention that they deserved. What is necessary is that there should be a Continuous process of exploration of foreign markets, generation of export surpluses, stepping up of export production, creation of

of export oriented industries, supply of raw materials at competitive prices, and if necessary, compulsory export also, in respect of important items. In regard to jute there are various difficulties. Export duty on jute is bound to affect the export of jute goods. In 1972-73 jute exports fell by only Rs. 50 crores.

Intense competition is there because of the synthetics that have come into the market, and also from Bangladesh. How will increase in export duty of jute goods help in large exports being made? This should be looked into. The export during November 1972 declined by 17 per cent. Carpet backing is one of the most important item of exports. There we find a decline of 36 per cent.

I would like the hon. Minister to spell out what is the policy that is being adopted by Government for the purpose of increasing our export and getting rid of this difficulty. It is necessary that the price of jute has to be made competitive and there has to be modernisation of the industry. The export duty has to be kept within a reasonable limit.

The other aspect which I wish to emphasise is that we must see that there is greater and greater production of tea. Instead of deliberate efforts being made in that direction, we find even some of the jute mills which had been functioning are either not functioning or closed down. For example, in some of them the workers are on strike. For the last three months from January 29, the workers of the J.K. Jute Mills, Kanpur, have been on strike. No attempt has been made by Government to see that this dispute is settled and the indifferent attitude of Government has really encouraged the management to take a vindictive attitude towards the workers. I request the hon. Minister to intervene in this matter because it is essential that there should be greater and greater production of jute in the country.

What is needed so far as jute manufacture is concerned is cost consciousness at the manufacturing level, modernisation of

production, professional management etc. If necessary, the Jute Corporation should take up upon itself the procurement of all available quantities of jute at a remunerative price without allowing the private trader or the mills to corner supplies or please the traders. In West Bengal, so far as the National Jute Mill Company is concerned—it is the biggest jute mill in the country—it is lying closed. I would like to know what the hon. Minister is proposing to do either to nationalise it or take over its management.

Then I come to tea which is one of the most important foreign exchange earners of the country. But unfortunately, every year the financial position of tea gardens is going down on account of growing competition in the international market and the incapability of the Indian tea industry to make prices competitive. Over and above this, the new zonal system which has been adopted for imposition of excise duty is causing great concern and is affecting the smaller gardens particularly. There are litigations pending. I do not want the hon. Minister to go into the merits of it. But I would ask whether Government feel that the imposition of this excise duty on a zonal basis without there being a rational classification is helping in the greater production of tea or not. If he is satisfied that this has not resulted in larger production of tea, he should scrap it—this unreal and unrealistic rate of excise duty imposed.

It is also essential that the sale of tea in foreign markets should be under the control of the public sector. Why should the most important part of the tea exports, that is, the marketing of tea, should be left in the hands of the foreign monopolists, the British monopoly concerns. This matter has been raised every year from time to time. What is the rational explanation that tea, which is one of our biggest foreign exchange earner, should in the matter of marketing be left in the hands of foreign monopolies in England, who have been doing it for ages now?

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Why should we not enter this field ? If necessary, we want the public sector to intervene immediately and take over the marketing of tea.

The other important aspect in regard to tea concerns is the sick tea gardens. Undoubtedly, some of these gardens are now in difficulty. We want larger tea production. We want that the unemployment caused by the closing down of the sick gardens should be stopped and these persons should be given employment. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and tell the country what Government are proposing to do with regard to the opening of the sick tea gardens ? Are you going to take them over or not or are you going to help them financially or not ? What is the policy of the Government ? This is a very important aspect, and I request the hon. Minister to give his attention to this matter.

Next is the question of engineering goods. The export has been lower during the period under review. It has come down from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 150 crores. During 1971-72, the export was to the extent of Rs. 126 crores against the target of Rs. 165 crores. One of the main reasons for this drop in the export, as has been stated, is the increase in the home demand for engineering goods where unit prices are higher than the international market.

As a result, the urge to make greater and greater export has got blunted. It is essential to increase the capacity of this manufacturing sector and also to curb the home consumption.

It is surprising that in the matter of increasing the export of engineering goods, although we find incentives are given and encouragement is given, there has not been adequate response because the industrialists are not willing to lower the margin of their profit. They want their margin of profit and they do not want to curtail it, and so the incentives and encouragements which are

given are not utilised for the purpose of export but they are utilised for the purpose of making larger profits. If such incentives and encouragements are given to these industrialists, why should not the Government enter into this field and take upon itself the entire export trade in engineering goods ?

Then I come to a very important aspect which is now agitating the common people of this country, and that is with regard to the supply of yarn to the handloom weavers. The industry is now in a very serious state because of the lack of supply of handloom yarn to the handloom weavers, and there is now an acute shortage in the supply of yarn. So far as the handloom weavers are concerned, they are not assured of any supply and they are unable to get any supply and the handloom industry now is on the verge of closure resulting in large scale unemployment and increase in poverty. Recently, the price has been fixed. This is a very important matter and I request the hon. Minister to consider it. The price that has been fixed by the Government for cotton yarn is on the basis of the price prevailing in December, 1972. The December 1972 price was higher than the January, 1972 price. Now, while the price has been fixed at higher rate, why the December, 1972 price level has been accepted and why not the January 1972 price level be accepted to the basic price ? There have been representations by the various handloom weavers' societies which are complaining of high prices of the handloom yarn. The result of this is only big mills are able to make purchase of the yarn at a higher rate, and what has now resulted is nothing but a spurt in prices and it is nothing but surrender to monopolists who are getting the biggest slice of this yarn.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to give attention to this very important matter. So far as the common people are concerned, they are the real purchasers of handloom cloth and if the handloom cloth price is increased, they will suffer, apart from it, the handloom weavers are themselves suffering very much.

One more important aspect which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is with regard to 11 cable companies which, it appears, are being prosecuted for violation of the import regulations. These are some of the leading and important cable companies in this country. The charges against them are they have misused the raw materials which were imported under actual users licence. But surprisingly, no order has been issued debarring them from getting licences or grant of licences. What is the reason behind it? If some of the lesser organisations or lesser concerns has been prosecuted for violation of the actual user licence long ago they would have been debarred also, but why these 11 cable companies are not debarred from getting the import licence? That is what I want to know.

The last point that I would like to make—my time is very short—It is with regard to the import of photographic goods and materials. This is very important. A British company, or a company with British collaboration or British capital, is now getting the largest chunk of photographic goods and materials that are imported into this country, while the Indian concerns, a well-established importers, are being given two to four per cent of their quota so far as the photographic goods and materials are concerned. This has resulted in unemployment and restriction of their activities.

There is cornering of almost the entire photographic trade by this concern; I believe it is Agfa Limited. Agfa limited gives its supplies to some of its favourite concerns; but old and well-established concerns who are also established importers are not given. Government should immediately direct its attention to this matter and redress the difficulties faced by the photographic dealers.

Lastly, we demand that in view of the fact that the jute industry as well as the tea industry have not been able to keep pace with the economic development which is expected to be in this country, they

should be nationalised. They have not been utilising the incentives and assistance given to them and there has not been larger production. We demand that their management should be taken over forthwith so that not only the export trade of this country is boosted but also the exploitation of these vital industries is not continued in the hands of the private sector. With these words, I oppose these demands.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): In supporting the demands for grants of this Ministry, I should first of all congratulate the Minister of Commerce Prof. Chattopadhyaya and his team of officers for the excellent work during the year 1972-73.

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The report of the Ministry of Commerce states somewhat modestly that exports would exceed the target of Rs. 1,760 crores. In fact, projections made by me on the basis of the actual data for the 10 months ending January 1973 indicate that exports may amount to Rs. 1,860 crores and exceed the target by about Rs. 100 crores. Furthermore, for the first time since independence we will have a favourable balance of trade of nearly Rs. 150 crores, even taking into account that imports in the months of February and March would be much larger than the average imports in the 10 months ending January 1973. The reasons for this happy trend have been mentioned on page 15 of the report and it is admitted that part of the spectacular rise is due to the fact of currency fluctuations and exports to Bangladesh. Be that as it may, one cannot but feel happy about the situation for the results have been achieved despite the fact that exports of certain items have not shown marked improvement, including engineering goods. One can ill-afford to be complacent. Indeed, the nation's goal must now be to achieve self-reliance on the basis of trying to run export surpluses from year to year. It is only then that we can meet our debt liabilities and increase imports of goods needed for development and defence.

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

The new import policy announced on 2nd April has been welcomed fairly widely. The policy carries further the role of public sector, but at the same time it is quite pragmatic inasmuch as it provides that registered exporters would be granted letters of authority in respect of canalised items where such items are used in the manufacture of export products.

It also introduces a new and healthy principle that supplies of indigenous materials at international prices to exporters would be treated as exports for all purposes. My first comment concerns the working of the public sector units. Prof. Chattopadhyaya had given a clear indication at the meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade that they must work with devotion and commitment. He is quite correct. In other words, greater rationality in the distribution and pricing systems by these agencies must be achieved for, while canalisation has come to stay, it is not an end in itself. The end is to reap the advantages of bulk buying and to serve the interests of industry and trade. Unfortunately, this has not always been so. Evaluation teams of the working of some of the public sector corporations were set up by Government last July, and I would earnestly suggest that whatever recommendations have been made by these evaluation teams, must be implemented. It is also high time that the proposal for appointing an Expert Group to review the distribution and pricing policies is given concrete shape so that industry and trade have minimum of complaints against the S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. There is a feeling that supplies are not procured of requisite quality in time—the case of shortage of caprolactum used by nylon yarn producers has been highlighted through advertisements in the recent past—and there is no effective liaison with the users despite the fact that there are as many as 55 consultative or advisory committee and panels attached to the S.T.C. I feel very strongly that efforts must be made on a continuous basis to see that the state trading agencies have a better rapport with their

clients and recrimination and mutual criticisms are avoided. It is in national interest to see that the State trading agencies functions well.

In the past, I have sought to draw attention to the need for rationalising the work of commercial organisations which maintain contact and liaison with Government in general and Ministry of Commerce in particular. I find that, even at Central level, there are a large number of organisations, such as Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Federation of Indian Export Organisations, Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries of India, National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, I do not know of any other country where there are so many organisations. India's case is also somewhat unique that in cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, a large number of chambers of commerce apparently do the same kind of work. Even in the sphere of industrial associations, there are more than one all-India bodies for tea, engineering and chemical products. This naturally makes for some confusion and at times one does not know which organisation should be met by a visiting trade or commercial delegation. What I wish to suggest is that multiplicity of organisations is not conducive for maintaining live and purposeful liaison between them and Government. Is it, not therefore, time to think of having a review of their functions? Government could perhaps think of appointing a Committee or an Officer on Special Duty for this purpose so that he can study and recommend. We have 17 Export Promotion Councils. Could this work not be done by industrial associations in respect of items covered by each Council? Or alternatively should not a better liaison be established between them and industrial associations? May I also mention in this connection that in a country like the U.K. whose pattern we are following, a Committee has recently been set up to examine

whether the chambers of commerce should have a public law status, as is the case in the countries of the European Economic Community.

It is good to note that, for the first time in the report of the Ministry of Commerce, a whole chapter has been devoted to the implementation of the Export Policy Resolution. The review is good as far as it goes and outlines the positive steps that are being taken. Obviously, the guidelines in the Export Policy Resolution have to be pursued with vigour and energy continuously.

In this connection, I would like to commend the idea mentioned by the Minister for better liaison with the other concerned economic ministries. We now have a Cabinet Committee on Industry and Trade. Separately, some specific points have been mentioned in the report of the Ministry of the attempts being made between the Ministries of Commerce and Industrial Development in drawing up concrete export production plans with the assistance of other administrative ministries concerned. A number of Working Groups have been set up. Their task must be carried on with great expedition and speed, for, in the ultimate analysis, our export effort will succeed only on the basis of our ability to create export surpluses in agricultural and industrial sectors at internationally competitive prices.

I also suggest that some Members of Parliament drawn either from the Consultative Committees attached to the concerned Ministry or on any other basis should be selected so that the inter-ministerial problems in the export front can be discussed by them in a purposive manner with a view to suggesting positive programmes.

India's export effort is adversely affected by continuance of high export duties on some of our staple items of exports. The Ministry of Commerce should be able to

exercise greater weight and pull in convincing the Ministry of Finance to reduce the burden of these duties. For one thing, it occurs to me that, while we maintain export duties on some items, we also ask for removal of import duties on them by other countries. In this situation, our case can become stronger if we, on our part, take the first instance, requisite measures to remove the burdens. In this connection I would also like to suggest that appropriate rates of drawback and customs duties on different export items must be fixed very quickly because, in this year's budget, there has been a large increase in import and excise duties.

At a recent seminar on GSP organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the problem came to the fore that we have not been one of the beneficiaries of the Generalised System of Preferences. Our failure to take advantage of the situation arises mainly from the fact that we could not build up export capacity and production quickly and at the same time we did not also attract foreign enterprises to shift their plants to India for export production. I think some hard thinking on this subject is required for no amount of effort in disseminating information or other steps will succeed unless we build the infrastructure for exporting more by creation of additional capacity and production in lines which have a growth potential. India has provided leadership to developing countries in international forums and this can be sustained only if we build up our economy in a big way.

While we have to continue making efforts for promoting exports to different parts of the world, the developing countries of South-East Asia offer tremendous opportunities. The Asian Trade Expansion Programme was launched in November 1971. Further negotiations have covered a much wider area than mere exchange of tariff preference.

I also suggest that for evolving a common policy for export of iron ore, we need discussions from time to time with Australia

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]
and Brazil, big exporter of iron ore like India.

Prof. Chattopadhyaya would be shortly visiting Japan for the meeting of the ECAFE. The opportunity of this visit should be taken to have in-depth discussions with the Japanese Government and businessmen to induce them to set up export-oriented enterprises of India. The future of world trade lies, in my view, in promoting exports of labour-intensive products and undertaking international sub-contracting. If we take quick measures, we should be able to make some positive advance in this direction.

It also occurs to me that serious studies must be initiated to assess the trade and economic impact of the coming together of China with Japan and America. From a long term point of view, the Chinese presence in the ECAFE region will be of great importance. The ending of war in Vietnam and the reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements of the region can also offer some opportunity for our export. On all these matters what is needed to have anticipatory planning of our commercial policy in close consultation with industry and trade.

One point which has been mentioned in the Report of the Ministry concerns the Ocean freight rates. The Ministry of Commerce is exerting itself in negotiating with the Conference Lines and some results have also been achieved. In recent months, however, the problem has become more and more acute. There is frequent levy of surcharges and freight hikes. The Conference Lines have also levied currency adjustment surcharge to the full extent of the dollar devaluation in February 1973, although there is no justification for increasing the surcharge to the full extent. I am of the view that India's national shipping lines must take a nationalistic view and help shape the policies of the Conference Lines in a manner that India's trade interests are not adversely affected. At the same time, I would suggest that the Ministry should examine the need for

introducing some form of compulsion, through legislation or otherwise, before any shipping line operating in India can increase freight rates.

I would also like to make a plea for speedily setting up the Tobacco Marketing Board, to which a reference has been made in the Report. I would request the Minister to give topmost priority to this.

I think that the Ministry have done a commendable job in the year 1972-73 and notwithstanding the difficulties that are at present, such as due to power shortage, it should be possible for us to plan for an export target of Rs. 2,000 crores in 1973-74.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Sir I rise to oppose these grants. The Ministry have come before us with a favourable trade balance and they have taken much pains in their report to establish that these improvements are due to the correctness of their 1970 policy resolution. I do not deny that there are many good points in their policy resolution.

Under this policy resolution three-fourths of the import trade and one-fifth of the export trade are canalised through public sector undertakings. While this is an achievement, I cannot understand why they cannot take over the entire import and export trade. What is the difficulty standing in their way? In order to fix priorities for essential things, to face more confidently the crisis in the international monetary system,—the recent devaluation of the US dollar, is the latest in the series— is it not better to nationalise the entire import and export trade?

This slogan was raised long back. But why this gradualness in the policy of this Government. Only some days back, the Minister had come out with a new import policy. Of course, there are some new points in it. I do not deny that. But there is no fundamental change, no basic change, in the new import policy also. They are taking over some more items; they are banning some more import items

and they are fixing some compulsory export obligations on some non-traditional industries. All these are welcome features. But why can't we make a fundamental change in the policy. Why can't we nationalise the whole thing? I fail to understand that.

Coming to the performance of this Ministry, as I said at the outset, they have a favourable trade balance. As my hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and my Congress friend also said, everybody admits that this favourable trade balance may not be favourable by the end of this year. Rs. 38 crores of this trade is with Bangladesh. We do not expect it to continue. The other main thing is Rs. 72 crores worth of leather-goods exports. It is about Rs. 35 crores or Rs. 38 crores—I do not know the exact figure—more than that what was during the period in 1971. There was a sudden boom in the international leather market and we tried to exploit it. The exploitation was unscrupulously done. Wherever we could manage, we exported leather abroad. It is not manufactured leather goods that we exported. It is only leather, finished, unfinished and hides that we exported. By that we got about Rs. 72 crores. It is good. But what happened to our home industry? Many of the small-scale leather industries were closed down. Thousands of workers were out of jobs. Is it a good practice or a wise policy to export raw material by killing the home industry and by throwing thousands of workers on the streets? I can understand the difficulties about foreign exchange resources. But this sort of short-term policy should not be resorted to. The Ministry should think over it. The same thing is about engineering goods also.

As other hon. Members also pointed out, consecutively for two years, 1971-72 and 1972-73, we are not reaching the target. This is supposed to be the growth sector. This year, our target was Rs. 200 crores. We have not reached even the target of Rs. 150 crores. What has happened?

Some reasons are given. Some say, it is due to high prices; some say, there are other difficulties also. Any way, we are not reaching the target. So, the picture given is not very rosy. Even now only our traditional items are going up or, rather, we are maintaining them. In the new field, we have not been able to make a break-through as we want.

Coming to the STC, I wish to point out one thing. There is a severe criticism about the functioning of STC. Business people say that the STC is taking too much commission. Apart from the commission, they give sales-tax also. If the STC is buying in bulk from abroad, the benefit should be given to the entrepreneurs. But they are not getting it. What is happening there? This has been going on for a long time. On every commodity this complaint is there. So, I would like to have a clarification on this point.

We had a great fair here, Asia 72. It was wonderful. They had done some good business also. But I would like to have a point clarified. Many countries participated in that, both West and Asiatic countries. But two countries were conspicuous by their absence, namely, U. K. and U.S.A. What happened to those countries? Did we not invite them, or did they refuse our invitation? I would like to know this. If they had refused to participate in this Asia 72 Fair, then I would like to know whether the Ministry or the Government would consider the proposition of breaking our trade relationship with those countries, however great they may be, who refused our invitation and thus insulted us. If they are not going to consider us as their equals, then why should we carry on having the relationship with them?

Then, I would like to come to some of the items. Marine products industry is an up and coming industry. We have, of course, shown some improvement in this item. But taking it as a whole, I would say that the industry is still in its infant stage. Only in Kerala it has developed at

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

a certain extent. But that industry is facing many difficulties. Apart from port development and other things, they were demanding more trawlers by which they could exploit the deep sea. These trawlers can be very useful for deep sea fishing. Our Government were having some negotiations with the Soviet Union and some other countries. But upto this time nothing has happened. No new trawler has come to this country. From the press reports I find that we are having some negotiations with Poland; Poland has agreed to supply us trawlers and they have even agreed to have an industry to build trawlers. I have seen this in the papers. I do not know the details of this agreement. I would like to ask the Minister to make a detailed statement on this agreement because that is vital to this industry.

Another point here is that when this industry is coming up, as usual, the monopolists, both foreign and Indian, like the Imperial Tobacco, Union Carbide, the DCM, Tatas and Birlas, are trying to enter the trade. Everybody seems to have suddenly developed an interest in this trade and they are trying to corner this business. So, I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take to curb these monopolists from entering this business because this business was developed all along by the small scale entrepreneurs in the country and we should see that the monopolists do not enter this trade and exploit our wealth.

Another thing, Sir. Shipping has become the bottle-neck in our exports now. Not only this difficulty is there in respect of marine products exports, it is here in respect of engineering goods as also in respect of cashew nuts. It has become a major bottle-neck, I should say. Here, I would like to read out certain relevant portions from a letter, Mr. C. Achutha Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala, has written to Shri Raj Bahadur, our Shipping Minister. It is very relevant and I will

read out only the relevant and important portion :

"The main complaint is about the U.K. and Continental Conference lines. I should like to bring to your kind notice the following fact which I have been able to gather from the various Trade Associations.

The shipment of cargo from Malabar Coast—from Mangalore to Trivandrum—is the monopoly of the Malabar Coast/U.K. Conference and the Malabar Coast/Continental Conference.....

During the past 10 years the service has deteriorated, especially in respect of steamer opportunities to the U.K. and the Continent and provision of cargo space

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : Too long a reference to shipping..... You are going out of the scope.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Because it affects.....

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : You can just refer to it, but don't dwell on it too long. Your time is limited.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : In this letter he has narrated the whole thing. There was a conference of shippers and in this conference the representatives of the Foreign Trade Ministry participated. There, at the conference, the representative of this conference line refused to give shipping facilities to our commodities and it is said—I will read only one para :

"Trade circles estimate that there are at least 20 crores of rupees worth of goods locked up in Cochin for the Conference ports (in the U.K. and the Continent). Some of these goods were required at the destinations for the 1972 X'Mas sales" "The cargo is still accumulating at the wharves."

I hope the Minister will now be convinced that the situation is very serious.

"So far as our export trade is concerned, it will bring a tremendous amount of business and foreign exchange and thousands of families engaged in the trade of various products as well as in the production of those goods and commodities will also be benefited and it will create a lot of employment. I therefore request you to urgently look into the matter."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is to Shri Raj Bahadur and not to him.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : It concerns exports. Their representatives participated in the conference. That man did not raise a single finger against the attitude of the Conference representative.

Another important point is about rubber. In rubber the country has achieved self-sufficiency. Even then synthetic rubber is produced and it is also imported. Why should Government do it, I don't know. I request Government to stop importing synthetic rubber or manufacturing synthetic rubber. Accumulation of 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber is causing a situation of grave anxiety. This is lying with rubber growers. Government should immediately ask the STC to take this over. The problem is very serious and should be immediately looked into. Unless you have rubber-based industries the growers of rubber will be bound to face various difficulties. This is a problem which you can solve and for a long time we have been asking this Government to take proper actions in the matter. These foreign-owned plantations, both tea and rubber plantations, are trying to destroy our plantations. I am sorry to point this out. I request Government to take over these plantations. These rubber plantations owned by foreigners should be taken over by Government immediately. This is my plea.

I want to say a word about khadi and weavers. Khadi and Village Industries is a subject which is coming under this Ministry now. The workers coming under Khadi and Village Industries have been demanding gratuity, bonus and for some wage

increase due to rising cost of living. But nothing has been done to these people. This should be looked into. Handloom weavers are not getting the yarn. This is not only in Kerala, but throughout the country. They do not get yarn and unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the situation, it is going to be very hard on the weavers of this country. Thank you.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. This is one of the most important economic Ministries of the Government of India. It looks after our exports in the sense that the exports increase as per targets, and also, they look into the reduction of our imports in the sense that imports are properly controlled and regulated. Industries like textiles, cotton, woolen, art-silk and the jute industry are under the control of this Ministry. Plantation industries like rubber, tea, coffee and other big industries which are exporting and which are meeting the internal requirements are also under the charge of our hon. Minister. Big corporations like STC, MMTC, Cotton Corporation of India, are all under this Ministry. As such this Ministry has great economic importance and so far as the performance during the year is concerned, I think, this is very satisfactory. This is the first time our exports increased by 22 per cent. Opposition friends quoted some figures of world-trade. I don't know why we should at all get linked up with those factors. We are interested in our own export trade. We are interested to know whether our exports have increased or not. That is the point. That is the main criteria, Our exports increased by 22 per cent. This comes to Rs. 1800 crores. This is an all-time-high figure. I congratulate them, and compliment them for this increase of export items. Textiles have contributed about Rs. 39 crores. more this year. The figure for tea for 6 months is Rs. 6.8 crores. The half-yearly figure for jute is an increase of Rs. 18 crores. There are many other items. Therefore, this increase in our export performance has been considerable.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Side by side, our imports have declined. Against our target, our imports will be Rs. 1,640 crores. Thus there will be a surplus trade balance this year, the first year this has happened. Therefore, the working of the Ministry so far as the export and import performance is concerned is very satisfactory and all concerned should be complimented for it.

But while on this point, I would like to sound a note of caution. As we all know, during this year throughout the country, on account of the failure of the monsoon, there is a power shortage with the result that a cut ranging from 15 to 75 per cent has been imposed. This has already affected, and is still going to affect, industrial production. As such, it is a very essential that the Ministry should plan ahead so that our exports are maintained and that our imports do not increase. I hope Government will take proper care about this aspect of the matter.

I would now like to say something about textiles before I move on to other points. In the last few years, the textile industry was suffering on account of shortage of cotton and many units have had to go out of production. But in the last two years, cotton production has been very good. In 1971, our production was 72 lakh bales and in 1972 in spite of the failure of the monsoon in Gujarat and Maharashtra, it is 65 lakh bales. The result was that many units which have had to close down could resume work and increase production. This year our export of textiles has gone up by as much as Rs. 39 crores. After meeting the requirements of the country, this has been achieved. Similarly, in the decentralised sector also, the production of handlooms and powerlooms has gone up.

There is another new development. This year we will be exporting to Japan, who is our competitor in textiles, cotton textiles in a substantial quantity. This shows that our quality has improved and we will be able to meet their competition.

While on this, I would like to speak about the import duty of 40 per cent proposed to be imposed on cotton in this year's budget. The reason given by the Finance Minister for doing so is that this cotton is being used for superfine or fine cloth which is for the upper classes, and hence it is justified. But I do not know whether he is aware that already there exist a heavy percentage of levy on this very cotton which yields Rs. 25 crores or a little more. This amount is being utilised for encouraging our export. This is how our exports are going up in this industry. The total export of the textile industry has been Rs. 150 crores this year and in the next year it may reach more than Rs. 175 crores including our exports to Japan. The effort is made by the industry itself, and so, this increase in import-duty is going to affect the industry very adversely.

14 hrs.

Side by side, I would like to say one thing. Many hon. Members have referred to the shortage of yarn and high prices of yarn, and how the handloom weavers are suffering. They have mentioned it. The reason is not far to seek. Because, yarn of fine and superfine counts is the raw material both for the handloom and the powerloom industries, and both the handloom and the powerloom industry are using 60, 80 and 100 counts of yarn. This proposed import duty will also effect the prices of yarn because such counts are made out of the imported cotton and this will contribute to the rise in the price of yarn. So, I request that the hon. Minister must take up the question of import duty with the Finance Ministry so that substantial relief is given to the industry in the matter of import duty and the export of both the handloom and the powerloom industry is not affected.

I would here like to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. I have said that the production of the textile industry has been increasing. The time has come when the industry should be allowed expansion. The industry has not been allowed

any expansion for the last so many years. Now, it is very essential to meet the requirements of the country, to meet our export demand or to increase our export demand. In order to do this, it is very essential that the industry should be allowed to expand at least to the tune of 25 per cent and for that purpose the necessary foreign exchange for importing some plant and machinery which are not manufactured indigenously may be allowed. I would say that the hon. Minister should keep this in mind and do the needful to increase our production and also to increase the export, so that the industry can meet the home demand and maintain our export.

I would then like to say something about the STC's working and also about the working of the MMTC. It is a matter of regret that the MMTC has not shown in the last three or four years any improvement in the export. They are given the monopoly for exporting iron ore, manganese ore ferro-manganese ore. Every year, they fix a target which is never achieved. Last year, they mentioned a target of 13 million tonnes iron ore for export. Most of them were meant for Japan. Actually, their export has not been more than seven million to eight million tonnes. What is the use of fixing a target which is not achievable. Sometimes, they say there was a strike; sometimes they say that space was not available. The targets are not fulfilled. Therefore, I think the Minister should take care of the working of the Corporation and see that they fulfil the target. The labour is not getting employment and in most of the mines in Orissa and other backward States there is no alternative employment. Therefore, it is very essential that the MMTC should improve its functioning and the export of iron ore should be taken seriously.

Secondly, about the import of bulk commodities, that is, bulk purchases that are being made. According to my information, they issue tenders for 30 days or 40 days so that everybody knew what quantity was required to be imported. Suppliers of foreign countries join hands and

this contributes to high prices. Is this the system, and is it a business like purchase? In this way, it is well known that our country is not getting the benefit of bulk purchases by adopting this kind of tender system.

The STC are claiming that their exports are increasing but actually the export is not their own. Small entrepreneurs visit various countries, secure orders and export goods to those countries; they canalise their exports through the STC, which takes credit. What is the contribution of the STC in developing new markets—? What are the new items they have introduced? While replying to the debate, the hon. Minister should throw light on these points.

Lastly, about handicrafts board, the figure given is an export of Rs. 80 crores. If you examine it a little deeply, Rs. 50 crores are gems and diamonds. Are they handicrafts, actually? The handicrafts export is only Rs. 4.5 crores. We had great expectations of our artisans in rural areas; we felt that they should get employment and they should be able to export to many countries. But this is what is happening.

Lastly, my hon. friend talked about the nationalisation of the tea industry and also of the jute industry. I am not opposed to nationalisation; it is good in certain areas. But by constant repetition of this demand, one should know how much harm is being done to the country. It is known the life of a person is at the pleasure of God and the wealth of a person is at the pleasure of the Government. If one goes on shouting : nationalise it, it affects us injuriously. When the Government thinks fit they will nationalise it; they will not announce in advance. But this sort of shouting does not help the country.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to place my views on behalf of my party the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for which the hon. Minister of

Commerce has sought the sanction of this House.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, next to agriculture, the handloom industry is the mainstay of many millions of people. There are about 5.5 lakhs of handlooms in Tamil Nadu upon which 20 lakhs of people are dependant for their livelihood. I am deeply pained to inform you, Sir that these so many lakhs of people engaged in handloom industry are undergoing unprecedented hardships and untold miseries for the past few months. In fact, they have reached the point of starvation. the main reason for this is the short fall in the production of yarn and the steep rise in the price of yarn during the past three months. I am sorry to say that even the misery of millions of handloom weavers is being exploited for political gains by the members of the ruling party here, who happen to be in opposition in Tamil Nadu. All the Opposition parties in Tamil Nadu are out to discredit the D.M.K. Government by staging protest marches, by organising *dharnas* before the Office of Collector, by conducting meetings to condemn the State Government. In my constituency, Salem, the situation is getting worsened. day by day because of the violent approach of the members of the ruling party here, who are in opposition there. Taking advantage of this, some anti-social elements recently burn a State transport bus.

With a view to suggesting an immediate remedial step, the Tamil Nadu Assembly unanimously passed a Resolution sponsored by the State Industries Minister recommending that all the yarn produced in more than 200 spinning mills in the State should be exclusively distributed among the handloom weavers in the State. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi followed this by writing a detailed letter suggesting various steps to the Prime Minister on 24-2-1973. But the Central Ministry has paid so far no heed to these constructive suggestions.

I raised a Short Notice Question in this House on 2-3-73 to focus the attention of the Government on the grave situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu in the handloom industry. While replying to that Short Notice Question, the Hon. Minister of Commerce gave wrong information to the House stating that the Tamil Nadu Government had not lifted even the allotted yarn. I have to say categorically that such a favourable situation never arose in Tamil Nadu. But the opposition parties in Tamil Nadu, including the members of the ruling party here, took the cue from the Central Minister's wrong statement and made a mountain of the mole-hill. For them even a wrong statement from the Central Minister is a stick strong enough to beat the State Government. I am constrained to say that there seems to be a premeditated attempt on the part of the Centre and the members of the ruling party here who are in opposition in Tamil Nadu to discredit the State Government for no fault. I will not dilate on this much longer. Now, the Centre has controlled the distribution of yarn throughout the country. It is really regrettable that even now the requirement of yarn in Tamil Nadu is not being fully met. In March the requirement of yarn in 1 to 20 counts was 7750 bales, but the allotment was only 6610 bales, which comes to 85% of the requirement. The requirement of yarn in 21 to 40 counts was 7250 bales, but the allotment was 2297 bales, which is about 32% of the requirement. Above 40 counts the requirement of yarn in March was 5000 bales but the allotment was 903 bales, which is barely 18%. This is for handlooms. But for power-looms the requirement of cone yarn upto 40 counts in March was 16,000 bales, but the allotment was 1578 bales. It is only 9% of the requirement. The cone yarn requirement from 41 to 100 counts in March was 4000 bales and the allotment was 578 bales. It is about 14% of the requirement. Therefore, only 11966 bales have been allotted though the total requirement both for handlooms and for

power-looms in March was 40000 bales. I would like to know from you, Sir, whether this will even partially solve the problems of handloom weavers.

This may be called as adding insult to the injury. In Tamil Nadu there are 12 cooperative spinning mills. Under the new system the yarn produced in these mills has been brought under the General Pool System. Sir, you should know that there are 900 weavers' cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu in which there are many thousands of handloom weavers. Now they are also denied their supplies from these 12 cooperatives spinning mills. I strongly urge upon the hon. Minister of Commerce that the entire production of yarn in these 12 cooperative spinning mills should be taken away from the General Pool System and should be exclusively reserved for the 900 weavers' cooperative societies.

I would now refer to another annoying anomaly. When there is acute scarcity of yarn for handloom industry throughout the country it is really inexplicable to me that the Centre should maintain that the export of yarn should continue. The hon. Minister of Commerce has said this in very clear terms in this House. I entreat upon him that in the interest of millions of handloom weavers in the country the export of yarn should be stopped at least temporarily till the situation eases within the country. Unless this is done, the problem of handloom weavers will become very grave as has been mentioned by the hon. Members who preceded me.

Sir, there has been the long-standing demand that certain varieties of cloth should be exclusively reserved for the handloom sector, if it is to survive in competition with the mill-made cloth. Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter in this regard also to the Prime Minister on 11-8-72. I appeal to the hon. Minister of commerce that certain varieties of cloth

should be exclusively reserved for the handloom sector and immediately a directive should be issued to this effect.

Sir, reverting for a while about the export of yarn, I would like to suggest that after stopping it temporarily steps must be taken to boost up the export of handloom cloth. You know, Sir, that till recently there was a craze in international markets for Indian handloom cloth.

If the Government really want to do something for the survival of traditional handloom industry in our country, all the spinning mills must be forthwith nationalised. Then only the handloom weavers will be able to get their requirement of yarn in full and in time.

Sir, the estimated expenditure for the Third Asian international Fair was Rs. 583 lakhs. But in the end there was 50% increase in the expenditure and the expenditure according to final calculations was Rs. 853 lakhs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for 50% increase in the expenditure on III Asian International Fair.

Last year the price of coffee was 8.50 per kg. But now it is being sold at Rs. 12 per kg. you must be knowing, Sir, that all the common people in Tamil Nadu take coffee. In 1970-71 there was the record production of coffee, i. e. about 1,08,000 tonnes. This target of production was expected to be achieved only in 1973-74. As per the international agreements and on account of trade agreements with East European countries, in 1970-71 38,167 tonnes of coffee were exported and the remaining 69,833 tonnes were made available for indigenous markets. This led to a fall in price of coffee in March, 1971. In 1971-72 the production of coffee was just 68,000 tonnes, which was just 50% of 1970-71 production. In 1971-72 40,104 tonnes were exported, at the cost of indigenous requirement. In 1972-73 the production slightly went up to 87,000 tonnes, but still it was much less than 1970-71.

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procuction. I would like to know the reasons for sudden fall in coffee production during 1971-72 and 1972-73. I would also like to know what steps the Ministry has taken to bring back the coffee production to 1970-71 level.

The picture is not any different in tea also. In Darjeeling area 6 tea gardens have been closed. In North-east India many tea gardens are reported to be in the stage of being closed. What are the reasons for this? Besides this, there has been sudden drop in the export of South Indian tea. During April-December, 70 the export of South Indian tea was 31.02 million kgs.; during April-December, 71 38.01 million kgs.; in April-December, 72 32.69 million kgs. Is it that the quality of Nilgiris tea has gone down and this has resulted in less exports? If that is so, what steps the Government have taken to improve the quality of Nilgiris Tea? I would like to know the reasons for the closure of 6 tea gardens in the Darjeeling area. Have the Government tried to make out the reason for their closure? What steps have been taken to arrest this trend because tea is an important foreign exchange earner?

In reply to a question on 23.2.1973, the hon. Minister of Commerce stated that on account of scarcity of leather and steep rise in the price of leather, the footwear industry is in a crisis. He also said that a scheme is being formulated by the Government to assist the foot-wear industry. I want to know from the hon. Minister the details of this scheme and when this scheme is likely to be implemented.

Sir, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has submitted a scheme to the Government for starting 445 rural fabric centres which will produce about 450 lakh metres of standard cotton cloth. This will also provide employment to 30,000 people. I request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to when this scheme will be implemented.

In reply to a question on 23.2.1973 the hon. Minister of Commerce stated that the information regarding the location of branches of Sahu Jain industries in foreign countries was not readily available. I need not say that the Ministry of Commerce has got a plethora of big and small officers. Without having information about the location of branches of companies like Sahu Jain and Co. in foreign countries, I wonder what kind of check can be exercised on this company in regard to alleged wide-spread practice of under-invoicing and over-invoicing indulged in by such companies.

On 14.2.1973 in the 'Times of India' there was an article giving details of wrong statistics supplied by the Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Trade Statistics. Not only for the past two years, but also in 1972-73 this Directorate has given wrong figures about our trade. The Ministry of Commerce says that the exports to Bangla Desh in 1972-73 were of value of Rs. 78 crores, but this Directorate gave the figure at Rs. 29 crores. During the first eight months of last year, the Ministry reported that there was 16% increase in our exports. But according to this Directorate there was an increase of 23%. You will appreciate, Sir that such wrong statistics give a misleading picture of our economy. I feel that this Directorate could as well be wound up.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the Government that all the export and import trade must be nationalised forthwith if the Government want to put an end to malpractices like under-invoicing and over-invoicing which in consequence lead to the creation of crores of black-market money, if the Government want to put an end to malpractices leading to expropriation of valuable foreign exchange by private traders, if the Government want to sustain the name of Indian goods in foreign countries and if the Government want to boost up our export trade. The Government which do not hesitate to swear by socialism cannot allow the export and import trade in private hands.

The export and import trade must be nationalised forthwith so that the nation's interest is served better.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while taking my stand here to support the Demands for Grants, I will emphasize only one item of this grant, and that is the item of tea, an item which touches every individual in this country, because we cannot think of Indian hospitality without a cup of tea. This is an industry which holds a very important place in the Indian economy, a fact which tends to be ignored by many.

If we look at the specialities of the tea industry we find that today it ranks as the largest employer of labour in the organised sector in this country and more than one million workers are directly employed in this industry. Even in Bengal, which is ridden with acute unemployment, tea industry gets a very high place with 2,50,000 people in the muster rolls whereas in the jute industry which occupies the primary place in the State, the number of workers in the muster roll is only 2,00,000. Secondly, tea today is undoubtedly the second largest foreign exchange earner without adequate export incentives. Thirdly, it is the only land-based industry where agricultural operations are organised with workers on land getting guaranteed wages, allowances, housing and medical benefits etc. as compared to tobacco, sugar, jute and cotton textiles where we find the agriculturists are unprotected and disorganised. Another special feature of this industry is that it has carried modern development to the remote corners of Assam, the hilly areas of Darjeeling and the backward region of Duars. Also we must remember that in yield per hectare Indian tea tops the world whereas in the field of rice or wheat India does not come within the top 35 nations of the world. Furthermore without regular supply of institutional credit, even though tea is a low profit and slow gestation industry, it has remarkably raised output

by 63 per cent from 278 million kgs. in 1950 to 452 million kgs. in 1972.

From the social point of view, we find that tea is a low profit industry. A recent Reserve Bank of India survey shows that while in 1965-66 the gross profit as percentage of total capital employed in tea was 7.7% the corresponding figure for the year 1968-69 was only 5.1 whereas the relevant figures for tobacco for the same period show that there is an increase of more than 2 per cent in 1968-69 from 10% to 12%.

The most unfortunate feature is that in spite of these special and beneficial aspects, the tea industry is facing a big crisis throughout the country. As mentioned by the previous speaker a number of tea gardens in north eastern region are facing closure or many are already closed. In Assam 10 gardens are closed 9 for the last three years and one from January, 1972. In West Bengal 66 gardens were closed and 40 are struggling for survival. In Tripura two gardens are under closure. The attention of Government is urgently necessary in various directions today to remove maladies prevailing in the industry.

As time will not permit me to dwell on all the maladies, I will lay emphasis on only one aspect. I mentioned this aspect even during last year's discussion on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. To my utter dismay, I have to say that I have not received any reply from the Ministry concerned or the authorities concerned as to what they have done about the serious complaint that I made about this point last year.

The point that I wanted to refer is regarding the inequitable levy of excise. There is inequitable levy of excise duty in different Zones in India today. The levy of excise duty has risen 15 times during the last 12 years from 10 Paise per pound in 1958 to Rs. 1.50 per Kg. in 1970. But, the more important factor is that this disproportionately high rate of excise duty has not been levied uniformly throughout the

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country. But, the country has been divided into 5 Zones and different rates have been fixed for the 5 Zones. In Zone I it is 25 paise; Zone II 50 Paise, Zone III—Darjeeling Rs. 1.50 paise, Zones IV Rs 1.00 and Zone V—export-oriented Assam tea Rs. 1.15 paise. That means, it varies from 25 Paise to Rs. 1.15 paise. Till now, Government has not been able to produce any thing to justify the reasonableness or the rationality of the formation of the Zones or the fixation of the rates. This levy has put the two most export-oriented Zones, namely Zones III and V, at a great disadvantageous position.

Now, in matters of export, tea in some cases gets a rebate of 75 paise per Kg. Thus in Zone I, in those cases of admissible rebate producer is getting back 50 Paise, Zone II—25 paise, But in Darjeeling, they will have to pay to the exchequer 75 Paise and in Upper Assam 40 paise. My main objections against the differences in the levy are that it is un-related to the differences in cost, price or yield. I would have understood some sort of a bigger excise levy if the cost of production of tea either in Darjeeling or in Assam, would have been lower, or in the export market if they have got some price un-related to the cost of production. Statistics do show however that whereas, money wages in tea in the three States together has risen by 126.8%, in Zone V, which has to pay a very high rate of excise duty, it has risen by 209.4 per cent. On the one hand, you are squeezing Zone V with a very high rate of excise duty. On the other hand, the cost of production has gone up. Under these conditions, how can you expect that tea in this Zone will remain export - oriented. The unfortunate part is that the differential excise duty falls mostly on the two export-oriented Zones. Darjeeling and Assam Zones, the two famous for their liquor and flavour.

I will only submit that the rebate as sole incentive lacks leverage—being partial, delatery and linked to wayward prices overseas. We have also seen that the complicated rebate formula and deferred

documentation increases paper work, blocks scarce resources and incurs risks of currency fluctuation. The only assumption on which the Ministry probably wants to support this levy or the difference, is that higher duty has an easy escape *via* export. They want to suggest, probably that because they are export zones, they have the capacities to pay more revenue. But, Sir, if we look to the price fetched in the auction market in London, we find that the situation is entirely otherwise. I have got some statistics. In 1954, in the London Auction market, our tea fetched a price of 63.3 pence per pound which came down to 48 pence in 1966, I do have all the figures but I shall quote only a few. It came down to 44.1 pence in 1969 and then it picked up in 1970 to 49.7 pence. It has come down to 41.6 pence in 1972. It means that our tea is fetching a price today, which is 21.7 pence less per pound. Though in Assam, in 1971, the production of tea increased by 6 per cent than the corresponding figures for 1970, Assam tea was selling at an average of 42 pence in the London market compared to 49.7 pence per Kg. earlier. It has come down further to 41.6 pence in the last year, i.e., 1972. Obviously, on the one hand, the fall in the price in the London market, and on the other hand, rise in the levy, a rise which is inequitable, has put the entire tea industry in a great crisis. Government tries to justify and show that it does not have any effect on the exports, because, exports have risen. They want to rely upon the figure of 1971 and 1972 to prove that exports have risen. But, unfortunately, the officials of the Government take only a cursory view of the statistics. After all, there are three kinds of lies—lies, damn lies and statistics. It is the third kind of lies which is playing its part in the export trade, I will show that from the statistics themselves.

According to the official figures, the total export of Indian tea in 1956 was 237.4 Kg. million. It came down in 1969 to 168.7 million Kg. It picked up to 206.1 million Kg. in 1971 and to

207.4 million Kg. in 1972. Even here in 1972, we have not reached the export figure of 237.4 million Kg. of 1956. The officials try to say that because in 1969, our export was 168.7 million Kg. in 1971, it was 206.1 million Kg. and today it is 207.4 million Kg; there has been a rise in exports. But they have not taken into account the factors due to which suddenly in 1971 there was a momentum of export in the international tea market from India.

What were the factors. One of the factors was that for some reason or other, in 1969, tea price rose in London and it picked up from 44% to 49.7 d. It gave a boost to the producers to put more tea in London market. The fact is that, in 1970, because of the rebate formula, a healthy optimism grew in the tea industry, which subsequently corporated and this opinion led to an increase in exports. But the more important fact which the officials of the Commerce Ministry tend to forget is that in 1971, there was a draught in East Africa and, therefore, tea production was greatly affected there and they could not supply tea adequately to the London, market. Then around 1970, there was insurgency in Ceylon due to which there was a telling effect upon the tea production and Ceylon could not supply tea to London market. Again, the officials of the Ministry tend to forget that because of Bangladesh trouble in 1971, tea could not pass from East Pakistan to West Pakistan and whatever production there was in Ceylon was diverted to west Pakistan and therefore, they could not fulfil their commitments to London market. For these reasons, in 1971, our exports showed an increase in 1972. If the statistics show an increase in exports, I say, that increase is misleading. Again because of Bangladesh trouble in 1971 and other things we could not supply all our commitments in 1971, and we fulfilled a part of our commitment in 1972 and that is why, in 1972, the figures have shown an increase in exports. If you compare the entire fact, keeping in view all these aspects, I would submit humbly but with all authority at my command that our 230 LS-11.

tea export is not as rosy as the officials of the Commerce Ministry want to show.

Let us see the figures of exports to traditional countries. In 1951, we exported to U. K. 136.3 million Kg. of tea. In 1971, it has come down to 71.3 million Kg., that is, a decrease of 65 million Kg. Our only healthy sign today is that we are exporting more to Russia. It has risen from 1 million Kg. to 41.3 million Kg. Other countries which are competing with us will try to increase their exports to Russia and other Socialist countries unless the Ministry gives a face-lift to the tea industry.

On the export of tea, I would request the Ministry to take into account the following factors. Firstly, they should see whether our official trade policy is export-oriented. My own submission that they take tea export too much for granted as "traditional", ignoring world market realities of falling demand and rising supplies and competition from other tea producing countries and alternative beverages. Quality tea as staple of Indian exports is squeezed between rising internal costs and falling international prices. Then, we cannot have more quality crop because of the inequitable excise levy. The tendency has been to substitute quality by quantity in the zone where the levy is too high.

Excise structure leading exported tea with sizeable levies places Indian tea at a great disadvantage, in competition with subsidised over-supply of cheap tea in the world market. Therefore, I will put forward before the Government the following suggestions. My first suggestion will be that the zonal excise levy should be restructured. I know that many of the important business houses are playing their part in the Commerce Ministry and are trying to avoid this restructure. For example, one of the most influential houses in the tea market today, namely, Duncan Brothers have got their total production of 21 lac kg. in Assam, whereas their pro-

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duction in other areas is 192 lac kg., Precisely because of this that Duncan Brothers find that the tea excise levy is more in Assam and is less in other areas and it is profitable for them as such to compete with Assam growers at the present rate of excise and they have used all their influence to prevent rationalisation of the duty. Then, we have also the Birla Brothers. I can name some more, but the time at my disposal does not permit me. These are the business houses which are trying to scuttle, destroy, the Commerce Ministry's efforts to restructure the excise levy. I would, therefore humbly submit that, today, a fresh thinking should be made.

Promotion of demand for our tea is an urgent need. Efforts should be made to explore new markets like Japan, and in that context, I will read out one paragraph from the *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta, of 15th February 1973 :

"With the main promotional avenues such as the cinema, television and radio shut out, the media available for propaganda are limited. Sri Lanka Tea Bureau works through merchandising, road-advertising and public relations. Releases about Sri Lanka and her tea industry are made occasionally in the local papers. Its two large hoardings always confront the traveller on the Jeddah/Mecca and Jeddah/Medina roads..."

This is about Saudi Arabia.

"India, in comparison, is suffering from lack of any good campaign" An intensified campaign for tea abroad should be made.

Large scale replantation and replacement should take place. According to a recent survey, more than 56 per cent of our tea-bushes are 26-60 years old. I am happy, the Ministry has constituted a task force to look after this matter.

I would submit that the Tea Board should be reconstituted and its function reviewed. I have, with me, a letter from a small company which has lamented about the Tea Board. The Garden, the proprietor of which Shri J. K. Baruah, who is a personal friend of mine, has written this:

"The Tea Board is concerned only with technicalities more cumbersome and time-consuming and surpasses the Government machinery in its usefulness.

"Some loopholes in the application will be dug out to defeat the claims of smaller concerns.

"Only big producers who have got their offices in Calcutta and have connections with the Tea Board offices can get the benefit."

This type of feeling in the minds of small producers is extremely dangerous, and detrimental to the growth of the industry.

Before I conclude, I want to lay emphasis on another aspect that is, about the prospect of export of silk to other areas. I would request the Ministry to consider granting permission to export raw silk yarn or spun silk yarn to other countries. Also, the Ministry should take into account the possibility of increasing the export market in a yarn which is produced in Assam known as "Muga". This golden coloured yarn, which has no parallel in the world, has a tremendous export potential. I would request the Ministry to start a project known as project Muga. When an Assamese lady with Muga travels outside invariably all ladies enquire, 'how have you coloured this?' And they find it hard to believe that this a natural colour. The production of Muga clothes today is primarily located in a place called Swalkuchi in my own constituency. I can say with emphasis that, if a project for proper export of this yarn is taken up, this place will occupy a very important place in the

economy of the country. Many unemployed educated persons are interested in taking up this project. I would request the hon. Minister to take this project in hand.

I would particularly request this Ministry to see that we are not given an impression that we merely raise certain subjects here and they are not to be replied by the Ministry. I raised the question of inequitable levy of excise duty last year, but it has not been replied till now. I hope that reasonable and rational replies to the points that I have raised will follow.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिवर्ष सरकार द्वारा व्यापार नीति लागू की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि उस नीति के कारण आयात में कमी होगी और निर्यात में वृद्धि होगी और इन दोनों के बीच का जो गैप है वह घटेगा और इससे विदेशी मुद्रा की भी काफी बचत होगी। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों से और उसके द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्टों से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार द्वारा कही गयी ये बातें सरासर असत्य सिद्ध होती हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सरकार द्वारा कुछ अनुमानित आंकड़े तय किये गये थे और तय किया गया था कि हमें कितना आयात और कितना निर्यात करना है। आपकी अपनी जो 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट है उसके पेज 13 पर आप कहते हैं :

“With 1968-69 as the base year for the current Fourth Five Year Plan, exports increased by 4.1 per cent during 1969-70, by 8.6 per cent in 1970-71, and by 4.6 per cent in 1971-72. This amounts to an average compound growth rate of 5.8 per cent per annum. The targetted rate of growth for the Fourth Plan was 7 per cent.”

सात प्रतिशत आपका अनुमानित लक्ष्य था लेकिन आपको प्राप्त केवल पांच के कुछ ऊपर हुई। एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में इसको आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है। दूसरी तरफ आपने कहा है कि एक्सपोर्ट में आप और वृद्धि करेंगे। लेकिन वृद्धि तो हुई नहीं। बहुत सी चीजों से बहुत ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त किया जा सकता था और उनको निर्यात करके विदेशों में काफी साख जमाई जा सकती थी, लेकिन उनके अन्दर भी बहुत भारी गिरावट आई है। पेज 14 पर आप कहते हैं :

“The export of the following commodities during this year declined noticeably as compared with the 1970-71 figures : iron and steel, iron ore, ferromanganese, oilcakes and engineering goods. Shortage of steel in the country was responsible for the sharp decline in the exports of iron and steel....”

आपने इसके कुछ कारण दिये हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ये कोई विशेष कारण नहीं हैं कि इनसे बुरा असर पड़ता। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट्स के बारे में जिस प्रकार की आपको दृष्टि रखनी चाहिये थी, जिस प्रकार से उसकी कार्यान्विति होनी चाहिये थी, नहीं हुई है। इसके विपरीत जो इम्पोर्ट की फिगर्स हैं वे काफी ऊँची गई हैं। वे घटी नहीं हैं। इस तरह से जो ट्रेड का गैप था जो कि घटना चाहिये था वह घटा नहीं। यह भी आपकी रिपोर्ट बताती है। आपने कहा तो है कि गैप घटा है लेकिन मुझे लगता नहीं है कि वह घटा है। आपने नौ महीने के आंकड़ों के आधार पर बातें कही हैं। लेकिन पूरे वर्ष के बाद आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि गैप 265 करोड़ का जो था वह

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

उतना ही है, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं आयी है। इसमें आप स्वयं इम्पोर्ट्स के बारे में कहते हैं :

"During 1971-72 the total imports were of the order of Rs. 1812 crores, which meant an increase of 11 per cent over the 1970-71 figure."

इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि आप कहीं गई बात से पीछे हटे हैं। आप आर्थिक समीक्षा को देखें तो उसके पेज 77 पर आपने स्वयं इसको स्वीकार किया है। आप कहते हैं कि :

"कुल मिलाकर 1971-72 में, अपरम्परागत वस्तुओं का निर्यात निराशाजनक रहा। देश के अन्दर कुछ प्रतिकूल घटनाएं घट जाने के कारण इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात से, जिनका निर्यात अभी हाल के वर्षों में काफी तेजी से बढ़ रहा था, केवल 118.4 करोड़ रुपयों की प्राप्ति हुई।"

निर्यात नीति के सम्बन्ध में भी आप आगे चल कर पेज 83 पर कहते हैं :

"उत्पादन की तुलना में निर्यात से होने वाली आय के अनुपात में भी कोई महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि नहीं हुई। इस प्रकार निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये जोरदार प्रयत्न किये जाने तथा व्यापार में काफी विविधता लाने के बावजूद निर्यात में उसी गति से वृद्धि हुई जिस गति से कुल उत्पादन में हुई थी।

इससे साफ हो जाता है कि उतनी वृद्धि नहीं हुई जितनी की आप अपेक्षा करते थे।"

फिर आगे चल कर आप कहते हैं :

"1971-72 में समाप्त होने वाले दशक में जूट की बनी हुई वस्तुओं, चाय और काजू की गिरी जैसी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के निर्यात के अनुपात में लगभग बराबर गिरावट आती रही।"

ये आपके वर्डिंग हैं रिपोर्ट में। आज मायका के बारे में स्थिति भी चिन्तनीय है।

दूसरी तरफ भारत के निर्यात और अन्य देशों के निर्यात में किस प्रकार की असमानता रही है, उसकी भी तुलना करके आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 1960 में हमारे निर्यात का जो प्रतिशत था वह 1.3 था जो कि 1971 में घट कर 0.9 रह गया और 1972 में 0.7 रह गया। यह निरन्तर घटता रहा है। अन्य देशों के निर्यात की तुलना में हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि उनका 343.2 था। इससे साफ पता चलता है कि अन्य देशों का निर्यात निरन्तर बढ़ा है और हमारा निरन्तर घटा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि निर्यात के बारे में आपने जिस प्रकार की नीति बनाई है और उस पर चल कर जो आपने आशा की थी कि निर्यात बढ़ेगा, वह बढ़ा नहीं है इस वास्ते आपको उस नीति पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। निर्यातकों के मन में जो धारणायें बनी हुई हैं, जो शंकायें बनी हुई हैं उनको आपको दूर करना होगा। उनको पता नहीं कि किस चीज को आप कब अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे, कब कैनेलाइजेशन करने वाले

हैं, किस समय पर किस किस चीज को आप उद्योग को सप्लाई करोगे, करोगे भी या नहीं करोगे, किन रेट्स पर करोगे, इस सबके बारे में उनके मन में जो धारणाएँ हैं, जो शंकाएँ हैं, उनको यदि आप दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि निर्यात में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना बढ़ सकती है अन्यथा निर्यात में वृद्धि नहीं होगी। आज स्थिति यह है कि निर्यात आपका घटा है और जिस गति से वह बढ़ना चाहिए था, नहीं बढ़ा है।

मैं सभी विषयों में जाना नहीं चाहता और न ही ऐसा करना थोड़े से समय में सम्भव है। टैक्सटाइल के बारे में भी आपने नीति बनाई है। काटन कारपोरेशन भी रुई के वास्ते बनाया है। उसके द्वारा आप कहते हैं कि आप काटन की सप्लाई करेंगे। कुछ सिक मिलज को भी आपने अपने हाथ में लिया है, माडरनाइजेशन के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपया आपने उनको दिया है। पता नहीं कब माडरनाइजेशन होगा, किस तरह से ये सुधरेगी। यह दूसरी बात है और इसको मैं उठाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन काटन का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, काटन कारपोरेशन ने जब से काटन को अपने हाथ में लिया है इसकी कीमतों में निरन्तर गिरावट आई है और दूसरी तरफ मिल वाले चिल्लाते रहे हैं कि हमें रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है, किसानों को कीमतें कम मिल रही हैं और मिल वालों को रा मैटीरियल ठीक ढंग से और समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है। यह स्थिति सरकार की नीति के कारण पैदा हुई है। सरकार ने अभी घोषणा की है कि सूत का सारा कारोबार वह अपने हाथ में लेगी और उसने इसको

ले भी लिया है। जब से ऐसा हुआ है तब से तमिलनाडू में ही नहीं जिसकी चर्चा अभी माननीय सदस्य कर रहे थे, महाराष्ट्र में, मध्य प्रदेश में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, सभी जगह सूत का एक प्रकार से संकट पैदा हो गया है। मैं अखबार को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। इन्दौर से निकलने वाला यह नई दुनिया अखबार है। इसके 2-4-73 के अंक में यह छपा है, समाचार बरहानपुर से है :-

“नगर के साइजिंग मिल्स एसोसिएशन के एक प्रवक्ता ने पत्रकारों को बताया कि सूत व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण एवं शासन की सूल वितरण प्रणाली के परिणामस्वरूप नगर के दस साइजिंग मिलें आगामी 10—15 दिन में बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ गई हैं। प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि लगभग एक हजार मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे। नगर की साइजिंग मिलें लगभग 70 प्रतिशत बिजली करबों की बीम की पूर्ति करती रही हैं। यदि इन मिलों को सूत नहीं मिला तो बीम बनने बन्द हो जायेंगे।”

यह एक स्थान की बात नहीं है। अनेक स्थानों पर ऐसी स्थिति है। चाहे हथकरघे हों या पावर लूम्स हों, उनके सामने भयंकर संकट आकर खड़ा हो गया है। जिस प्रकार से सूत का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये था और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये था वह भी नहीं गया। इसका उत्पादन भी घटा है। इस कारण भी आज भयंकर स्थिति आ कर खड़ी हो गई है। हजारों बीवर्ष के सामने जीवन मरण का प्रश्न

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

पैदा हो गया है। कहां से सूत लायें और हथकरघा कैसे चलायें, कहां से सूत प्राप्त करें, किसके द्वारा प्राप्त करें? आप कोई वितरण प्रणाली अभी तक स्थापित नहीं कर पाये हैं। किन के जरिये आप सप्लाई करवायेंगे, वितरण करावेंगे और किन प्राइजिज पर इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। वितरण कब प्रारम्भ होगा और किस राज्य में कौन सी एजेंसी काम करेगी, इस बारे में कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि सूत के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। 1972-73 के पहले छः महीनों में सूत का उत्पादन तो घट गया और उसके दाम दो-ढाई गुना बढ़ गये हैं। आपका मंत्रालय इस दिशा में अक्षम सिद्ध हुआ है।

साड़ी वूल की सप्लाई और रेंज स्कैंडल के बारे में इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई है। खास तौर से पंजाब में ऊन के वस्त्रों का उत्पादन करने वाले लघु उद्योग पर कच्चा माल न मिलने के कारण भयंकर संकट आया है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में अमृतसर के हैंडलूम साड़ी वीवर्स एंड प्रासेजर्स एसोसिएशन लिमिटेड की ओर से मंत्री महोदय को जो मेमोरेण्डम दिया गया है, वह उस पर ध्यान देंगे और इस उद्योग की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

रेंज के बारे में जो कुछ हुआ, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। करोड़ों रुपयों का माल धाया और सीधे सीधे बाजार में बिका। मुझे आशा है कि सी० बी० आई० ने इस बारे में जो एनक्वायरी की है, उससे कुछ

निष्कर्ष निकलेंगे। लेकिन इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि उसमें भारी गोलमाल हुआ है और इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि उस गोलमाल में बड़े अधिकारी भी सम्मिलित हुए होंगे।

एस० टी० सी० बहुत सी चीजों का बाहर से आयात करता है और अपने देश में उनका वितरण करता है। इस सदन में यह प्रश्न कई बार उठाया गया है कि एस० टी० सी० द्वारा किसी चीज पर कितना मुनाफा कमाया जाये और उस चीज को किस दाम पर बेचा जाये। एस० टी० सी० किसी चीज पर 10 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमाता है, किसी चीज पर 20 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमाता है और किसी चीज पर 70 प्रतिशत तक मुनाफा कमाता है। 70 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमा कर जब वह उस चीज को किसी उद्योग को देता है, तो उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उस उद्योग द्वारा बनाई गई चीज बहुत महंगी बिकती है। हम निरन्तर इस बात का प्रयत्न करते हैं कि हमारे देश में धरेलू इस्तेमाल की चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़े और वे उपभोक्ता को उचित दाम पर मिलें। लेकिन जब एस० टी० सी० 70 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमा कर किसी चीज को उद्योग को देता है, तो उससे बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुएं भी बाजार में महंगी बिकती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट करें। स्टेनलेस स्टील के बारे में भी छोटे उद्योग वस्त्रों को माल मिलने के बारे में शिकायत है, इसे आप दूर करें।

आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि एस० टी० सी० सल्फर पर हाइएस्ट मुनाफा कमा रहा है। कुछ कैमिकल्स के बारे में सरकार ने यह व्यवस्था कर रखी है कि चूंकि देश में उनका उत्पादन भारी मात्रा में होता है, इसलिये विदेशों से उनके आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल पालिसी 1972-73, के वाल्यूम 1, पेज 199 पर "कैमिकल्स, दि इम्पोर्ट आफ विच विल नाट बी एलाउड" के अन्तर्गत एल्युमिनियम फास-फाइड भी आता है। लेकिन "कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री न्यूज" नामक पत्रिका के एपेंडिक्स के पेज 6 पर बताया गया है कि कितना एल्युमिनियम फासफाइड बाहर से मंगाया गया। उस में क्वॉंटिटी 40.0 एम० टन और उसकी कीमत 411 हजार रुपये दी गई है। यद्यपि देश में एल्युमिनियम फासफाइड का उत्पादन भारी मात्रा में होता है, लेकिन फिर भी किसी कम्पनी विशेष के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उसको निर्यात किया जाता रहा है। मैं उस कम्पनी का नाम बता सकता हूं। उस कम्पनी का नाम डेनिशिया (आई) लिमिटेड है और उसको जी० डी० आर० से 9930 किलोग्राम एल्युमिनियम फासफाइड जिसकी कीमत लगभग एक लाख रुपये है, मंगाने की अनुमति दी गई। यह कैमिकल हमारे देश में काफी पैदा हो रहा है और उसको बाहर भेजा जा सकता है। लेकिन यहां पर साल डम्प हो रहा है फिर भी किसी फर्म को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये उसको बाहर से मंगाया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय, उत्तर देने समय बतायें कि इस प्रकार की घाघली में किन लोगों का हाथ है।

बंगाल में फाइबर रोप इंडस्ट्री को उसका रा मैटीरियल-सिसल एंड मैनिफा फाइबर नहीं मिल रहा है, जिसके कारण वह इंडस्ट्री सफर कर रही है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि उसमें काम करने वाले हजारों मजदूरों के सामने बेरोजगारी का संकट खड़ा हो गया है।

काटन, चमड़ा और फाइबर रोप आदि उद्योगों के लिये रा मैटीरियल की शार्टेज के कारण आन्तरिक व्यापार से सम्बन्धित उन छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में गिरावट आई है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने टी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में चर्चा की है। मैं उसमें विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। लेकिन पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी, 1971-72 की 28वीं रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि चाय बागान में फारेनर्स द्वारा जो एनक्रोचमेंट की गई है, सरकार उसको समाप्त करने में असफल रही है। सरकार चाय बागान के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुनिश्चित नीति निर्धारित नहीं कर पाई है। सीलिंग के बारे में कोई स्पष्ट नीति या विचार-धारा न होने के कारण चाय-बागान के मालिकों ने चालीस पचास बरस पुरानी टी बुशिंग के स्थान पर नया प्लान्टेशन नहीं किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारे इतने बड़े उद्योग को हानि पहुंच रही है और उसमें काफी गिरावट आई है। हमारी चाय की क्वालिटी गिरी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस उद्योग की ओर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कर्मचारियों को ठीक वेतनमान नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन लोगों की न्यूनतम मांगों की पूर्ति की जाये और उन्हें ठीक वेतन दिये जायें, ताकि खादी तथा अन्य लघु उद्योगों का विल्लेज इंडस्ट्री के रूप में उत्थान हो। वहाँ काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का शोषण बन्द हो।

एक्सपोर्ट्स में हमारे असफल रहने का एक कारण यह है कि कई बार हमारे देश में क्वालिटी की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और हम क्वालिटी में पिछड़ जाते हैं। इसी कारण श्रीलंका और बर्मा को हमारे देश में मसालों और चिल्लीज व ओनियन का निर्यात घट गया है। हमारे निर्यात में लाखों रुपये की कमी हुई है। हम अपने देश से छोटी छोटी किन्तु कई वस्तुएं निर्यात कर सकते हैं, उदाहरण के लिये राकफास्फेट, पापीहस्क को भी निर्यात किया जा सकता है। इनसे भी करोड़ों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकती है।

हमारी ठीक क्वालिटी हो और हम ठीक क्वांटिटी में समय पर सामान दे सकें। इसका विचार जरूरी है। इस के साथ साथ हमारा जो शिपमेंट में बहुत ज्यादा टाइम लगता है वह कम हो। काडला जो व्यापार क्षेत्र है वहाँ हमारे व्यापारी आ कर के व्यापार करने में हिचक अनुभव करते हैं। उस की तरफ माननीय मन्त्री जी देखें कि उन की क्या कठिनाई है? हमारा निर्यात व्यापार बढ़े और आयात और निर्यात में एक सन्तुलन पैदा हो जिस से हम अपनी पूंजी बढ़ा सकें।

निर्यात अधिकतम हो और आन्तरिक आवश्यकता की वस्तुएं जो हैं हम अधिक से अधिक अपने यहां उत्पादन कर के उन की पूर्ति करें। देश के अन्दर जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं जिन के कारण हमें आयात करना पड़ता है उन की पूर्ति हम अपने यहां करें जिस से आयात में कमी हो। अपने यहां जो इस प्रकार के काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन के मन में किसी प्रकार की हिचक न हो और वह देश के व्यापार को सक्षम बनाने में तत्पर हों। इन तमाम बातों की ओर मन्त्री महोदय ध्यान दें, यही मुझे निवेदन करना है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आर्थिक स्वायत्तता या स्वावलम्बन के लिए व्यापार मन्त्रालय अधिक प्रभावी ठोस कदम उठावे जिससे कि हमारा अर्थतन्त्र सुदृढ़ हो सके।

श्री माधोराम शर्मा (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स की डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी पिछले दिनों इसी मार्च की 9 तारीख को सूत के बारे में एक कण्ट्रोल आर्डर जारी किया गया था और उस की वजह से जो खड्डों के काम करने वाले हैं उन को बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है।

15 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair.]

मैं हरियाने के पानीपत क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ पर कि 16 और 18 हजार के बीच में खड्डियां हैं और उन खड्डियों पर काम करने वालों को एकदम इस सूत के कण्ट्रोल के बाद जो तकलीफ हुई और सूत मिलना बन्द हो गया, सूत पर ब्लॉक हो गया, उस से उस इंडस्ट्री को आज बड़ी भारी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़

रहा है। काफी बर्कर उस से बेकार हो गए हैं। इस से पहले सूत मिलता था। महंगाई उस की जरूर थी। लेकिन हर खड़ी वाला सूत बाजार से खरीदकर अपना काम चला लेता था। दूसरी जगहों की तरह पानीपत में खड़ी का काम बहुत ज्यादा बड़े आदमियों के हाथ में नहीं है। बल्कि बहुत से लोगों की एक एक दो दो चारचार खड़ियां हैं जो रोजाना या दूसरे तीसरे दिन बाजार से सूत ले कर और बुनाई का काम कर के गुजारा करते हैं। उस काम से वह अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं। लेकिन एकदम सूत के महंगा होने से और इस कंट्रोल के बाद उन पर जो मुश्किल आई, अभी एक महीना हो गया उस का हल नहीं निकला और वह बेकार हुए चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह उन को सूत दिलाने के लिए कोई उपाय करे। मुश्किल की कोई बात नहीं है। पानीपत का जो खड़ी का काम है वहां पर चढ़ें खेस और टपेस्ट्री वगैरह इस किस्म की चीजें बनती हैं। बरौक काउण्ट का सूत पानीपत वालों को नहीं चाहिए और न ही उन्हें बम्बई या मद्रास से बारीक सूत मंगा कर देने की जरूरत है। वह सूत हरयाने के अन्दर, दिल्ली के अन्दर और पंजाब की मिलों में ही बनता है। वहीं से वह सूत उन को मिल सकता है। लेकिन एक महीने के अन्दर जब तक एक किलो सूत जो उन को सप्लाई नहीं हो सका। जो डिमाण्ड टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को भेजी भी है वहां से बहुत कम एलाटमेंट हुआ है और वह सूत भी अभी तक नहीं पहुंचा। यह कितनी दिक्कत की बात है।

उसी स्टेट के अन्दर मिलने वाला या दिल्ली जो हरयाने के नजदीक है, उस की मिलों से मिलने वाला सूत और उस का इन्तजाम करने में एक महीने से भी ज्यादा समय लग जाय और इण्डस्ट्री के गरीब मजदूर परेशान हों, यह एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि इस इन्तजाम करने के अन्दर कितनी खामी और कितनी सापरवाही इस्तेमाल में लाई जा रही है और किस तरीके से उन्हें परेशान किया जा रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस चीज को अपने ध्यान में लाएं और जल्दी से जल्दी उस इण्डस्ट्री में जो लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं जिन की खड़ियां बन्द होती चली जा रही हैं उन को सूत देने का बन्दोबस्त करें ताकि वह उस का पूरा फायदा उठा सकें और अपने रोजगार को पूरे तरीके से चला सकें। यह चीज जो मुझे सूत के बारे में कहनी थी।

दूसरी चीज एक और कहना चाहता हूं। अभी इण्डस्ट्री की बात हुई। मैं इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में बहुत कुछ तो नहीं जानता। लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में अभी नहीं आई। छोटी सी चीज है। मैं एक मिसाल के तौर पर बताता हूं। बहुत से लोगों को शहरों में स्टील का कोटा एलाट होता है। मामूली चढ़ें होती हैं और उन चढ़ों से वह बाल्टी और ट्रंक वगैरह बनाते हैं। कंट्रोल से उस का एलाटमेंट किया जाता है। जिस आदमी को वह कंट्रोल के भान पर मिलता है बहुत कम लोग हैं उन में से जो उसे बनाते हैं। ज्यादातर वह उसे ब्लैक में बेचते हैं और मजदूर ब्लैक में खरीद कर उस से बाल्टी या ट्रंक बनाते हैं। वह भी उसे बाजार

[श्री माधोराज शर्मा]

में बेचते हैं और जिस को हम कन्ट्रोल के भाव चढ़ें देते हैं वह भी मजदूरों से ही बनवा कर बाजार में बेचते हैं। खरीदार को उसी महंगे भाव पर वह चीजें मिलती हैं जिस भाव पर कि उस को ब्लैक में चढ़र खरीद कर उस से बाल्टियां या ट्रंक तैयार करने वालों से मिलती हैं। तो कन्ज्यूमर को तो उस का कोई फायदा नहीं है। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम इस तरह से रामेटीरियल कुछ लोगों को ज्यादा मोटा होने के लिए, ज्यादा पैसा उन के पास जमा करवाने के लिए क्यों एलाटमेंट करते हैं? हम अगर गरीब आदमी को नहीं दे सकते और कन्ज्यूमर को उस का फायदा नहीं मिलता है तो गवर्नमेंट खुद उसे महंगे भाव पर बेचे और वजाय टैक्स लेने के बीच का जो फायदा है उसे अपने पास रखे। कन्ज्यूमर को उस का फायदा न हो और कुछ लोग बीच में ब्लैक का पैसा उस में से खाँय, यह बात कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

उन के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। शडी यार्न जो आस्ट्रेलिया से इम्पोर्ट होता है लूधियाने के बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार उस का यही फायदा उठाते हैं कि अपने लम्बे लम्बे कोटे उन्होंने दिए हुए हैं जिस में से बहुत थोड़ा माल अपने कारखानों में वह इस्तेमाल करते हैं और बहुतों ने तो बिल्कुल फर्जी कारखाने का नाम रखा हुआ है, कोटा आया और उन्होंने उसे ब्लैक में बेच दिया। तो जो उन का माल तैयार करने वाले हैं वह उस से माल खरीद कर बाहर एक्सपोर्ट भी करते हैं और यहां पर भी वह उस माल को बेचते हैं। उस का नतीजा यह है

कि वे लोग जिम के बड़े बड़े कोटे बंधे हुए हैं बीच में ब्लैक का पैसा खाते हैं और आराम से बैठ कर मौज उड़ाते हैं लेकिन वह गरीब आदमी जो खड़ी पर उस माल को बनाता है और कन्ज्यूमर को बेचता है उस को ब्लैक में खरीदना पड़ता है और ब्लैक में खरीदने के बाद जब वह उस से माल तैयार कर के बेचता है तो कन्ज्यूमर को वह महंगे भाव पर मिलता है। तो यह इस तरह से जो कोटे बांधने का काम है कम से कम मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इस से क्या फायदा है? जो आप कोटा देते हैं अगर उस से कन्ज्यूमर को सस्ते भाव पर चीजें न मिले तो बड़े-बड़े मिल वालों को यह कोटा बांध कर देना और उन के पास ब्लैक का पैसा जमा करवाना, इस से क्या फायदा है? इस पॉलिसी में कोई तबदीली आना चाहिये ताकि आम आदमी उन चीजों को सस्ते दामों पर खरीद सके। मैं जानता हूँ लोगों ने एक एक नहीं कई कई फर्म बना रखी हैं। बहुत से लोगों ने इन्फैक्टरी ने मिलकर के फर्मों के नाम रखे हुए हैं। कारखाने उनके आठ-आठ साल से नहीं लगे और आठ-आठ साल से वे उन्हीं कारखानों के नाम से कौंटा लेकर हर माल उसे ब्लैक में बेच रहे हैं। ऐसी एक नहीं सैकड़ों मिमालें मिल सकती हैं। अगर यह हाल हों तो आप गरीब आदमी को किस तरह से सस्ती चीजें दे सकते हैं? आप यह जो सोचते हैं कि कीमतें कम आयें, वह कीमतें किस तरह से कम आ सकती हैं? कीमतें कम तभी होंगी कि जो कोटा गवर्नमेंट उनको सस्ते दामों पर देती है उसका जो माल बनता है, वह

श्री मुनासिब कीमतों पर आम इस्तेमाल करने वालों को मिले—वरना इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है।

आज आपने सूत पर कन्ट्रोल किया है—ठीक है। कीमत बढ़ रही थी, कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए था और मुनासिब तरीके पर होना चाहिये था और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर मुनासिब तरीके से अमल भी होगा। लेकिन अगर ठीक तरीके से अमल नहीं हुआ तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा। जब लोग देखेंगे कि सूत पर ब्लैक-मार्केट है, लोग अफसरान को पैसा देकर फर्जी कोटा बनवा लेंगे और उसका इस्तेमाल खुद नहीं करेंगे। हर महीने कोटे की गांठों को लेकर ब्लैक में छोटे छोटे लोगों को, जिनके पास एक या दो खड्डियां हैं, ब्लैक में बेच देंगे। इस तरह से बिना माल बनाये फायदा उठा लेंगे। इसलिये जब तक आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर ठीक तरह से अमल नहीं करावेंगे, ईमानदारी से लोगों के अन्दर कोटा डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नहीं होगा, तब तक इस कन्ट्रोल के फायदे के बजाय नुकसान होगा। . . .

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : जब तक चट्टोपाध्याय साहब मिलों को नहीं लेंगे, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री माधो राम शर्मा : इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आपने सूत पर कन्ट्रोल कमी की वजह से किया है—अच्छा किया है, लेकिन उसके मिलने में जो देरी हो रही है वह दूर होनी चाहिये। हरियाणा दिल्ली से दूर नहीं है, वहाँ पर सूत की मिलें भी हैं। पानीपत के अन्दर जो 16 हजार खड्डियां हैं,

उन्होंने कभी भी बम्बई या मद्रास से सूत नहीं मंगाया, वहाँ के सूत से उनका काम चलता रहा है। अब अगर उन्हें एक महीना भी सूत नहीं मिला तो वे अपनी खड्डियों को बन्द करने पर मजबूर हो जायेंगे। ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम किस तरह से इसके कन्ट्रोल को चला सकेंगे, किस तरह से इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चल सकेगा।

मुझे ये दिक्कत आपके सामने रखनी थी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन पर ध्यान देंगे और जल्द से जल्द इस मुसीबत को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री झारखण्ड राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिये थोड़ा समय दिया। मैं इस समय केवल एक विषय की तरफ आप का, इस माननीय सदन का तथा सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। देश का जो सब से प्राचीन लघु उद्योग है, जिसे हैंडलूम के नाम से पुकारा जाता है, तथा अब जिसमें पावर लूम भी जोड़ दिया गया है—यह कितना विशाल है, इसकी कल्पना आप इस बात से कर सकते हैं—“कृषि में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के बाद हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी जनसंख्या इस उद्योग में लगी हुई है।” आज लगभग दो करोड़ व्यक्ति इससे रोटी कमाते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के 40 लाख आदमी इससे अपनी आजीविका अर्जित करते हैं। यह एक ऐसा उद्योग है जो करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता है, लाखों आदमियों को रोजगार देता है—ऐसे उद्योग के प्रति अब तक के पिछले 25 वर्षों में हमारी सरकार की नीति बिल्कुल उपेक्षापूर्ण और सीतेली मां जैसी

[श्री आरसंभे राय] :

रही है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के आजमगढ़ जिले में, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के 16 पिछड़े हुए जिलों में से एक है, इस समय 40 हजार हेंडलूमज हैं, जिनमें से 30 हजार बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। 4 हजार पावर-लूमज हैं, जिनमें से 3200 बन्द हो गई हैं। डेढ़ लाख आदमी भुखमरी के कागार पर खड़े हैं। यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई ?

माननीय चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने 9 मार्च को इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि सूत का पूरा कंट्रोल सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी और उसका वितरण करेगी। तीन-चार दिन के बाद यानी 12-13 तारीख तक मिलों से सूत निकलना बन्द हो गया, लेकिन जो सूत मार्केट में जा चुका है, उस से 10-12 दिनों तक हिन्दुस्तान में—हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में, अन्य भागों में, काम चलता रहा, लेकिन जब 27-28 तारीख को स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने लोकल-स्टॉक भी अपने हाथ में ले लिया तो छोटी-छोटी खड्डियों को भी सूत मिलना बन्द हो गया। अब तक इस सदन में इस बात की आवाज उठाई जाती रही थी कि सूत का दाम बेहद बढ़ता जा रहा है, दिसम्बर, 1971 के बाद सूत के दामों में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह दुगुनी से भी ज्यादा हुई है, इस पर कंट्रोल किया जाय। लेकिन अब इस बात का हाहाकार मचा हुआ है कि सूत मिलता ही नहीं है, किसी भी दाम पर सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। सूत के बढ़ते हुए दामों का अब सवाल नहीं है, अब तो सूत के मिलने या न मिलने का प्रश्न है। उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, बस्ती, आजमगढ़, फैजाबाद जैसी जगहों पर किसी दाम पर सूत नहीं

मिल रहा है, नतीजा यह है कि अगर यही स्थिति रही तो आप विश्वास मानिये, 10 दिनों के अन्दर सारे पावरलूम, हेंडलूम बन्द हो जायेंगे, लाखों आदमी भुखमरी के शिकार होंगे और वह बेकारी जो पहले ही भयावह रूप धारण किये खड़ी है और अब तक उसका कोई समाधान नहीं मिल पा रहा है, उस में और ज्यादा इजाफ़ा हो जायेगा और वह स्थिति कितनी विस्फोटक होगी, आप उसकी कल्पना कर सकते हैं।

सरकार ने वितरण प्रणाली बनाये बिना सूत पर कंट्रोल कर लिया है—कंट्रोल करना जरूरी था, हम तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष वाले हैं, लेकिन वितरण प्रणाली बना कर सूत पर कंट्रोल करना चाहिये था। जो पुराना डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम था, वह भी भंग हो गया और नया बना नहीं, नतीजा यह हुआ कि सूत का मिलना ही बन्द हो गया। मैं आपके सामने एक नज़ीर देना चाहता हूँ—उत्तर भारत में सब से बड़ा पावरलूम का केन्द्र मऊनाथ भंजन है जो आजमगढ़ जिले में है। वहां पर 82 व्यापारी सूत का व्यापार करते थे, मिलों से सूत लेते थे और सब को दिया करते थे। अब उन की जगह सरकार ने 12 लाइसेंसीज एप्वाइन्ट किये हैं। कहां 82 और कहां 12—यह समाजवाद हो रहा है, यह तो मोनोपोलाइजेशन है। अगर 82 लोगों को दिया जाता तो थोड़ी-थोड़ी दाल-रोटी सब को मिलती, लेकिन उनकी जगह सारा व्यापार 12 आदमियों के हाथ में चला गया। इसके अलावा इसमें एक शर्त यह दी गई है कि जिसकी 24 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा की बिक्री साल में होगी उस को लाइसेंसी बनायेंगे।

समाजवाद की बात और पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा, समाजवाद की चर्चा के आवरण में पूंजीपतियों को बढ़ावा, हर जगह जो पूंजीपति हैं उन को तरजीह और जो छोटे हैं उनको दबाया जा रहा है—यह समाजवाद की बात नहीं है, यह तो मामूली बुर्जुआ सिस्टम की नहीं है ।

दाम की बात को लीजिये—प्राज सरकार ने 1972 में जो दाम थे उनको स्टण्डर्ड माना है । 1971 में बंगला देश के स्वाधीनता संग्राम के बाद जो मनमाने दाम बड़े, हिन्दुस्तान के मगरमच्छ सूत के व्यापारियों ने उस एक साल में जो दाम बढ़ाये, उन बड़े हुए दामों को आप ने स्टण्डर्ड माना है । यह घोर अन्याय है । पूरे उत्तर भारत में बुनकरों की मांग थी कि 1971 के दिसम्बर में जो दाम थे, उस को स्टण्डर्ड प्राइस माना जाये और उसी हिसाब से सूत मिले—वही स्टेज हो या रेशम हो, लेकिन सरकार ने 1972 वाले को माना, जो बहुत बड़े हुए दाम हैं । पूंजीपतियों ने लूट कर पैसे से अपने घर को भर लिया और सरकार ने उसको मान लिया—यह अन्याय है ।

इतना ही नहीं—आज देश में बिजली का संकट है, जिसकी वजह से भी दामों में इजाफा हुआ है, यातायात के खर्चों का भी दामों पर असर पड़ा है, इन सब को जोड़ कर पावरलूम और हैण्डलूम को सूत मिलेगा । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कुटीर उद्योग ने, जिसने अंग्रेजों का मुकाबला किया, ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का डटकर मुकाबला किया, बंगाल और पूर्वीय भारत में, वह उद्योग आज बिल्कुल मौत के कगार पर खड़ा है ।

आखिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ सुझाव के रूप में कि कंट्रोल तो हो गया अब वितरण की व्यवस्था बहुत जल्दी वार-फुटिंग पर की जाये । दूकानें ऐसी हों जहाँ पर काम का सूत मिले । सारी चीजें देखकर जिस स्थान पर जिस तरह के सूत की जरूरत है—वह रिकार्ड मौजूद है—उसी तरह का सूत उस स्थान पर मिलना चाहिए । यह न हो कि जहाँ पर 40 नम्बर का सूत चाहिए वहाँ पर 60 नम्बर का सूत दिया जाये और जहाँ पर 60 नम्बर का सूत चाहिए वहाँ पर 40 नम्बर का सूत दिया जाये—इससे दोनों जगह के कारोबार बन्द हो जायेंगे । इसलिए जिस काउन्ट का सूत जहाँ पर चाहिए उसी काउन्ट का सूत वहाँ पर मिले—ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि जनता का यह कारोबार मरने से बचे ।

अन्त में एक आग्रह और करना चाहता हूँ । मैं यू० पी० असेम्बली में 16 साल तक कहता रहा हूँ और यहां भी जब कभी मौका मिला है तब कहा है और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हैंडलूम को बचाना है, अगर पावरलूम को बचाना है, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की चोट से, अगर इस उद्योग को बचाना है तो कुछ कम्पनों का रिजर्वेशन हैंडलूम के लिए होना चाहिए और कुछ कम्पनों का रिजर्वेशन पावरलूम के लिए होना चाहिए । यदि यह नहीं होगा तो सूती वस्त्र उद्योग इन कारीगरों को खा जायेंगे जैसे कि बाँव भेड़िया भी खाता है और मेढरा भी खा जाता है । इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार बुनियादी तौर पर इस बात को मान ले कि कुछ कम्पनों का रिजर्वेशन हैंडलूम के लिए और कुछ

[श्री शारदादेव राय]

का रिजर्वेशन पावरलूम के लिए होना चाहिए ताकि कम्पटीशन में यह जिन्दा रह सकें और उनके बाल बच्चों की भी दाल रोटी चल सके।

धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I propose only a very short intervention, to clarify a few points that have been raised by the hon. friends. All the Members who spoke earlier, had been very kind to the Commerce Ministry by and large and I am happy to note that there are quite a few complimentary remarks.

Only Dr. Pandeya was saying that the export performance shown during the past ten months of the financial year 1972-73, may not be kept up and ultimately, we may not achieve the target. Some points raised by him are not factually correct. It is only in that context that I would like to make a few corrections. It is true that during the first year of the Fourth Plan, though we have targetted for a rate of growth of 7%, we were able to achieve only 5.8% on the average compounded growth. But, in 1972-73, if you take the first ten months, April to January, our export performance is to the tune of Rs. 1557 crores, which over the comparable period of 1971-72 is more than 22% increase. We would never like to give an impression that for the financial year 1972-73, we are going to achieve a rate of growth of 22%. After all, the target was 7%. There is a compound rate deficit to the level of 1.2% and this rate of increase of 22%, we hope, will compensate for the 5.8%. Ultimately, we will be able to perform to the level of 7% when we take the first four years of the Fourth Plan. We do not make a tall claim that this 2% increase will be maintained all through. There are certain limiting factors and the rate of growth may not be to the extent of 22%.

When this note of pessimism was made by a few hon. Members, there was a ten-

dency on this part to forget some of the remarkable progress made in many of the important fields. In the case of jute, 1971-72 was an unusual year. We never expected that in 1972-73 we will be achieving the target and we never expected that we will be keeping to that level. We are not very unhappy over what has happened. Even when we mention the figure of Rs. 1557 crores that has been achieved in the first 10 months or we are hopeful to mention that we are confident that the figure of Rs. 1760 crores target will be achieved, it is not done with any sense of complacency. We are, every day, trying to improve upon what is prevailing and export progress is a constant exercise going on in the Ministry of Commerce.

It may be true that in the engineering goods, our performance is not up to the market. Whenever there are any constructive criticisms, we are quite prepared to take them and take corrective measures also.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैंने जो कुछ भी कहा है आंकड़ों के आधार पर कहा है। सरकार की जो रिपोर्ट है उसी को पढ़कर मैंने कहा है, अपनी तरफ से कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। आप अपनी रिपोर्ट देखें।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will make only a short intervention and I am not yet through it.

I hope, the hon. Members will agree that during the first part of 1972, we were functioning under great strains and, naturally, these limiting factors are showing in the performance of 1972-73 also. In the case of engineering goods which are non-traditional items, it will be the endeavour of the Ministry, of the Government of India, to see that more and more of non-traditional items are exported. For quite a long time, our exports were based on agricultural commodities or primary raw materials. It is only if we are able to have more of value added to our exports that the situation will improve. That is the

ideal situation we are trying to achieve. But that does not mean that we should ignore our traditional items also. One of our traditional items is jute which will not be to the level of 1971-72 but it is better than that of 1970-71.

In the case of tea, there were quite a few criticisms about it. Tea is a beverage. In international market, tea exports, have reached a point of saturation. The trend among younger generation is to switch over from tea to other modern and different beverages. (*Interruptions*) Some say, it is soft drinks; there may be tendency for hard drinks also. All the same, the fact remains that the consumption of tea is not showing a steep rise, if not already stagnant. But in that stagnant export market, the Indian tea has really picked up. We have never suffered because of other strains that remain on the international field.

In 1972, our export was one of the highest during the past 5 years. We are trying hard to hold on to the international market. In the last FAO Conference on Tea, our delegates were able to persuade other participants to see that Indian tea keeps the supremacy or dominant position in the international market.

I do agree with the hon. Members when they mentioned a few points about modernisation. It is true that quite a few planters are not giving due attention to the modernisation or re-plantation. We are attending to this problem and soon we will be able to show some good results, specially in the case of sick tea estates.

Coming to coffee, in 1971-72, our export was only to the tune of Rs. 22 crores. In 1972-73, we have already achieved the target of Rs. 33 crores. A few friends were asking us how the internal price of coffee has gone up. It is obvious that when we make a hectic attempt to improve our exports, naturally, it will have reflection on the international market also. In this particular period of gap when there are certain developments in the International Coffee Council, Indian Coffee is making a really

good effort to see that we have a hold in the market. Our position has improved.

I would like to mention two important items. I am not sure whether I will be able to agree with Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya about cashew. In cashew, in 1970-71 our export was only to the tune of Rs. 55 crores. In 1971-72, it went up to Rs. 61.3 crores which was a good record. In 1972-73, we have not only exceeded the previous record but have also established a very high level, Rs. 65 crores. I do not know how Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya was giving that figure. I am prepared to check up. But this is a fact. Even if something has gone wrong in the Report, I stand by my figures....

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I referred to the Economic Survey.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This fact remains. If a correction is to be made, it may not be in what I said but in the Report that was printed.

In regard to marine export also, it has to be mentioned that, in 1961, this was almost a new venture. It was only Rs. 4 crores and in 1971-72 we had increased it 11-fold; it went up to Rs. 44.5 crores. In 1972-73, I am happy to inform this August House, we have gone beyond Rs. 58 crores and, quite hopefully, during the next two or three years, we may be crossing even the Rs. 100 crore mark. This is a field where we have earned hard currency and given employment and higher prosperity to the poor fishermen on the coasts of our country.

There is a Cut Motion from the hon. Member, Shri Janardhanan, about the alleged import of rubber. He was mentioning that in his speech also. I take this opportunity to mention a few words about rubber. By the normal standards, we may not call natural rubber as an export item, but it has to be remembered that, three years back, we were importing rubber. This year, our production is 1,13,000 tonnes. Because the production of natural rubber increased and the consumption of

[Shri A.C. GEORGE]

natural rubber did not come up to the expectation, there was a glut in the market. Three or four years back, as I said, we were importing natural rubber, but now we have surplus in natural rubber. Last year, we took measures, because of the glut in the market, to see that import of natural rubber was banned. But there was a small lacuna or discrepancy in that. Some of our tyre manufacturers were exporting tyres and as an import entitlement they were getting natural rubber which was considered as a raw material for tyre manufacturers. When this lacuna was noticed, we took measures to see that it was completely banned. Recently a notification has been issued, and I can assure the hon. Member that, from now on, until we have a situation where we have deficit in natural rubber, import of natural rubber will be completely banned.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: What about synthetic rubber ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There is a plant in Rai Bareli which is producing more than 30,000 tonnes per year. This has been in existence for so many years, and our requirements are being met. Synthetic rubber of the type we are producing in Rai Bareli is not imported. There is a special type of synthetic rubber which is not a replacement for natural rubber and which is used by tyre units; the tyre units cannot function without that type of synthetic rubber. This type of special synthetic rubber which is imported is not a replacement for natural rubber. It will never affect the natural rubber market in the country. This comes to only 4,000 or 5,000 tonnes. (*Interruptions*)

About purchase, the hon. Member knows it very well that the STC is making its best effort to see that the quota is removed. Over and above that, we have given a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores to the Kerala Government so that the Kerala Government machinery can also be geared up for purchase of natural rubber. I hope it is functioning well.

Some criticisms were made by the hon. Member. It is about leather. Our main competitors in this field were Brazil and Argentina. Because these countries took measures to ban the export of semi-finished leather goods, we had an unusually booming export market. In the beginning it was found to be rather encouraging, but, later we found that this unusual export of semi-finished leather is ultimately doing harm to the cobblers and the shoe-makers and the foot-wear industry. When this unhealthy trend was noticed, as early as 14th December, 1972 the semi-finished leather export was canalised through STC. This was a mere regulatory and disciplining measures. I do not make out the point that just by canalisation, all the problems will be solved. This was to institute regulation and discipline in its particular operation. As mentioned earlier in this House, it is our intention to reduce the export of semi-finished leather as much as possible because the value added from semi-finished to finished is 2 : 3. Last year we had in export of Rs. 84 crores and this year we are having an export of Rs. 164 crores. Our intention is not to have this unusual rise in exports. We would like to have more of finished leather exports and in fact, leather goods, to go as exports. We are taking all necessary measures like incentives for finished goods exports and disincentives for semi-finished exports and these measures are being taken promptly and without any delay.

I will conclude by saying that our traditional items especially the agro-based commodities have performed well and to that extent, our farmers and ryots deserve congratulations. But, we are not going to be complacent by that fact alone because more and more of non-traditional items and more and more of finished goods exports and more and more of value added is the aim of the country as well as the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry.

I compliment the new energetic Minister, Prof. Chattopadhyaya and his able colleague who are striving hard to increase the exports and minimise the imports as far as possible, because, that is the only way of increasing the national wealth.

The Commerce Ministry, if it goes hand in hand with the Industrial Development Ministry, I feel, sure, that the commerce and trade in this country will be augmented to a very great extent.

One hon. friend suggested that the import and export business should be nationalised. I feel that it is as good as nationalised. Most of the exports are channelised through Export Promotion Councils for different commodities and imports are canalised through STC and MMTC.

I find that the import of certain chemicals has to be reviewed again. If you look to the list of the articles allowed to be imported, item No. 55 is Dodocyl Benzene. It is required for detergent manufacture. They are importing this to the tune of lakhs of tonnes every year. It can be manufactured in India in the refineries. A project of the Government of India is lying, I think, for the last three years with the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals. This material is required for the manufacture of detergents. Every year the detergent production is increasing as the Government's policy is to reduce the use of edible oils for manufacture of soap. So, I request the Minister concerned to see that this Dodocyl Benzene scheme is immediately implemented and the imports of this raw material are reduced as far as possible. There are certain items which are not entirely canalised by STC but which are arranged through the STC. For example, there is the items OTS—Orthotonylene Sulphanamide. There are units which are capable of meeting the needs of this country. In spite of it the import of OTS is allowed. I don't understand why this import should be allowed.

Cinopyridine is a chemical for the manufacture of A vitamin and certain other vitamins. The import was banned for more

than a year. STC is thinking to buy 100 metric tonnes of Cinopyridine from America or other countries. It is necessary to import this. Of course, so far as distribution is concerned, it is distributed to monopolists who are in this trade for years together. It is my request that this should be given to small-scale units. Small-scale units should be encouraged. In respect of newcomers, the plea that is advanced is: What is your performance? We will give you according to performance. Since there is no performance, they don't get. Performance cannot be given unless they get the raw material and therefore, I request that this position may kindly be reviewed and necessary steps taken in this direction. There are small-scale units which have invested lakhs of rupees. If they are denied the supply of Cinopyridine it is impossible for them to develop their industry. This is something which should be reviewed. I therefore request the hon. Minister of Commerce to do the needful in the matter.

About polycethelene powder the small-scale manufacturers do not get this and their factories are closed. It is because it is given to largescale people. Smallscale industries deserve consideration at the hands of the hon. Minister, both hon. Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Industrial Development.

When the Prime Minister visited U.P. a deputation met her and she promised them that she will give sympathetic consideration to the needs of the small scale industries. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to do the needful in the matter.

So far as yarn is concerned many people have expressed their anxiety in regard to the supply of yarn. There are three sectors handloom, powerloom and cotton mills. It is the handloom which deserve the maximum of consideration from our hands. It gives employment to thousands of villagers. There are so many agriculturists who are without work and in their off-season they weave cloth. They should be given all encouragement. Preferential supply of yarn should be given to these people and

[Shri Dhamankar]

the handloom sector should be given all consideration. Also equal consideration may be given to the powerlooms also. Powerloom is not a big industry. Several State Governments have encouraged handloom weavers to convert them into powerlooms to increase production. There are two lakhs of powerlooms in the country. Some of them are lying idle since the last one month due to shortage of yarn. There were assurances given in the House that all yarn will be taken over by the Government and distribution will be entirely in the hands of Government. For three weeks no action was taken. The result was, the merchants hoarded lakhs of bales of this yarn and it is sold now at exorbitant prices. Fictitious names of weavers are entered and these bales issued to them. The sale of this unauthorised yarn should be stopped immediately. The cooperative spinning mills are manufacturing yarn for the consumer members. They should be treated as a sort of composite mills. The yarn produced by the cooperative spinning mills should be given to the members only and should not be taken over into the pool system. This is my request.

I think the figures in the Textile Commissioner's office regarding the production of yarn will have to be reviewed. They say that only 3 per cent of fine counts of yarn 60s and above is manufactured in the country. This is not correct. If you look to the figures of 1972, you will find that 9 per cent of fine counts of 60s is produced in the country. It is true that Tamil Nadu was producing the maximum quantity of fine counts. But along with Tamil Nadu, Ahmedabad and Bombay textile mills are also producing some percentage of fine counts of yarn. This yarn has altogether disappeared from the market. What have the merchants in the trade done? They have issued fictitious bills in different names to different powerloom and handloom factories. The bales are lying in the godown. Some State Governments have taken steps to confiscate and seize the yarn. But still lakhs of bales are lying with the merchants in some hidden godowns. This yarn is

not going to come under the pool system. It may be sold in the black market.

The shortage of yarn cannot be cleared in a very short time. I know it will take some time. But what are the powerlooms and handlooms going to do? On the powerloom there is a restriction that where they are licensed to use cotton yarn, they are not allowed to use nylon, viscose or rayon yarn, I would request Government to review this and see if diversification can be allowed for three months, so that if they cannot get cotton yarn, at least they should be allowed to use nylon, viscose or rayon yarn, that is man-made yarn. The Prices of this yarn have also gone up. The spinners have entered into a voluntary agreement with the actual users, but they do not implement it. When it suits them they implement it; When the bazar prices are down, they dump the quota on the actual users; when the prices are up, they sell their quota of 50 percent elsewhere.

The Tariff Commission had submitted a report in 1970 under which the prices of nylon and viscose yarn were to be fixed. I do not know why Government have still not implemented that report. Weavers feel that it is the pressure put on the Government that is preventing Government from accepting and implementing this report about the price structure of nylon and viscose yarn, I urge upon the Minister to review this position and implement the price structure recommended by the Tariff Commission.

With these words, I support the Demands. I would request the Minister to see that the distribution system of cotton yarn to weavers, handloom and powerloom, is implemented as immediately as possible and their grievances minimised as far as possible.

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Mr Chairman, Sir while speaking on the Demands of the ministry of Commerce I will confine myself to the problems of the Handloom and other village/cottage industries. Many of the previous speakers have highlighted

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

the shortage of yarn in the handloom industry and as such I will not dwell upon it in detail excepting to stress how it affects the poor weavers.

Sir, as has already been pointed out, there is an acute shortage of yarn that is supplied to the handloom weavers and there is also a great disparity in the price of yarn in different zones in the country. I submit that an all India price should be fixed for cotton yarn so that the weavers in one part may not be handicapped in competing with the weavers in another part due to higher prices of yarn. The handloom weavers of West Bengal have sometimes to pay as much as Rs. 100 more for cotton yarn as compared to their counterparts in Bombay. This is very unjust. As in the case of coal and steel, Government should fix an all India price for yarn also as otherwise some States will enjoy the advantage of the location of production. The weavers in West Bengal should get yarn at the same price at which it is available in Bombay, Punjab or Haryana. Only then they will be able to enter upon a fair and equal competition with the weavers of other States.

Now, Sir, I will draw the attention of the Government to the problems of the village and cottage industries with particular emphasis on the Brass and Bell-metal industry. These industries are facing serious problems in matters of finance, production techniques, marketing, organisation and competition from the large scale organised sector of the industry. These old established village industries are in a serious financial crisis. There were at one time 72 Brass and Bell-metal industries in Bengal but I do not know how many of them have survived to this day. There have been a rapid fall in their number. Moreover, their technique of production is antiquated and the machinery used by them is very old and obsolete. They need modernisation. The Government should come to their rescue with well formulated plans and schemes to help them survive. Otherwise they will soon become

extinct. The few industries that have managed to survive to this day have done so due to some initiative and efforts of their own. The Government has done precious little to help them. The cost of their production is going up steadily. The price of the raw material used by these industries have gone sky high. The price of brass has gone up to Rs. 15 to 16 per kg. The price of copper has gone up much higher. These industries just does not have the necessary capital to survive against such heavy odds. Sir, as you are aware, the village brass and bell-metal industry has a very close connection with the local village life. Their business prospers at the time of village festivities and fairs. In the non-festive season their business slumps and there is terrible depression. For about six months in a year they have to close down production and the artisans face starvation. At this point the big business men step in and exploit them. They purchase their ware at extremely low prices and sell them elsewhere at a high price thereby making huge profits at the cost of the poor village artisan who is deprived of his rightful gains.

The Nationalised Banks and the STC can play an important role in helping these small producers. The banks should grant loans to them, and their products should also be purchased by such Government agencies during the slack season at just prices. This will help them to continue in production without fear of exploitation and starvation. The Government can also encourage the forming of village cooperatives. These cooperative societies can be advanced loans to promote production and marketing. The various Government emporia should come forward to buy the products of these village artisans so that during the time of depression they may survive.

Today this old established village industry is facing a stiff competition from other large scale industries like the aluminium, steel, glass and pottery. So, a proper plan

[Shri R. P. Das] on the part of the Government is needed to ameliorate the various difficulties and problems faced by this industry, so that they may stand up to the challenge. I do not know whether the Government has any such comprehensive scheme or plan to help this decaying industry to survive. The STC has an important role to play in the marketing of their products. If the STC buys their products, then the trade can hope to have an assured market. The STC should endeavour to export these artistic products of the small sector to our neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Ceylon etc. where they are likely to have a favourable market. Lastly, Sir, I will urge upon the Government to reduce the sales tax and Railway Freight on the goods of this industry. The Sales tax structure should be rationalised. At present the Sales tax is so fixed that the price of the finished product goes up 3 to 4 times. There is multiple sales tax. The raw materials like brass, copper, zinc etc. are taxed every time they are sold. When these reach the small manufacturer, the price becomes considerably higher due to the repeated taxes. Then the finished products are again taxed. This results in rendering the cost of the small manufacturer too uneconomical to compete. I submit, Sir, that sales tax may be charged on the raw material used by these industries only once. There should not be any further tax on the finished product. This will make the cost of the finished product attractive and competitive. Government should also supply the raw materials like copper, zinc, brass etc. to these industries at a fixed price and on preferential basis. The railway freight on the movement of the products of these industries should also be reduced considerably.

Sir, I am sure, if the Government implements the above suggestions it will go a long way in rehabilitating and revitalising this age old village industry which is facing extinction today.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Just now I have heard the views of the hon. Deputy Minister who

intervened in the debate and I am really pleased that he tried to explain the position of some commodities so far as his Ministry is concerned. While intervening the Deputy Minister very pleasantly skipped over to say a few words on the largest export earner, jute. It is not my concern who will be replying on which subject but at least it was expected that jute being 20 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by our country, it was expected the hon. Minister will deal adequately with this aspect of the situation. After jute next comes tea. Both jute and tea industries, two industries in the hands of the Ministry of Commerce, Department of Commerce of the Government of India have a sad tale to tell. I must say that both these industries have all the melancholy that Greek tragedies have.

16 hrs.

Firstly, the annual export in the Jute industry, as I said, is of the value of more than Rs. 300 crores. It is as nearly as 20% or a little more than the total exports made in all items and in all commodities. But, actually, the growers of jute do not get a fair price. It was discussed and raised on a number of occasions in this august House that the growers—the producers must be given certain incentives. They must be given a fair price for the jute which they produce so that they can produce more and more jute and the Government of India, in return, may earn more foreign exchanges. Hardly there is any mechanism by which even this minimum price is given to the jute growers in this country. Jute is grown in huge quantity in the areas beginning from Andhra, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Manipur—all these eastern States—and jute-growers, the poor people, are giving the greatest value just like gold in this country. And these people are not being considered even to have the minimum support price for jute. They are not even being considered to have the benefit of what they are giving to the Government in return.

Sir, in 1971, in this House, I raised a discussion that at least a minimum support

price of jute should be declared by Government and it should be nothing less than Rs. 200 a quintal. But, with the price like in the corresponding commodity, it should be nothing less than Rs. 250 a quintal. But, ultimately, the price was fixed up at about Rs. 123, 124 or 125 a quintal.

Sir, without going through much about this history I want to state clearly the parity for jute with the rice or paddy. It has been declared by the various committees and commissions and experts that one maund of jute's value should be equal to three maunds of paddy or two maunds of rice. We know what is the price of rice which is nearly Rs. 140, 150 or 160 or even more if we go in for the finer quality of rice. Nevertheless, the minimum is Rs. 150 or 160 a quintal. If, according to this ratio, one quintal of jute is equal to two quintals of rice, then for jute, it should not be anything less than Rs. 300. Even this price has not been given correspondingly for jute. Government has taken measures to give incentives to the cotton growers and also to the textile industry. I appreciate it. For the poor cotton growers, for the export of nearly Rs. 100 crores or even a little more than on an average for the past some years, are we not also importing even more than 100 crores, for dye, machines, cotton, long staple cotton—Egyptian cotton—to feed the industry? Will the hon. Minister consider as to what extent this Egyptian long staple variety of cotton is being allowed to be imported in each and every year? The figure is about Rs. 70 to 75 crores annually. If this is the figure according to the hon. Minister, then, to what extent, we are exporting these finished products, manufactured from this finest quality of cotton? I think it is nothing, magnificently nothing.

Now we are importing to the extent of Rs. 70 to 75 crores worth of long staple Egyptian cotton. I understand that it is for the benefit of the textile industry. But, to what extent are we exporting the finished products, the finer quality or finest variety of cloth in various forms? The Minis-

try of Commerce should make it compulsory or obligatory that at least 50% of our finished products from this imported cotton must be exported to earn more foreign exchange. Otherwise, the entire textile industry is a liability in the hands of the Commerce and Industries Ministry.

Whereas a good amount of profit is being made by the jute industry, we do not find any incentives being given to the poor jute growers. Only day before yesterday the Minister, while presiding over a function of the Indian Jute Mills' Association has already given certain hints that some consideration will be shown in the matter of export of finished jute products. I do not know for whose benefits these incentives will be given. I appreciate that certain incentives must be given to increase the volume of production of the jute industry, which in its turn will purchase more and more raw jute from the producers. But to whom should the real benefit be given? Should the incentives be given only to the big industrialists or a fair price should be given to the poor producers, who should be the real beneficiaries? I would expect the minister to clarify whether he will go to the extent of declaring that jute prices would be reviewed and a minimum support price of not less than Rs. 200 per quintal or even more as he finds suitable will be announced here and now.

Coming to the tea industry, we find that over the last few years, about Rs. 2700 crores of foreign exchange have accumulated in the hands of Government from this industry. And, the Government's net revenue by way of export duty is nothing less than Rs. 1500 crores. My hon. friend said, this industry employs nearly 1 million workers throughout the country. My figure is 1½ million workers. So, it is an industry which is giving substantial foreign exchange to the government. It is the industry which gives substantial export duty to the Government. It is the industry employing nearly 1½ million workers. It is the industry which is giving scope to a number of subsidiary employments. But

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the affairs of this industry have not been looked into. Earlier speakers have referred to this illogical division of tea zones into five zones, the excise duty varying from 25 paise to 150 paise, the highest being in the case of Darjeeling tea—150 paise per kg. The Central Board recommended that the yield of Darjeeling tea being lesser per hectare or per acre compared to the other areas, the labour should get 38 paise per day less. Kindly look at this anomaly. On the one side one agency of the Government declares that Darjeeling tea yield being lesser than other plantation areas, the labour should get 38 paise less. On the other side, accepting that, Government increased the excise duty to 150 paise, i.e. to the extent of 200 per cent or even a little more than that. What a wonderful logic! Production is lesser comparatively than other areas. So, excise duty must be made more and the labourers should be paid less. So, the basic question is whether this sort of irrational and illogical basis of dividing the different plantation areas is congenial to the ultimate interest of the industry and whether it is going to be an incentive to bigger industrial development in respect of tea. What was the fault of the Darjeeling tea? It is the best-priced tea in the world. It must be taxed more. On the labourers' side, because the yield is less so the labourers should be paid less. May I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect seriously, as it has also been referred to by other members of this hon. House?

The second aspect is incentive. It is very good that incentive is being given to the tea industry. What is the form of the incentive? It is 75 paise for each kilogram of tea exported. To whom is this rebate going? It is going to a few exporters, may be three or four. To whom should this incentive be given? This incentive ought to have been given to the growers, to the labourers who are really producing it, those who are responsible for giving a sizable amount of revenue in the hands of the government. But this rebate of 75 paise per kilogram of export

is given to the exporters, whose number is not more than three or four.

My hon. friend has referred to the auction price in London, which is another peculiar feature of the tea industry. There is tea auction in London. What happens there? The whole consignment of tea is shipped and dumped there. The London local buyers and the buyers of other countries who are assembled there know the quantity and quality. Considering the volume and the quantity, the prices go up or down. My friend has explained it in a better way. When from the South African and other countries the supplies are less in a particular year, the prices are higher by 45 to 49 paise. So, it all depends on the extent of dumping of tea for the London auction.

If we really want to give proper incentives for the growth of the tea industry, the very system of auction has to be changed. Instead of having the London auction by dumping the tea there, is it not possible to have direct auction, sealed tender auction? There is another pattern known as the Dutch system. There the buyer does not know what is the quantity that is dumped in stock and the auction is being done by sealed tenders on the basis of the quality of the tea itself. It will give us a better price. To give some figures, during the last few years our country exported tea to the extent of 5,340 million kg. If we assume that under the present system of London auctions we are getting 10 paise less for each kilogram, our country is the loser to the extent of Rs. 53.40 crores. According to some other calculation it may be up to Rs. 100 crores. The tea industry is being made to lose Rs. 100 crores only because we are following the London auction system. So, let us have the closed tender system which will be most helpful to the tea industry.

The hon. Minister stated that the tea industry is picking up. Is it not a fact that our sale of tea to UK has come down from 49 per cent to 12 per cent? If this is a fact, how does the hon. Minister stand on his argument that it is picking up? Why has it come down from 49 to 12 per

cent ? What is the Tea Board doing ? My hon. friend said that the affairs of the Tea Board are not satisfactory and suggested that it should be reconstituted.

I fully endorse that view. I know many things, being a Member of the Tea Board, which I would not like to disclose here. I have referred to this on a number of occasions to the hon. Minister. What they have done so far ? According to the total demand in the world, in each and every year on an average, the demand for tea in the world is going up to the extent of 4.5%. But, our export sales, is not only not proportionate, but, it is far far below and it is to the extent of 56%. Is this the sort of development that we are having ? Is this the sort of new market that we are developing with the help of this Tea Board ? While the world demand is to the extent of 4.5%.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Give me some more time. There are not many speakers.

What I was saying was that, while the world demand is picking up to the extent of 4.5%, and other countries are exporting their commodities to the extent of 11%, 15% and 20% higher, our country is exporting only 56% and not even 1%.

With regard to coffee, the hon. Minister said that exports are going up. I have not collected statistics about coffee. My hon. friend requested me to prefer to this. I can appreciate that the Coffee Board is doing something. But, I cannot appreciate and I cannot say the same thing with regard to Tea Board.

The third point, that I would like to refer is this. What are the functions of the Tea Board ? tea gardens are not really being looked after. The Tea Board is meeting with grave failure in every step. In the matter of sick tea gardens, or even the poorer gardens or the small gardens,

within certain official norms and formulae, these garden-owners are not entitled to get some of the benefits from the Tea Board. But, the sterling garden-owners, the foreign garden-owners, or the garden-owners who have lakhs and lakhs and crores and crores of rupees worth of property, and who we crores of rupees to the Government in various ways are being given free distribution of financial assistance. I would like to ask only one question here. Are we also going to allow these sterling garden-owners, these foreign garden-owners, these big garden-owners and the big tea planters, particularly those who are repatriating huge profits to foreign countries, to have more and more financial assistance from our financial institutions, either through the Tea Board or any other institution ? Are we going to allow them to plunder the booty of this country ? How long we are going to allow this ? Sir, these are various aspects that should be considered.

So also is the case with regard to the brokers in auctions. In short,....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : You are ringing the Bell. I would request the hon. Minister that, so far as the tea industry is concerned, he must have a serious look into this matter. He should also consider as to whether it is possible to take control of full export of this industry, to fully canalise them and also to consider as to what extent, we can take it over, particularly, the sick tea gardens and the small tea gardens.

The sick tea gardens in West Bengal, about 47 of them, are in a very sad state. Some of them are already closing, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us as to what is the policy of the Government, whether the Government will make out a fresh policy with regard to this matter. West Bengal Government had a mind to take over these gardens and to have a new management for this industry, but, because of certain administrative or legal laws, it was not possible on the part of the Go-

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Government of West Bengal to do so. Here, the Government of India should come forward—the Ministry of Commerce should come forward—to give relief to it so that we may have a chance to revive this industry as well.

One last point. This is about the price of cotton. This is being very much talked about. We all know about the serious and acute problems that are being faced by the cotton industry, particularly, these cottage industries, hand-loom industries and power-loom industries. I am sure the hon. Minister will consider this aspect. But, what about the price of cotton? If the price of some other commodities, can be rationalised in such a way that these are very much vital to the development of the entire country, cotton is also very much vital. Millions and millions of people are depending on this industry, to go for their own home-made industries, hand-loom industries and power-loom industries. So, the price of cotton must be rationalised or the theory of the process of equalisation must have to be accepted, so that in all parts of the country, people can get cotton at the same price; because it is very vital.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise only two or three important questions.

Regarding silk industry in India, the silk is produced mainly in the State of West Bengal and, particularly, in the district of Malda. The raw silk is produced there in bulk. In the world market now the demand for silk has increased. But in our country, the silk cultivation and development of silk industry is neglected like anything. The silk growers are bounded by big merchants who give loans to them. These silk growers have no other alternative to market their produce anywhere in India of their own choice. They are bound to surrender their raw silk, their produce, to these big merchants who procure

silk at a very cheap rate and they earn huge profits, 100 times, 200 times, 300 times, according to the prevailing market rate.

Apart from that, the silk dyeing and printing process is also being controlled by certain privileged businessmen and big houses. The dyeing plants are imported from outside the country and they import colours for dyeing silk from foreign countries. This is being controlled by a few big businessmen and the silk weavers of the country are suffering to a great extent. They are not getting the facilities of silk printing and dyeing and its marketing in the wide market of our country and abroad. So, the silk industry is facing a crisis now-a-days. I want that the hon. Minister should pay proper attention to this industry.

Then, the wig industry is also another industry of our country. There is a very large demand for wigs outside the country. Now, Japan has become the top-most country in the wig industry. The State Trading Corporation has established a wig industry in Madras. Previously, the manufacturers of wigs were in West Bengal. Some small businessmen manufacture wigs and export them to other countries. But the State Trading Corporation has now taken over the wig industry and they have created a mess out of it. Actually, the wig industry is facing a great crisis today and it is at a point of closure. In west Bengal, about 4000 families who were depending previously on wig industry have become totally unemployed now. This also required proper attention by the Ministry.

Lastly, very recently, the Jute Corporation of India has taken on lease one flat on the Theatre Road in Calcutta at Rs. 11 lakhs. Its floor space could hardly be valued at Rs. 1 lakh or so. That building has been taken on lease by the Jute Corporation of India at Rs. 11 lakhs. That building is being owned by the Rampuria group of businessmen belonging to the Rampura family. Previously, in

this House, it was also discussed, when some other flats in the same building was taken on lease by the Indian Oil Corporation, at a fantastic value of Rs. 22 lakhs. Now, in the same building some other flat, at the same fantastic rate has been taken on lease by the Jute Corporation of India. Apart from that, the family members of Rampuria have been given contract for interior decoration of the same flat which has been taken on lease by the Jute Corporation of India.

In this Jute Corporation of India, there was ample opportunity for new employment that was created by the previous Minister, as I have been able to gather. Now that employment opportunity has been sealed by the present administration, and we do not know for what reason and that too in the context of the unemployment crisis that we are facing today. When there was ample scope for employment in the Jute Corporation, we do not know for what reason that has been closed now. I want the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this.

As my friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsy, mentions, regarding mango, Malda district is very rich in producing mango. Recently we have learnt that in U.P. one plant is going to be installed for manufacturing mango juice to export to Soviet Russia and other countries. Why not install one in Malda? Malda district belongs to north Bengal which is a very under-developed region. I, therefore, request that a mango-juice-producing plant be installed in Malda so that the acute unemployment problem in North Bengal may be removed.

श्री दानोबर पांडे (हजारीबाग) :
समाप्ति जो, यों तो बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है लेकिन मैं खासकर अन्नक उद्योग की तरफ आपके साधन से मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। अन्नक एक परंपरागत वस्तु रही है जो हम हमेशा निर्यात करते रहे हैं और हमेशा इस पर निर्भरता

रही है कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को लेकिन अभी जितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हैं उतनी गायद पहले कभी नहीं थी। पिछले साल भी हम लोगों ने कहा था कि अन्नक उद्योग की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान जाये, उसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए तो पहले के मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर से इसको कैनेलाइज कर देंगे। इस उद्योग में लगे छोटे छोटे लोग जिनको उद्योगपति तो नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि बिल्कुल काटेज इंडस्ट्री की तरह हजारीबाग के इलाके में, राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश में इसको एक्सपोर्ट के लायक बनाया जाता है तो उन छोटे-छोटे काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में लगे लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए यह तय किया गया था कि इसको कैनेलाइज किया जायेगा एम०एम०टी०सी० को मार्केट किन्तु बद-किस्मती की बात यह है कि हम जो कुछ भी घोषणा करते हैं उसके प्रति सीरियस नहीं होते और उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके कुछ काम नहीं करते। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारी घोषणा जो कुछ भी होती है, इस मामले में खास कर भेष कहना है कि हम बिल्कुल इसमें असफल हुए हैं और यह इसी से साबित होता है कि साल भर के अन्दर ही दोस्ताना व्यवहार करने वाले देश ने, सोवियट यूनियन और पोलैंड जैसे देशों ने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर से अन्नक नहीं लेंगे। आखिर, क्या कारण है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर से हम अन्नक नहीं भेज सकते? इन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। पिछले साल जब यह तय किया गया था कि एम०एम०टी०सी० के जरिये अन्नक का कैनेलाइजेशन होगा तो हुआ क्या कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति जो थे

[श्री कामोदर पांडे]

पूरी आजादी दी गयी कि वह सप्लाई आर्डर आउटेट करे विदेशों से ? और कैनेडाइजेशन इतना ही हुआ कि जब सप्लाई आर्डर बाहर से मंगा लें तो उन को एम० एम० टी० सी० ने एक कनोयरेंस सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ेगा और उनको एक परसेंट कमीशन देना पड़ेगा । तो सिर्फ कमीशन खाते के लिए ही क्या यह कैनेडाइजेशन हुआ था ? हम समझते हैं कि इससे गलत बात और कोई हो नहीं सकती । कैनेडाइजेशन करने का मकसद यही था कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगपति जो काम करते हैं उनको कुछ राहत पहुंचाये, हम उनका माल खरीदें । और वही माल जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति विदेशों में जा कर अन्डर इन्वॉयसिंग करके ऊंचे दाम पर बेचते हैं, फोरैन ऐक्सचेंज को बोरो करते हैं, उसको रोकें और हम उचित दाम पर उस माल को बेचें, जो उचित दाम होता है वह उद्योग-धंधे में लगे लोगों को दे सकें । लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । बदकिस्मती की बात है कि गिरीडीह और कोडरमा में काम करने वाले करीब 20,000 लोग बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उन के मान का खमत नहीं होती, और बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने फिर कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री पर हावी हो कर के या विदेशों के मार्केट पर हावी हो कर के फिर अपना उल्लू सीधा करना शुरू कर दिया है और विदेशों से कहलवाने लगे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर से माल नहीं खरीदेंगे, बल्कि पूंजीपतियों से खरीदेंगे । आखिर छोटे-छोटे काम करने वाले लोग ही तो बड़े पूंजीपतियों के यहां वह माल बेचते हैं । एक प्लोर प्राइस फिक्स होती है वह भी साल भर बाद बड़े उद्योगपति उन को बेते हैं; और वही माल बाहर भेज कर

वह चैम्पियन बनते हैं; और बोलते हैं कि बढ़िया माल हम दे रहे हैं । तो यही माल एम० एम० टी० सी० में से क्यों नहीं भेज सकते ? मंत्री जी बतायें कि उद्योग-धंधे में लगे छोटे लोगों की राहत के लिये वह क्या उपाय करने वाले हैं ? जिस तरह से पहले चलता था, और अभी भी जिस तरह से चल रहा है अगर वैसे ही इस को छोड़ दिया गया हो तो अन्नक उद्योग, एक समय था जब हमारी बल्ब मोनोपली थी, फिर घट कर के 80 प्रतिशत पर आ गये, और आज उस से भी बहुत नीचे उतर गये हैं, धीरे-धीरे यह उद्योग भी हमारे हाथ से निकल जायगा । जिस तरह से मैंगनीज का व्यापार खो दिया, शायद उसी तरह अन्नक का व्यापार भी हम खो देंगे । इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाय और एक ठोप निर्णय लिया जाय, और जो भी निर्णय लिया जाय उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक चलने की प्रतिज्ञा की जाये, उस को अमल में लाने का उपाय किया जाय । सिर्फ फँसना मुना देने से कि पब्लिक सेक्टर से कैनेडाइज कर देंगे, और असल माने में कैनेडाइजेशन करें नहीं, इस से काम बनने वाला नहीं है । इसी की वजह से यह सारी कुराफात पैदा हुई है और जो छोटे-छोटे लोग धंधे में लगे हुए हैं, उन के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न सामने खड़ा हो गया है ।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण पहलू की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । समूचे देश में आयरन और बेचने के लिये एम० एम० टी० सी० की मार्केट एक रास्ता निकला है कि पूरे देश में जो भी लकड़ा खोहा मिलेगा वह एम० एम० टी० सी० के जरिये बेचेंगे । लेकिन गोष्ठा के कुछ लोग

क्या हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रहते हैं जो उन को बिल्कुल आजादी है कि वह अपना माल डायरेक्ट विदेशों में भेजें। और भेजे ही नहीं बल्कि एम० एम० टी० सी० को जो पैसा मिलता है आयरन और बेचने के लिये उस से ज्यादा उन को पैसा मिलता है। तो क्या राज है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। गोआ में जो खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन की बहुत खराब हालत है। अभी हाल में माइन्स कमिटी गोआ गयी थी, उन में उन अम-मंत्री श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा जी थे, वह स्वयं देख चुके हैं कि कितनी दर्दनाक हालत वहां के मजदूरों की है। और दूसरी दर्दनाक हालत यह है कि 50 प्रतिशत से कम और कंटेंट वाला कच्चा लोहा फेंक दिया जाता है। उस से खेनी की जमीन भी बर्बाद होती है और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का भी नुकसान होना है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि गोआ से जो कुछ भी मान दम तरह में डायरेक्ट भेजा जाता है निजी पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा, जब आप ने निर्णय किया है कि पूरे देश में मिलने वाला कच्चा लोहा एम० एम० टी० सी० को मार्फत जाय, तो उन का लोहा भी उस के जरिये जाना चाहिये। और इस के साथ ही साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह से लो ग्रेड और जिसे आप कहते हैं, हालांकि वह लो ग्रेड और नहीं है, विदेशों में 35 परसेंट और कंटेंट का य्टिजाइजेशन होता है, फिर हम जो 50 प्रतिशत तक और कंटेंट वाले लोहे को जो समुद्र में फेंक देते हैं, उस के बारे में भी कुछ उपाय करना चाहिये जिस से उस का उपयोग हो सके। या तो आप कोमेडाइजेशन प्लान्ट लगायें, या जो कुछ भी करिये, कुछ उपाय धंधे बढ़े कर के उस ओर की इच्छा करना चाहिये।

नवीन आइटम

मिलता रहेगा। और दुनिया में खस ह वाला है और अच्छे से अच्छा और विदेशों को ही भेजते रहेंगे तो हम को अपने घर में स्टील प्लान्ट के लिये अच्छा और नहीं मिल सकेगा। अच्छा और आप विदेशों को भेजे और विदेशी मुद्रा कमायें, लेकिन जो लो ग्रेड और है, जिस को आप बर्बाद कर देते हैं उस के उपयोग के लिये भी कोमर्स मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ उपाय करना चाहिये जिस से कि उस ओर का उपयोग हम कर सके।

तीसरी बात यह कहनी है कि जैसा अभी माननीय जोरदार ने कहा कि मालदा में बहुत आम होता है उस को एक्सपोर्ट किया जाय। लेकिन मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूं कि नाम तो मालदा जरूर है, लेकिन वह बिहार में ही ज्यादा होता है, और उस की हालत यह है कि बहुत जल्दी पकने के बाद वह ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं टिकता है इसलिये एक्सपोर्ट आइटम में शायद उस को जगह नहीं मिलनी है। मैं जब विदेश गया था तो देखा कि विदेश में अगर किसी विदेशी को सुवह-सुवह एक गिलास मींगो जूस मिल जाय तो भगवान को याद करता है। तो जब इतनी अच्छी चीज हमारे पास है और उस का सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं, फीरेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकते हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि इस तरफ कोमर्स मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान नहीं जाता? इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि उत्तर बिहार के इलाके में जो मालदा आम होता है, जो ज्यादातर बर्बाद हो जाता है, जिस की अपने देश के मार्केट में ही खपत नहीं कर पाते, उस के लिये वहां एक कारखाना स्थापित करना चाहिये।

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

मैं जो जूस बना कर के विदेशों में उस को भेज सकूँ। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस को एक्सपोर्ट करने की दिशा में आप कदम उठावें और अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि इस का टिकाउपन बाधक है तो उस का जूस बना करके यहां से आप एक्सपोर्ट करें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। उस से भी आप को फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सकता है।

उत्तर बिहार में केला भी बहुत अच्छा होता है। समूचे हिन्दुस्तान से आप केला बाहर भेजते हैं। बिहार ने क्या कमूर किया है कि वहां का केला नहीं भेजा जाता है। उस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें।

वहां के केले को भी आप एक्सपोर्ट आइटम में जोड़ दें ताकि वहां के केला पैदा करने वाले लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I must first thank the hon. members who have participated in the debate pertaining to this Ministry. Some of the members have made friendly criticism and others have made criticism not so friendly; we are grateful alike to all of them. Many issues have been raised and questions have been asked. Since they are many, I hope hon. members would not mind if I cannot cover the whole of them, but within the time limit I will try to cover or at least touched upon as many as I can.

'Many hon. members have asked what is the policy of this Ministry, the Ministry of Commerce. I would like to say initially that the name of this Ministry has recently been changed from Ministry of Foreign Trade to Ministry of Commerce. The change, as rightly understood, is more nominal; it is real and substantial. It means some added responsibility has been given to this Ministry. Accordingly, some policy matters have also been reviewed

and some new different approaches are being made and necessary exercises are in hand.

We have been asked what are the main parameters of the policy. First, I would like to say that it has already been pointed out by the Prime Minister that in the changed context of the world, the developing countries should, not only at the political level but also at the trade and commerce level come close to each other. This is one of the main aspects of the new commercial policy. This is particularly important in the context of the fact that the developed countries are also trying to come close to each other and arrive at a sort of agreement to their mutual advantage. The EEC, America and Japan through different sorts of negotiations and agreements, arrangements or understandings are trying to strengthen their position *vis-à-vis* the economy of the developing countries.

In this changed and very important context India which is among the developing countries has in view of its size and also the sort of development we have achieved in the last two decades, has a special role to play.

So the two main aspects of our commerce and trade policy are, first, forging closer relations with the developing countries like the Latin American countries, African countries and other Asian countries and second, strengthening our position as far as possible in relation to the developed countries or the different groups often between the developed countries. These are two main aspects.

The other aspect that I would like to mention is in the fifth Plan approach paper it has been envisaged that around the year 1979, foreign assistance for the development of our national economy would be very meagre if not nil. As you will appreciate the task of augmenting the production base and strengthening the production base will still be there and necessitate a lot of foreign exchange till then. So, one of our approaches and endeavours is to seek and arm ourselves

with more and more foreign exchange which we will not get otherwise. So we are devising modalities and means and mechanism machinery so that export earning goes up in the coming years.

Together with this I would also like to mention another aspect that is the fourth aspect, which is a growing positive and, whenever necessary, an expansive role of the public undertakings in the export-import trade. As a corollary to this fourth point, I would like to mention that one of the endeavours of our Ministry would be to see that small scale exporters are benefited and public undertakings are taking a larger interest and more positive steps so that the small scale industries and the exporters who, in relation to the big houses and larger houses are as at present at a sort of disadvantage are better placed and are in a better position with the aid and assistance of the Government undertakings like the STC, MMTC or the proposed Miba Trading Corporation, for example. These are the four main aspects of our commercial policy. If I may add, I would like to mention a fifth one which is quite consistent with the other aspect, namely our endeavour to develop close relations with the developing countries in general and our neighbouring countries in particular.

As hon. Members are aware, our Foreign Minister in the recent past had been to the Gulf areas and he has gone to Burma. The Prime Minister had been to Nepal and she is going to Sri Lanka. That is a new thing. Commercial diplomacy and policy follows closely political policy and diplomacy. So, we will be trying to get close to our immediate neighbours in terms of trade and commerce and we will be trying more and more to see how better relations and more positive relations grow up between our countries on the one hand and some other countries who are our immediate neighbours and who are looking forward to our performance in the field of development, etc. with increasing interest and expectations. I think these are some basic aspects.

Another thing also which I may mention in this context is the getting closer of the Polynesian countries to the Asian trade and commerce. After Australia and New Zealand develop new interests in the trade and commerce of the Asian world, I think we have also to reciprocate it and see that they are drawn in the trade and commerce of the Asian world, so that we are mutually benefited. This problem will be taken up, as you know, in the ECAFE meeting at Tokyo where I have the privilege to represent India.

In this context I may also mention that we are trying to develop close relations with Bangla Desh. Our trade agreement with Bangla Desh expired on 27 March and with mutual consent we have extended it by three months. This time will be utilised by us in studying and surveying and identifying areas and commodities where we can expand and increase our trade and commerce and we hope after these studies in depth we may arrive at an agreement which will be more positive and more beneficial ourselves and to Bangla Desh.

It has been said that in the matter of bilateral trade our performance has not been what some of the hon. Members expected of us. If you like I shall quote some figures which will speak for the fact that bilateral trade has not been as unsatisfactory as made out by some hon. Members. With Latin American countries, for example, our balance of trade has moved from a deficit of Rs. 595 lakhs to an overall surplus of Rs. 684 lakhs over the past two years. During 1972-73, statistics are available for April to August, our imports were Rs. 182 lakhs as against our exports of Rs. 461 lakhs. Thus there has been a surplus in our favour to the tune of Rs. 279 lakhs. Our trade with Latin American countries followed our Prime Minister's visit to those countries. When some senior leader visits a particular country, we come closer to each other politically, and trade and commerce also respond to this close poli-

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tical relationship in a significant way. It has also happened in the case of trade and commerce relations with Africa.

After the Lusaka Conference, for example, there was a significant development of the contacts between our country and the African countries. When I am speaking of Indo-African trade, I mean all countries of the African continent. In 1969-70 we exported goods and commodities worth Rs. 2916 lakhs and imported Rs. 8937 lakhs. In 1970-71 our exports stood at 3981 lakhs as against our imports of 10,092 lakhs. In 1971-72 the exports were of the order of Rs. 5261 lakhs and imports, Rs. 8233 lakhs. These figures speak unmistakably for the fact that our bilateral trade with Latin American countries as well as the African countries has not declined; on the contrary they have shown a remarkable increase. The same can be borne out by the statistics of our trade and commerce relations with West European countries.

In 1969-70, I am expressing the figures in crores, our exports were nearly Rs. 300 crores and imports Rs. 306 crores; in 1970-71, our exports was nearly Rs. 300 crores and 29 lakhs and our imports were Rs. 350 crores; in 1971-72, our exports were Rs. 326 crores worth and our imports were Rs. 500 crores worth. These may sometimes show a surplus and sometimes a deficit in our favour because, there cannot be a steady trend in this. But, one fact is that when we started, there was a huge deficit and because of the tariff and other qualitative and quantitative restrictions, there were some difficulties. I shall come to them in a moment. The point is that in our trade and commerce with all components, we are going ahead and the volume of trade and our total turnover are increasing.

It has been said that E.E.C. perhaps may do something about it because as I told you, the developed countries have their own interests which are not same some times or which are not similar at times. And naturally, they may come

together and they want to protect their own interests mainly. In a bid to protect their own interests, what happens is this. There are certain avenues and in between the protective view, in their own economy G.S.P. possibility is there. This possibility we are trying to exploit as far as possible. It is on record. Perhaps we could not exploit it as far as possible. Now, we are endeavouring to see how much we can exploit it.

Due to our bargaining and other high-level talks, now, the E.E.C. has realised that they also have to come to some sort of terms or understanding with our country. So, some guidelines were submitted by the Committee of the programme representatives of the Council of Ministers of E.E.C. on 3rd April, 1973. They unanimously authorised the Commission of E.E.C. to enter into negotiations with the community with a view to concluding trade cooperation agreement. The proposed agreement includes all the various tariffs granted by the community periodically and incorporation of the existing sectorial agreements pertaining to textiles and other products. I may also mention in this context the sugar export quota. From their point of view, the import quota has also remained unaffected. Because of this sort of bilateral negotiation, by taking the E.E.C. as a whole as one party and ourselves the other party, our endeavour is to seek closer relation with the developing countries in relation to the developed countries. We are also trying to explore it as much as we can. A suggestion has been made as to why should we not nationalise the export and import trade? The question is : rationalisation is not for the sake of nationalisation ; nationalisation is a means for a particular end in view. With necessary expertise and experience, if we lower the export or import trade, then instead of reaching nearer to our goal, we may be a loser of somewhat avoidable score.

17 hrs.

I believe socialism does not mean nationalisation, nationalisation and rationalisation ; socialism means nationalisation,

consolidation, regionalisation, consolidation and nationalisation.

Those who think that socialism means nationalisation, nationalisation and nationalisation do not know socialism. In 1968-69 only 11 items were canalised. But in 1973-74 202 items have been canalised. So, the fact that we are giving bigger and bigger and constructive and more positive role to the public sector undertakings in the foreign trade is unmistakable from all available data. It is an open question ; everybody knows it. It is a fact that now the import trade in the public sector is as high as 70 per cent. I do not go by the cliché of nationalisation ; I believe in nationalisation. When consolidation, experience and expertise are good enough for taking a bold step forward, we will take a bold step forward.

In this context, I might perhaps mention the problem of sick and closed tea estates. I am aware of the problem faced by the jute, tea and many other industries. As hon. members have pointed out, there are many big houses rightly or wrongly, fortunately or unfortunately, very much in the field. These houses have interests in different fields—textiles, engineering, jute, tea etc. Like the general rule of the ordinary consumer—what we call 'liquidity preference', these big houses have a policy, what may be called 'profitability preference'. When in a particular sector there is high profitability, there is a natural economic propensity for them to take money from one industry to another industry. The modes and mechanisms of doing this are all known to the knowledgeable people, particularly the lawyers. But it is a fact that some big business houses and some which are not so big have indulged in some trade practices which are questionable. I said in very clear and categorical terms day before yesterday in Calcutta : "You are going to be ethically and economically myopic" because they are not investing in a sector or industry where the profit return is not high. So, everybody knows it and Government is quite aware of it.

Several steps have been taken by Government to discourage this bad business practice and the propensity for profitability preference. But it is a question of priority. We are not a rich country. Our total resources are limited. In the of allocation of resources we must draw up a schedule of priority and invest our investible capital resources accordingly. So we must be sure that before we nationalise an industry and invest our capital in that sector, capital drawn from the poor man's resources, it is good enough and productive enough for the national economy taken as a whole.

So, I do not believe in nationalisation just for the sake of nationalisation. At the same time, the plight of the poor workers and employees of the sick units, particularly of these closed down, is very much there. The West Bengal and Assam Governments have written to us and pressed us to do something about these closed tea estates. We are seized of the matter. We are thinking of taking certain steps which will benefit the unfortunate employees who have been thrown out of their job. But, as you will appreciate, there are some problems, legal and administrative which this Ministry of its own cannot sort out. For that we are in consultation and in touch with some other concerned Ministries so that appropriate steps and ultimate measures can be taken to the relief and advantage of the employees and workers of the closed tea estates.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : The steps which you are going to take will take some time. The gardens are closing. What happens in the mean time ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Nearly 15 days back in Calcutta there was a particular meeting attended by different sectors of industries, both strong and not so strong and weak, all trade unions belonging to all parties, including the party of the hon. Member intervening, where this problem was discussed. I went deep into the matter and I had set up a task force which is going into the matter.

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It is true that this problem had been studied before, once by the Reserve Bank and again by the Barua Committee. I had the privilege of looking into these things. But the problem had taken a different shape and urgency. So, while I will not say anything against the findings of these two committees, I think some more steps, perhaps I may say bold steps, are called for to meet the problem or situation. It is not as if we are sitting idle or sleeping over the issue. We are taking active steps, and these steps are contemplated primarily in the interests of the workers and employees who have been thrown out of job already when the factories were closed.

Closed industries are not so easy to define because there are legal and other difficulties which you will find in defining sick industries. About that matter, as I said before, certain study has to be made and, at a latter stage, certain administrative and legal measures have to be taken. Some positive steps will be taken in respect of closed and sick industries, whatever might be the definition ultimately we arrive at about sick industries. But about the industry as a whole I would like to say very clearly that no decision of nationalisation or taking over is being contemplated.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The answer is very simple. I can only say that an unstudied decision may better the pleadings or the craziness of the Minister but not the wisdom of the Ministry.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is said that some policy steps are being taken. We want to have an inkling of the positive steps.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The hon. Members are well-versed in English language. I have said it very clearly and not in a very ambiguous way. They can understand what I mean.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : When will be done ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I cannot say when. The task force is going into

the Affairs. It is asked to submit its report within three months when I can take a decision this way or the other way. Before studying the question I do not intend to create unnecessary, unavoidable, uneconomical fear psychosis which is absolutely unwarranted. So, I do not like to do it, I do not propose to do it. My immediate question is closed and sick industries, whatever might be the definition of "sick" that we may ultimately arrive at.

Now, some hon. Members have suggested that some fiscal relief may be provided at least to some zones. As I have said before on the floor of this House and also there and I repeat it, I find that the demand for fiscal relief at least for one or two zones is justified indeed. I will try to see that that relief is provided. But, as you will appreciate, the fiscal relief-giving question is an integral part of a larger question of fiscal discipline of the Government as a whole. Subject to the fiscal discipline of the Government as a whole, my endeavour will be to see that the zones which badly need some fiscal relief in the larger interest of the industry itself get the relief.

SHRIDINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Can you give some time indication of that ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I might say three months' time-limit is there. By three months, I will be able to take a decision. Sometimes, as I did in the case of yarn, when I said that I will give a decision within 7 days, I declared it within 4 days. When I say, three months, I mean, the outer limit. I might declare something before that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May be within two months.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I do not know.

Then, the matter has been raised about yarn. As you know, it is a very big problem to enter into a trade which is traditionally in the private sector and to handle it to the entire satisfaction of all sections concerned. We find that that yarn trade is

going in a very bad shape. The weavers are suffering due to a very drastic power cut although unevenly throughout the country and the yarn production has gone down by about 30 per cent. The poor weaver in unorganised sector was suffering most acutely. So, we thought we should take certain steps. We have now taken certain steps. We have taken certain decisions. But the decisions have come into force only on the 13th March.

The figures which are being quoted sometimes show that the Government have not given the full entitled quota to the States and that it is really the half of the total entitled quota. For the whole of March, we are not supposed to give quota because this scheme came into operation only in the latter half of the month. So, the question of giving a figure which is very disproportionately low in relation to the entitled quota is due to the fact that while they are expecting the whole month's quota we are actually giving only half month's quota that is, when the scheme came into operation.

Secondly, there is a point that some sectors are not getting their supply State-wise e.g. the hosiery federation. They are not getting their State quota but they are drawing their quota from the Textile Commissioner and they are supposed to distribute it between different State units. While I give this explanation, I do not minimise in the least the plight and suffering of weavers. I am very much alive with their suffering. In order to remove their sufferings we have taken certain steps. One of the steps taken I have already indicated. On the day when I made the announcement, on the 9th March, I suggested that every State Government should set up a watch-dog Committee, consisting of MPs, MLAs, weavers and other persons concerned because I could anticipate that, when I tread on the toes of the traders or those who are well-entrenched in the field for years together, they will not take it lying down and they would hoard. In many cases they have hoarded and they do hoard. Without the help of the different sectors

of the industry and particularly the political leaders, it is not possible only for the administrative machinery, for the State Government, to unearth this huge hoarded quantity. I have no doubt, and knowledgeable people know it very well, that a huge quantity has been cornered by the traders who have been badly hit by our policy. So, in anticipation of this contingency, I had suggested to them; I am yet to be told that any State Government has set up such watch dog Committee....

SHRI DHAMANKAR : It has been set up, but MPs have not been associated.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Secondly, I have sent my officers to various States. We have not waited for the State Governments to tell us their problems. It is true, many MPs, Ministers and Chief Ministers have informed us of the very sad situation. We, on our own, have already sent our officers to different States to study, on our own, the nature of the problems. The problems of all the States are not alike. Sitting in Delhi or Bombay we cannot prescribe a general solution to the problem which is not general and which has its peculiar contours in different States. We have sent our officers to U.P., West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and all other places wherever necessary, and it will be followed up by a meeting to be called tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, after the return of these officers and after the submission of their reports, where the State Governments, representatives, Director or Secretary who-soever is the representative, will be there. We are thinking of slightly modifying our original policy and scheme in the light of the new experience that we gather ourselves or by the States conveying to us, and one of the contemplated changes.....

श्री मारलण्डे राय : इस बीच में क्या होगा ! आफिसर आयेंगे, ग्रुभव के बाद मीटिंग होगी, फैसला होगा, मीडिकल हेल्थ होगा, लेकिन इस बीच में मरने वाला मर जावेगा, फिर आने से क्या होगा ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It is to help those people that we are taking steps. We have said to the State Governments, first, that they may raid the hoarded quantity and whatever they get by raiding those godowns of different traders, that amount they will get in addition to their entitled quota. This is one thing that we have suggested to the States. Every State will get, in addition to its entitled quota, the unearthed hoarded element. Secondly we have suggested this. Different States had some quota, declared quota, within their States on the 31st March. All States will be entitled to retain the quota which they had till 31st March, because some of the States like Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra had suggested this and we agreed to it.

Thirdly, we have suggested that, if by reducing power cut one spinning mill, they can produce more yarn, that extra production of yarn will go to the State quota, and this will be in addition to their entitled quota.

We have also made this scheme rather flexible. If two or three States adjoining can re-distribute their power problem and increase their yarn production, then that extra production they can retain within their own State or group of States who come to this sort of power allocation between themselves.

These are some of the modifications.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : One point of clarification, Sir. Will you please review the allocation to the different States ? Arithmetically it is from 1 to 80 counts that is allotted to different States. But Haryana does not want fine yarn as the Minister himself said. The Textile Commissioner's office knows the whole requirements of different States fine or coarse. Will you please review it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a suggestion for action.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The only submission I would like to make is that we have our own figures about authorised looms—powerlooms and handlooms and it

is a fact that in certain States there are unauthorised powerlooms. So, now, since there is an overall shortage, naturally, our first attempt should be to meet the requirements of the authorised ones. The question of the unauthorised looms comes next, if it comes at all. So regarding the question of reviewing, of course, it will be made and it is being made. On the 11th April we are having that meeting as I referred to just a minute ago. So, all these things will be taken into account, but we cannot take a decision *a priori* without knowing the facts and figures and the difficulties. So, we have sent our own officers to States. They are coming back and we have also asked every State to send its own officer and we will take a decision. We have acted as expeditiously as possible and we will continue to act as expeditiously as possible. The poor weaver's cause is as much close to our hearts as it is to theirs.

Something has been said about jute prices...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about price equalisation of cotton yarn ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have already submitted that. I have to speak under this time constraint. So, all questions that have been raised, while I do not deny their importance, but for obvious considerations, it is not possible for me to go into all those questions. But the major ones I am referring to.

Now, about jute, it is very pertinent to expect that the poor jute grower gets a fair price. The question of now guaranteeing a minimum floor price for the jute-grower is now mere academic because the reigning price is higher than the support price accepted by the Government. While I appreciate it very much, finally, in this matter we will be guided by the findings of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Something has been asked as to what we are doing as a sort of incentive or encouragement to the small-scale exporters

or those who make exports and have small scale industries as their production base. In our new import-export policy we have said that the process of assessment of capacity of small scale industries in the private sector will continue.

Secondly, for non-priority sectors, an increased allocation of imported raw materials has been provided in the case of industries reserved for the small scale sector.

Thirdly, for new-comers, the basis of import licensing has been liberalised.

Fourthly, exporting units in the small scale sector will receive better encouragement.

Fifthly, the basis of import licensing for small scale industries to be set up in the backward areas by qualified engineers and ex-Service personnel has been liberalised.

Sixthly, the procedures for issue of licences for capital equipment have also been considerably simplified.

Seventhly, the existing facilities for setting up small scale industries in the country by Indian nationals returning from or residing abroad have been continued.

Lastly, more districts have been added in the list of backward areas.

These steps are intended to give more and more governmental assistance to the small scale industries so that their share and capacity in the export trade *vis-a-vis* the big competitors increases.

So our policy is to help the weaker sections in the industry or the medium sector etc. about Mica. I had already said something the other day and the MMTC is quite seized of the problem. We are proposing to set up a Mica Trading Corporation. So, this problem, of which we are seized of, will, we hope be looked after by Mica Trading Corporation. After the entry of MMTC in the field there is lot of improvement. I will not say that difficulties have been totally removed, but we are seized of the problems at issue.

I have referred to many points. I have touched upon many problems. But I am sorry to find that there are many points as I see from the notes which I have myself taken down, with a view to answer them, or at least to respond to them. But I could not do so. I wish to inform hon. Members through you that even the points which I could not answer will be borne in mind by me while I take decisions in those and other related matters. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the Cut Motions that had been moved to the Demands relating to the Ministry of Commerce, to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 10 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

17.28 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 63 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

[Mr. Chairman]
DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 64—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD
CONTROL SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,94,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,01,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. 65—POWER SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 56,32,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Power Schemes'".

The hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete Kansabati Project, West Bengal in scheduled period (18)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply water from D.V.C. for irrigation purposes to rabi crop in Hooghly district (19)] .

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check erosion of Ganges down stream Farakka Barrage, that is threatening B.A.K. loop lines, N.H. 34 and big towns in Murshidabad District in West Bengal.(20).

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have a definite policy of diverting 40,000 cusecs of water from Ganga to Bhagirathi through Forakka Barrage (21)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expand the reservoirs at Maithon at Panchet for flood control purposes in Lower Damodar region by acquiring land in Bihar (29)].

"That the Demand under the head Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check load-shedding in Greater Calcutta area (32)].

"That the Demand under the head Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expand rural electrification in West Bengal (33)].

"That the Demand under the head Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bad maintenance of electricity generating plants in West Bengal (34)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum):
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete Mayurakshi Irrigation Project in West Bengal formulated long ago (25)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Mayurakshi Irrigation Project to supply water for paddy cultivation and wheat cultivation in major parts of Birbhum and Murshidabad and Burdwan to some extent (26)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for survey and investigation to make the Mayurakshi Irrigation Project a success and to implement the project in such a way as to provide intensive irrigation facilities for agricultural development (27)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of existing irrigation project in Burdwan district for Katwa sub-division areas in West Bengal (28)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for formulation and implementation of flood control-cum-irrigation projects for Birbhum and Murshidabad districts, West Bengal (30)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for construction of an over-bridge on the river 'Ajoy' near Billeswar and Uddharanpur in Katwa Sub-division in Burdwan district, West Bengal (31)].

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to tackle the problem of floods in a massive way by providing for quick investments in Orissa (35)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to link up river Chheli-gada with Ghodabada in Ganjam district, Orissa to fulfil the irrigation requirement of the district (36)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for implementation of medium irrigation schemes, which have spilled into Fourth Plan in Orissa (37)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete investigation of eighty medium projects in Orissa which are

Shri D.K. Panda]

approved for investigation (38)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the gap between irrigation potential and irrigation utilisation which comes to about 15 per cent in Orissa (39)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete the nine medium irrigation schemes in Orissa, viz., Darajanga Project, Bahuda Project and Uttai during the Fourth Plan period (40)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the Integrated Jarau-Harabhangi Project in Ganjam district in Orissa during a period of 15 years (41)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the medium irrigation projects namely, Baghua, Ghodahada, Daha, Manibhadra Irrigation Project and Bahuda Projects in Orissa (42)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to complete the irrigation projects within the scheduled time resulting in rise of the expenditure on the same project. (43)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to have coordinated planning on irrigation and power to achieve time bound programme (44)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1." •

[Failure to overcome the power shortage in the country in general and Orissa in particular (45)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to secure quick loans from Government financial institutions to complete the irrigation and power projects in the country in general and in Orissa in particular (46)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the great lamented Scientist Meghnada Saha for ensuring protection against flood and cyclone disasters in Orissa (47)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to construct dams to provide protection to the flood affected areas in Orissa (48)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to complete the survey of underground water for lift irrigation purposes in general and in river basin areas in particular in Orissa (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Delay in taking up Salandi Project, Rengali and Bhimakunt Projects for flood control (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to link up Talcher in the Mohana to meet the power requirement of Berhampur area of about 15 M.W. and also of Rayagadu in Orissa (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to properly plan lift irrigation with rural electrification in Orissa, so as to achieve its impact in agriculture and food production (52)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1".

[Failure to achieve the target of rural electrification in 2800 villages in Orissa (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1".

[Extraordinary delay in providing the requisite funds to work out the Delta irrigation scheme which was contemplated to utilise 10,000 cusecs of tail race water available at Mahanadi Delta head from Hirakud Power House for extending irrigation facilities to 10,09,128 acres in Orissa (54)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1".

[Failure to achieve agricultural production and employment opportunities as contemplated under the Delta irrigation scheme (55)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot funds for immediate construction of Dahi Project in Bhanjanagar area in Orissa (56)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up repair works of inundated channels in the district of Ganjam in Orissa (57)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 100."

[Need to accord approval by C. W. P. C. for Jarau-Harbhanga integrated project of 1964 and complete the work this year on a war footing to overcome the drought disaster in the district of Ganjam in Orissa (58)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expedite the IIInd stage of survey of Beghwa medium irrigation project to ensure regular and required supply of cane to the sugar industry at Aska in Orissa (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the height of Bhanjanagar Reservoir in Orissa by ten feet more in order to store more water and prevent the wastage of water (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to immediately take up the repair of Sorada Reservoir to make it deep for storing the river water (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give immediate clearance by the C. W. P. C. to Rengalli Dam Project (62)].

[Shri D. K. Panda]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the integrated Irrigation project Bhimkund-Anandpur-Salandi (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring under irrigation 50 per cent of the land which is absolutely rainfed during the period of 4th Five Year Plan in Orissa (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to immediately work out the Dadraghati Irrigation Project in Dhankanal districts Sunder Irrigation Project Saipal Irrigation Project and Upper Indravati Project during 4th Five Year Plan period in Orissa (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete Kalo and Ong Irrigation Projects within two years, in Orissa (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds to raise the 4th Plan provision from Rs. 1.50 crores to 5 crores for lift Irrigation works in view of the remarkable potentialities for lift irrigation (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish ten thousand lift Irrigation points in the State of Orissa (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the sixty-six lift irrigation projects selected by the State Government of Orissa to irrigate at least 65,029 acres of Kharif and 28,000 acres of Rabi (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete Ghodahad medium irrigation project by allocating the requisite funds to Orissa (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up Salandi Project in Orissa and expedite the work (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up construction of Anandapur Barrage before Salandi project tails off, so as to switch over the personnel of Salandi to Anandapur Barrage to derive the benefit of integration (72)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly) : I rise to oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Sir, this is an important Ministry and it has great bearing on the economy of the country as a whole. But I am sorry to say that this Ministry has failed to create the necessary increased potential in respect of irrigation and power. The year 1972 has been a year of flood, drought and famine in electricity. Floods have ravaged the country, inundated State after State. Drought has deprived the country of the necessary crop. Famine in electricity has dislocated all sectors of society, industry, agriculture and civil.

As a result, the people are helpless, food has become deficit, industry has stopped its

wheels, there is un-employment and lay-off has become the order of the day. The Ministry actually made the god of weather a mute scapegoat for all its failures. This is not permissible in this age of science. This indicates criminal negligence.

Regarding flood, conservation of the flood water is very valuable for generation of irrigation potential, for production of necessary crops. But this flood water is not being used in a rational way. Cannot the water of floods be locked up in reservoirs and used for irrigation purposes. This is not being done.

There is the problem of the flood waters in the Brahmaputra, in the Teesta valley, in fact in the whole country. But there is no proper plan for locking up the water in dams so that it can be rationally used for irrigation purposes.

I will cite one case. In West Bengal, there is the case of the Lower Damodar Valley. The British Government conceived of controlling the flood waters of the D.V.C. in 1943. Experts of the Tenessey Valley Scheme came here. They made a plan and advised Government to construct 8 dams to conserve the waters of the upper catchment area of the Damodar. But the Congress Government constructed only 4 dams. For this initial mistake, the lower Damodar region, the district of Hooghly and some parts of Howrah, have been subjected to the ravages of flood for 15 years. This was the initial sin committed by the Congress Government. Now, after 15 years, Dr. Rao has taken up this question and sanctioned Rs. 21 crores to rectify this. The plan is to contain the excess flood waters of the Damodar, that is, 2,60,000 cusecs; for this, construction of embankments on both banks of Maundeswari and some drainage works in the lower basin area have been planned. But can Dr. Rao definitely say that in days of heavy rains in 10 or 15 years, the heavy onrush of water will not exceed the limit of 2,60,000 cusecs? If it exceeds this limit, the excess flood waters will sweep through the Maundeswari and wipe

out the embankments. Then there will be a disaster in Arambagh greater than the disaster in Jalpaiguri in 1968.

According to expert opinion, the flood water can be contained in some dams in some lands in Bihar. Two more dams in Tenghat and Balpahari may be taken up. I had a talk with Dr. Rao; he said that the Bihar Government was not willing to give land. Now I see from a statement he made in the Lok Sabha on 14th August, 1972 that he had talked to the Bihar Government and they had agreed to give some land around Panchet and Maithon. Therefore, these two reservoirs at Panchet and Maithon may be expanded. Some more land could be requisitioned for constructing two more dams at Tenghat and Balpahari. I hope this can be done and also be used for irrigation purposes. The Arambagh and lower Damodar region require attention. I want a categorical answer from the Minister, Dr. Rao, on this point, whether two reservoirs at Panchet and Maithon are going to be expanded.

Furthermore, in its lower reaches the Rupnarayan has got to be desilted. I see in the Report that the work in the project has been taken up. I want to know definitely what he is going to do about this. Annual desilting must be done in the Rupnarayan, and that must be categorically assured here. There are floods everywhere. The question of containing the floods waters of the Brahmaputra and Teesta must be taken up here and now; and there is the question of controlling floods on the Brahmaputra, and Teesta and water properly used. There have been discussions recently with Bangladesh at the Committee level on joint river projects, and the question of the feasibility of the joint project was taken up there. What is going to be done after these talks? I want to hear from Dr. Rao on this Ganga-Brahmaputra-Teesta Grid project.

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

With regard to the generation of irrigation potential, I want to emphasise the importance of minor irrigation projects, in the course of the four Plans, crores of rupees have been spent and 90 per cent of this money has been spent on medium and major projects. What is the result? The actual irrigation potential was only 50 per cent or something more of the necessary potential of three million acres every year that is necessary to cope with the rate of growth of population. For this, I have got the figures. At the end of the third Plan, only 18 per cent of the cultivable land could be brought under irrigation. It cannot be called a good performance.

Moreover, out of the 450 million cft of the underground water resources, only a small percentage of it has been utilised. Dr. Rao has a bias for big projects and big reservoirs. 90 per cent of the money has been spent on big projects. Minor irrigation projects have been neglected. Everyone knows that minor irrigation involves less financial outlay and yields quicker results; they can be executed with local resources and in a shorter period. The bias for outlay on big projects is the root cause of the slow rate of augmentation of the irrigation potential of the country. This is not the way to augment the irrigation potential in a backward country and to develop it in a highly competitive age. In a developing country like ours, we must put our full efforts towards creating agricultural surplus and internal markets. This is the way to a steady and developing industrial base involving no dependence on foreign help.

Minor irrigation gives quicker results at a minimum cost. We cannot wait for long periods for commissioning of bigger projects. Big reservoirs have also proved to become sedimented after years, as is heard of Langol being sedimented after 30 to 40 years. On the other hand, big and medium projects take long periods to give results. I can speak of Kansabati. It is far behind schedule. Out of the target of 10 lakh acres, it is giving water only

to 2½ lakhs of acres after a long period of 15 years.

I would ask this Ministry to give up bias for big projects such as GANGA-CAVERI GRID which will cost Rs. 3000 crores and can be completed after 30 years.

It is a good sign that 25 lakhs tube wells are to be dug to tap underground water in the fifth plan. There must be a planned development to tap underground water resources by digging wells, tube wells; and also local storage system must be planned and encouraged. The role of minor irrigation must be developed increasingly along side the existing ones without taking in any new projects in the immediate planning.

The A.I.C.C. has also submitted a master plan for minor irrigation, wherein they say that we do not want big plans involving long gestation period, on the other hand we want to develop the irrigation potential in a short time so that we can benefit by the projects in the immediate future.

Sir, with regard to drought we feel helpless before this calamity. We must learn from China on this question. This year there was drought in North China. But how did they fight? They mobilised the entire population their co-operatives and village communes. This year in North China 500 big and small reservoirs dried up, 47000 pumping wells worked below capacity, canals ran dry. What did they do? With the help of co-operatives and people's communes they mobilised million peasants to wage a battle against drought. They built more than 5,000 pump wells, improved 5,000 old ones by digging deeper into the dried up streams and well beds and dug 2,000 pond size wells, thus infact expanding the irrigated acreage. Workers came from towns to help with fertilisers and insecticides etc. Government sent diesel engines and there was a record harvest.

Such things are beyond the dreams of our Government because they are away from the people and so cannot rouse them.

Now regarding generation of electricity, this is the kinetics of national development. Lenin said Soviet and Electricity is socialism. Here there is neither Soviet nor electricity. There is famine of electricity everywhere in Northern-Eastern-Southern and Western zones of Indian territory after so much planning. Dr. Rao blames weather for failure in Punjab, non-supply of coal for failure in M.P. bad coal and inefficient maintenance for failure in West Bengal, fault of Congress Government of Andhra Pradesh for failure there and so on. From his statements before Parliament it is evident that there is no planning, no co-ordination with different departments to guarantee the generation of this basic ingredient of production. It needs one centralised coordinating authority to guarantee everything on priority basis for its proper guaranteed production. We see units cannot function for want of coal, wagons in M.P., for want of spare parts, trained men in West Bengal ; for want of new generator sets which are to be imported and such other things. If there is electricity there are no transmission lines to transmit them to deficit areas.

Then there is the question of determining the priority of distribution of electricity in rural areas rather than to industry. But we have no option. We are living a hand to mouth existence.

The generation of electricity is lagging behind the necessary requirement at par with the rate of development in industry, agriculture and civic necessity. We must know how backward we are in generation of electricity. India occupies the lowest rung in production of electricity. While U.S.A. consumes 7,013 kwh, U.K. consumes 3,700 kwh and U.S.S.R. consumes 2,628 kwh.

Yugoslavia consumes 1,006 k.w.h. of power in 1969. India consumes, only 93 k.w. of power in 1971-72. Of course,

an ambitious scheme has been formulated to develop electricity from 18 million k.w. to 52 million k.w. in 1980. It is a huge programme to be implemented.

I hope this may be taken up with all seriousness. But, this cannot be done if a Central High Power body with power to coordinate all aspects of the generation is not set up, to do the job. I want to emphasise again that rural electrification for energising tubewells for development of irrigation potential should be given the highest priority. I want to say some thing on Farakka Barrage.

Calcutta port has got to be saved. It is in danger of being rendered useless due to silting of the bed of Bhagirathi. After much agitation Central Government decided to construct the Barrage over Ganges. It was stated by Mr. Rao that 40,000 cusecs of water would be diverted to Bhagirathi for flushing up the river bed. This was the minimum requirement. But, suddenly, the decision was changed. West Bengal Government was pressurised to accept a lesser amount of water through this Barrage. It was said that 20,000 cusecs of water will suffice. Who changed the original decision?

Later, Dr. Rao said before this Parliament on 14-8-72 that Prof. Hansen, an hydraulic expert from West Germany had categorically stated in 1957 that 40 thousand cusecs would be necessary for it for 10 months and 20,000 cusecs for the lean months from March to mid-May. And Government had accepted his suggestion that 40,000 cusecs is the minimum necessary for this.

If that is the final statement of Dr. Rao, then why did he give a wrong schedule in a statement on 31-5-1972 that reads:

"From January to middle of March the water available will be 40,000 cusecs to 20,000 cusecs and mid-March to mid-May upto 20,000 cusecs."

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

This means that this can be less than 20,000 cusecs. This does not tally with his statement on 14th August, 1972 as has been noted already. Dr. Rao must clarify why in face of Dr. Hansen's report, this misstatement was made deliberately?

We understand that some projects in U.P. and Bihar needs water from the Ganges. We have no quarrel with them. They should get water. The necessity of irrigation projects in U.P. and Bihar can be met, during the period of March to May, by some suitable schemes for drawing adequate ground water, surface water for that shorter period, till the Ganga-Brahmaputra grid project can be executed. If that can be done, let Dr. Rao categorically state in this House that he would divert 40,000 cusecs of water of Ganges throughout the year.

Sir, you know there is a serious erosion of Ganges down stream of Farakk Barrage in Murshidabad District. This erosion threatens the present alignment of B.A.K. Loop line, National highway No. 34 also the proposed Jangipara Barrage. Three big towns Dhulian, Aurangabad are in danger of being wiped out.

Sir, one would expect that something must be done immediately to check this. But we only see that Central and State Governments are trying to fix the main responsibility for this erosion on each other's shoulder. Nothing is being done. Even the sum of Rs. 1 crore as demanded *ad hoc* by West Bengal Government has not been given as yet by Central Government on the plea of the total estimate being sent.

On 6th March, 1973 an estimate of Rs.63 crores for protection of 51 K. M. down stream Farakka has been received by the Centre from West Bengal Government. But Dr. Rao has not mentioned how much cost the Central Government is going to bear, though he admits in a way that the Centre will bear some responsibility.

There is strong doubt that the change of the site of the barrage as suggested by the River Research Institute and eminent engineers like Mr. Devash Mukherjee and Mr. Chakravarty is the main reason behind this recent spurt in erosion. The River Research Institute and Poona Water and Power Research Institute suggested some devices to correct that mistake. But Dr. Rao has disregarded all their advices. Now he is asserting that Farakka Barrage has no connection with this spurt in erosion. There can be no denying the fact that the erosion at the place has increased since the construction of the Barrage. It may be tested by the Hydraulic Model test of river flow. The model is still at the above Institutes. If the Central Government is proved to be responsible for this spurt in erosion, they must bear the full cost for repairing the damage done to the people.

Dr. Rao has admitted that Ganga and Brahmaputra have been causing an immense amount of erosion problem. This cannot be met by the State. I expect that after the total estimates of the scheme are scrutinised, the Central Government must bear the full expenses for containing the erosion.

Regarding the strike by the workers of the State Electricity Board, Haryana, the strike is going on now. The union has called the strike because the Board has not implemented the agreement arrived at between the Union and the Board on interim relief, medical benefit etc. The police has let loose brutal repression on the people. In these days of shortage of electricity, this sort of thing should not be allowed to continue for a long time. I would request the minister to intervene personally in this matter so that a settlement could be arrived at very soon. Otherwise, there is already famine everywhere in northern India and this may add to the difficulties and the whole economic life of the northern zone will be dislocated.

With these words, I oppose the demands of the Ministry.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. My friend from the opposition said that he is opposing the Demands. It is not for opposing him that I am supporting the Demands. I do sincerely feel that not only these Demands should be granted but Parliament should go a long way to see if bigger demands can be granted if we really mean that during the Fifth Plan period we should actually succeed in achieving the objective of democratic socialism and in that way remove poverty and regional imbalances and cater to the weaker sections of society and so on and so forth. Therefore, this Ministry has to play the basic role because for all economic development, it is electricity which is the basic infrastructure. I can do no better than quote from the document of the Ministry itself on Power Generation for the Decade 1971-81. In paragraph 1.1 it states :

"Electric power is one of the basic infrastructure of a developing economy. Through its use in industry, agriculture, transportation and in the commercial and domestic sectors, electricity penetrates directly or indirectly into every facet of the nation's life."

The *per capita* consumption of electricity is a very sure indicator of the standard of economic growth of any country. From the figures, you will find that although our electricity generation has gone up seven-fold, we are still at a staggeringly low level compared to the developed countries of the world. Our *per capita* consumption of electricity is only 90 K.W.H in 1970-71 as against the highest figure of 7013 in the United States in 1969. That shows where we stand.

But in passing I may say that although our *per capita* average is 90 K.W.H., the distribution is so uneven in this country that in some parts it is dismally low. I will come to that later on.

Today within the time limit I will refer to power, and I am glad the Finance Minister is also here. I hope he will appreciate the problem before us and he will be more liberal than hitherto in the allocation of funds for generation of power.

Today all our economic activities are being thwarted by the shortage of power. In fact, if I may say so, we are facing a grave crisis. The source of hydel power is drying up. In my State in the Umiam hydel project the minimum level has gone down and it is nearly closed. So, the industrial activity is at a standstill. It is so in other parts of the country also. This power crisis has created a difficult situation and I do not know how the government is going to face it.

The only thing that I would emphasize is that speedy measures must be taken and whatever the Government can do to meet the minimum power requirements of the essential sectors must be done so that the economy does not suffer, so that our agricultural activities may go on, so that a large number of labourers are not thrown out of employment as now threatened, which may create not only a grave crisis in the economic field but may create a law and order situation which it will be difficult to tackle either for the State Governments or the Central Government. This is how I view this problem. Therefore, before I go to the details of the problem. I would urge that this power crisis in the country today must be tackled with the utmost urgency by the Government, both at the Central and State level, because this is a problem for the entire country. Now the Centre may say that electricity is the responsibility of the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards and, therefore, they cannot do anything. I have an answer to this, which I will mention later on. I will say that the Centre must assume greater power and Parliament must amend the Electricity Act and strengthen the Central electricity authority so that the Government

[Shri Liladhar Kotaki]
of India, may not in future put forth this plea that it is the responsibility of the States. I will come with detailed suggestions later on.

This Ministry is concerned not only with power but also with irrigation, flood control and protection from erosion. Therefore, I have some suggestions to put forth on each of these items for the consideration of the House and the Government.

I will take one point now. I know, I have to close in a minute or two because there is a Half-An-Hour Discussion. But I would just now mention this point so that I can develop it tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you better develop it tomorrow. We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO WORKING OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Reserve Bank of India is a key institution for growth in the economic affairs of the country. We see very impressive buildings and they have, no doubt, become big patrons in the field of architecture but not in the field of economy.

Now, a former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India who knows its working thoroughly, Mr. H.V.R. Ienger, has been quoted thus:

"He attributed the present inflation in India to the virtually automatic process of credit expansion and wanted an Inquiry Commission to go into the extent of advice given by the Reserve Bank and accepted by the Government."

The suggestion was endorsed by Mr. R.G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Banking Commission. Mr. Ienger has been further quoted thus:

"Technically, the RBI was the primary currency authority and bank credit. But the real deciding authority was

the Government which was subjected to pressures.

He brushed aside the argument that inflation was a universal phenomenon and that the present inflation in India was part of the world-wide economic process. The effect of inflation in affluent societies was different from that in a poor country like India, he contended. In a poor country, inflation would hit millions of people at the vital spot-consumption of essential goods.

The ex-RBI Governor had also suggested the procedure of a parliamentary debate 'on the limit of credit expansion'.

I would like the Minister to make a note of this. Parliament has been so far, more or less kept in the dark and brushed aside.

Another gentleman has spoken about autonomy for the R.B.I. Mr B. N. Adarkar, the Bank's Governor told a meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay:

"If there was one reason why the Reserve Bank should continue to enjoy due autonomy, it was to ensure that its power of credit creation was used wisely on the basis of an expert and non-political judgement.

This did not mean that the Bank's policies and decisions should be immune from public or parliamentary criticism. The Bank benefited from such criticism.

In a federal system, the Central Bank was exposed to constant pressure to create monetary resources to make good deficits arising from other sources.

At a time when the resources available to the State Governments were insufficient to satisfy all demands, the Reserve Bank was asked to make good the deficit, either by making additional credit available through credit banks or by agreeing to an increased amount of market borrowing."

This has been a very unhealthy practice.

Another person, Mr Sarwar Lateef, has also issued sentiments and voiced his views. Then, there is an article from the *Hindustan Times* which says :

"Of late, the Reserve Bank has come in for comment on its role in the management of the credit and monetary policies of the Government. Doubts have been expressed over its relationship with the Government and it has been suggested that its advice has not always been altogether free or independent of predilections in Delhi."

This is very alarming. Why should this happen ?

The Finance Minister has, of course, rejected these things.

Now, I would like to quote certain things about the duties of the Reserve Bank as shown in the book entitled "Functions and working of Reserve Bank of India". On p. 4 it says :

"The main functions of a central bank are broadly the same all over the world, namely, acting as note issuing authority, bankers' bank and banker to Government."

It also says :

"It is generally agreed that a central bank's objectives should be to promote or facilitate a high growth rate, full employment, price stability and a viable external payments position."

The Reserve Bank has the sole right to issue notes and it also acts as banker to the commercial banks and to some of the financial institutions including State cooperative banks, holding custody of their cash reserves and granting them accommodation in a discretionary way."

It mentions further

"...administration of the public debt was the direct responsibility of the Government, although the Public Debt Offices were being managed by the Imperial Bank of India. Both these aspects of Government finance have now been centralised in the Reserve Bank. Further, the Bank acts as banker not only to the Government of India, but in view of the federal character of the Indian Constitution, also to the Governments of the States."

It adds :

"The Bank is also entrusted with the management of the public debt..." etc.

So many things are enumerated. Let us know how much goods they have been able to deliver.

Then I come to the point as to how they have failed. This is from the famous book, *The Menace of inflation*, by Shri Gyanchand. It clearly says :

"The Reserve Bank of India is India's Central bank, and as is true of all central banks, the maintenance of price stability is one of its main functions. It has failed completely in the discharge of this function ; and at a time when the prices are under constant and increasing pressure, it is unable to counter it even by utilising fully all its power and instruments of regulation and control."

"The conclusion, of course, follows that the responsibility for the fact that the Reserve Bank, in theory and practice, has, largely speaking, looked up to and followed the lead of countries like USA, UK, and all other countries with which it shares their virtual commitments to the same major premises, articulate or inarticulate, of monetary theory and practice in all essentials and even in

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

some cases in non-essentials . . . ”
etc., etc.

I do not want to go into the details of that.
It also says :

“But inflation in India—creeping inflation, if we must use that epithet—in spite of all the subterfuges which the monetary authorities and their appointed apologists have tried to find for it, was not and is not inevitable. It could and should have been prevented and even now it can and should be tamed. But the men in power and the interests, which more and more have been fastening their hold over them, are held captive by the views and concepts of the economists which in spite of being obsolete, specially in relation to our conditions and problems, ought to be defunct but are not, besides of course their being in the grip of the narrow minority interests which they represent and serve. The result is that these men in a crisis could only yield to the pressure of U.S.A. as the way out and fall back upon a measure like devaluation as a sovereign remedy of inflation and barter away our economic independence national honour and dignity for only a mass of pottage—for aid of £900 million to import spare parts and components for some of our possibly highly favoured industries.”

That is the character, this is the achievement and performance, of this Government.

I now come to price rise. Let us see the index numbers of wholesale prices. Taking 1963 as the base year, as 100, we find that, in 1965, in the case of India it was 120 and in November, 1971 it jumped to 174. If you look at Egypt, as against 112 in 1965, it went up only to 119.1; in the case of France, the figures are 104 and 128; in the case of Iran, it was 106.3 in 1965 and it went up to 121.9 in 1971; in the case of Japan the figure was 101.1 and it went up to 110.9; in the case of Pakistan, it was 110.4 and it went up to 141.6, whereas in India as I said, from 120

in 1965 the figure jumped to 174 in November 1971. Today, you know, Sir, where we are, we are indeed in a burning furnace. Then, in the matter of consumer price index—in 1965, for all commodities taken together it was 124 and 127 for food items and then in 1971 it touched 197 and 212 respectively. In Pakistan it was 110 and 115.1 in 1965 and in 1971 it was 146.7 and 156.8. So Sir, in the matter of consumer price index rise we have in fact topped the world.

Then there is the glaring example of deficit financing. What does the Reserve Bank do except displaying its great power and glorious buildings ? Regarding deficit financing, Centre and the States combined, it was :

First Five Year Plan 1951—56—Rs. 233 crores, Second Five Year Plan 1956—61—Rs. 954 crores and the Third Plan—1961—66—Rs. 1133 crores and the three annual plans 1966—1969—Rs. 679 crores. Then the increase in money supply was : in 1970—71—Rs. 753 crores, 1971—72, Rs. 998 crores and 1972—73—Rs. 1067 crores and the percentage of variation to annual growth rate was: 4% in 1970—71—2% in 1971—72 and about 1% in 1972—73. And so, we are on the top of the world. That is the Reserve Bank's performance. Then the total actual deficit financing as measured by the bank credit to the Government sector was: 1970—71—Rs. 510 crores, 1971—72—Rs. 1183 crores and 1972—73—Rs. 1342 crores. These are the actual figures of deficit financing and I want to ask Mr. Chavan, I have written to him giving all these points because I want a detailed and elaborate reply from him, what advice the Reserve Bank tendered to the Government and how the Government reacted to the advice and if they have rejected it, on what grounds they have rejected it and if they have accepted it, how they have implemented it.

There has been a hush-hush and I do not know how many skeletons there are in the cup-board, so that they must sit tight.

Nearer home, in India, on December 21, 1957, the Finance Minister said in the Rajya Sabha :

"The Governor of the Reserve Bank is not an officer of the Government. The Reserve Bank happens to be a supreme autonomous body that was created. He is a non-official . . .

How true ?

" . . . He is entitled to criticise the Government, . . .

I have never heard

" . . . to differ from Government. . .

I have never known.

" . . . we can in matters where Government's policies are to be carried out, issue directives; but the Reserve Bank can hold a different opinion, though they have to act according to the directives issued by the Government for good reason's. He is bound to carry out the direction, but, in doing so, he is entitled to tell me and also publish it in his report that the Government of India was advised in the matter."

I would like to be enlightened on this, Mr. Chavan, and, correctly too.

The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India was separated from its banking department as per section 23(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The details of the working of these two Departments are therefore supplied separately. However there are differences in the details of their working.

Whereas full details of its working are given by the Banking Department, details about the working of the Issue Department are invariably too brief,— Why is it so ? At present, the Issue Department published only a sterile weekly statement. We have a right to know why the Reserve Bank has been trying to hide things from us.

Then, a lot of other information regarding public debt the types of securities held their depreciation etc. would be necessary for an intelligent discussion of the Government's economic policy and its implementation by the Reserve Bank of India.

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There also, Mr. Chavan owes an explanation to the House as to how they have deprived us of this vital information. They are obliged to supply it but they have deliberately kept us in darkness. The Federal Reserve System of the USA does publish all such reasonable information about the working of its Issue Department in its monthly and annual reports. As told to the Radcliffe Committee of the FRS, the information given to the public by the Central Bank should be sufficient enough to create public confidence in the motives of those managing the system. It would then be possible in India to pin-point the defects in the actual working of the relationship between the Government and the R.B.I.

At present the general public is in the dark regarding the most important aspects of the working of the RBI. There is no way to know whether the RBI Governor had given any advice to the Government on some aspect of monetary policy, whether it was accepted by the Government, and if not accepted, why not. We will also never know whether there was any difference of opinion between the Governor and the Government. The RBI has devalued the Indian rupee on the sly. For the third time in 14 months the Government has managed to devalue the rupee without saying so. Before 15th February the rupee was worth 0.00333 ounces of gold, calculated at 38 dollars per ounce of gold and Rs. 7.90 per dollar. But on the day when the new international rates came into force the value of the rupee went down to 0.00312 ounces of gold.

I don't want to go into the details of this. I wish to point out how the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have cheated the country and the people of the country, and how they have done this behind the back of the country, and the utter darkness to which the people were kept.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu] .

Then I come to currency notes destruction—this has become a public scandal. Mr. Chavan talks so much about employment, but this is what happens. The RBI employees have come out with statement that they will be going on a strike from the 10th, that is, tomorrow. This will be an all-India strike. This will be a major issue. I now say what they have said: This is what the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association says :

“One of the major functions of the Reserve Bank, the country's Central Bank, is regulation of currency system. As the Controller of the currency it puts currency notes into circulation . . .

Then they say :

Certain checks are essential to keep the quality and quantity of the currency notes at the desired level. Otherwise bad money overtake good money and this built-in defect puts the country's currency system out of its gear. This perspective necessitates a systematic and detailed process of through scrutiny and counting of the notes received back from circulation in accordance with the provisions incorporated in the Bank Manual for the purpose.

Upto early sixties this procedure was normally followed. Subsequently the Bank's management have been insisting that the volume of currency circulation having become unmanageable the standard procedure of counting, checking, sorting etc. has to be abandoned. So came the Emergency Procedure (EP) by which a total lot of notes are punched (defaced) and destroyed after subjecting them to a percentage checking. ”

That is the thing, Sir. That is what is worrying us.

“This wrong step led to the other.

This Emergency Procedure has been revised and Special Procedure (SP) introduced whereby even the defacement of the soiled notes before destruction has been given up.”

Then they say :

“These changes cannot but lead to forged notes being passed off undetected, shortages in packets unnoticed, the actual value of notes in circulation being less than their declared figure due to more notes being in the kethan provided for and notes fit for recirculation being burn to ashes.

Besides putting the currency system in jeopardy these changes procedures affect the employment potential of the institution as well as the job security of the employees. Further the flood-gates of fraudulent practices are opened. Had these procedures not been restored to several thousands of employed youths could have found employment.” etc. etc.

The Reserve Bank of India has got power with regard to Foreign exchange control. I have got a list of 12 items here which was given to me in Exchange reply to a question. They have absolute power to control Foreign Exchange to another question of mine.

“Do you maintain a detailed account of the incoming remittances particularly meant for foreign missions and missionaries ? If so, what are the details thereof ? If not, why not ?”

Vide p. 53 of the copy of the proceedings—
the answer was :

“there are no restrictions under the Exchange Control regulations on inward remittances to India through

banking channels. However, purely for statistical purposes authorised dealers are required to give particulars...."

But the Reserve Bank does not hold itself responsible for anything in the matter; it absorbs itself and clears out of the passage; because it involves very powerful white monopolists, it cannot do anything.

Then my question was :

"In the context of what he has stated just now, I quote from the Kaul Committee report which, I consider it is a gross under-estimate, says that the total leakage through the manipulation in trade channels is of the order of Rs. 240 crores. Then I place more reliance on this very useful *Economic and Political Weekly* which says that the foreign exchange leakage on all these counts would not be below Rs. 400-500 crores. My estimate is that under-invoicing and over-invoicing takes at least Rs. 500 crores a year. On the top of it, improper remittances and illegal remittances currency smuggling etc. is another Rs. 400 crores. So, a thousand crores of rupees of foreign exchange is the illegal outflow from our country".

I asked a question of a very high official of the Reserve Bank :

"The job for which we assemble here is conservation of foreign exchange in the country. Is there a leakage from India, company-wise ? Can you give a note on this ?"

The answer was :

"We do have a record of each remittance because it has to be reported to the Reserve Bank. But to give for each company, it is difficult because there are so many companies involved".

Can you imagine that a bank which is the Reserve Bank of the country could be so callous where we are losing money by billions ?

I put some more questions.

"How many international brand names are being used in India for which money

has been allowed to be remitted— give detailed figures".

The answer was :

"The present system of maintaining statistical data does not indicate the total number of all the brand names of foreign companies which are used in India or of the remittances made for the use of each one of them. Information is, however, available regarding the total remittances made towards 'technical know how' and 'royalties'."

I put another question, on capitalisation of foreign trade marks :

"Capitalisation of foreign trade marks has been permitted by the Government ; the amount of money that has been remitted on this account, and if the Government will be putting an end to this."

The reply was :

"From the data presently maintained, it is not possible to say whether any shares have been permitted to be issued to non-resident companies specifically for the use of trade marks."

But are they blind ? Don't they read the balance sheets ? These are the people who have worked us out.

How could Mundra's keep sterling holdings of about 2 millions in UK in benami names of the following running, controlled and administered public limited concerns : Brahmaputra Tea Co. UK Ltd. Hore Miller & Co. UK Ltd., Duncan Stratton & Co. UK Ltd., SB Industrial Development Co. UK Ltd., etc. etc.

I have got another piece of information concerning Shah Wallace & Co. This has become a big scandal, I have been told by very reliable, knowledgeable persons that the Punjab National Bank was in possession of a cable, a telegram, from one manufacturer, Hanover Trust, London

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

informing that Moira Investment, Luxembourg, was being formed with Mr. Kalyan Bose, a criminal man who should be put behind bars, and Mr. G.D. Kothari, who I know is a nephew of Mr. G.D. Birla, and Mr. Sudhir Deb, brother-in-law of Kalyan Bose, and Superintendent of Birla's Hukum Chand Jute Mills.

I want to ask Shri Chavan : what did the Reserve Bank of India do in this context as the authority on foreign exchange control ? I also want to ask him this question. The Punjab National Bank is an authorised as a dealer of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank.

What action has been taken so far as against the Punjab National Bank ?

Is it true—the story of swindling the money of a West German Bank ? Or is it a smokescreen to make black money white ? Why was not section 4 of the Indian Penal Code applied against these people ? How did the Reserve Bank of India allow a man called Vim Rathko, an employee of Sudarsan Birlas, to go abroad, to London and Switzerland—

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you can avoid names, it would be better.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : —on behalf of the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Co., when he was not even an employee ? What about his stay in a posh guest-house in Bargell Square, owned by Birlas in London and Switzerland ?

I say this Reserve Bank is a monument of failure. If you know about the Hindalco, they have been remitting money from all possible sources, digging holes here and there. I do not want to take much time. But this is what they are doing,—commission running into millions of dollars was remitted somehow to Traders International. This was not enough for the Birla bosses. They even managed through manipulation a duplicate remittance of the purchase commission to another office of theirs located in Switzerland, which is known as Messrs. Birla AG., Zug. Similarly, commission remittances were made against exports

and imports since 1962 to both the Birla offices—that is one item—in Washington and Zug (Switzerland) in violation of foreign exchange rules. Not only this. They even managed to get duplicate commission remittances made to these offices against the same contract. What is the Reserve Bank, with its glorious building here and with Mr. Chavan at the top, doing ? I want to ask that question.

I will finish in one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You want the Minister to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, Sir. The Government have said that they have been fighting black money. When we have been trying to unearth black money, the Reserve Bank had approached the Wanchoo Commission to destroy the report or to withdraw the report. That is the job of the Reserve Bank—not to curb inflation ! Then there is the mysterious story of Nagerwala. What has the Reserve Bank been doing about it ? It is their baby. We want to know what has finally come out.

Then, I want to ask him what is the criterion for the composition of this Board—Central Board of Directors. That a man must be a tycoon representative ? A man must be a *kulak*; a man must be a diehard; a bureaucrat, preferably a British tailored variety. They had been kicking hard on our back during freedom struggle. We have S. L. Kirloskar on the Board. Then there is Bhaskar Mitter. Is that the criterion ? I have got the names here. Mr Kirloskar, Mr. Bhaskar Mitter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Avoid names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is all there in the printed document of the Reserve Bank. How can I avoid it ? On the Central Board of Directors, as on June 30, 1972, Mr Chavan's nominees or Mr S. Jagannathan's nominees are, Mr. Kirloskar, Mr. Bhaskar Mitter—speaks for the White man only, the

British; he was President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce once upon a time,—Andrew Yule—good people! You know how they boot the Indians—tea, indigo, jute. Then Mr. Arvind N. Mafatlal—a socialist, of course. Then, Mr. G. Basu, Mr. D.C. Kothari etc. These are the nominees of Mr. Chavan on the Reserve Bank of India, and talk about—(Interruption) I can give you the whole book. It takes time.

Lastly, before I sit down, I want to bring to your notice a telegram from the Reserve Bank employees, which I received just five minutes before leaving my bungalow this afternoon. It says :

“Refer to-day’s newspapers and inform immediately that of total number of pieces repeat pieces in circulation one and two-rupee notes constitute fiftyone per cent stop Denominations one to twenty ninety-six per cent Stop Explain objection to chest opening by others where our office situated and not in distant places Stop Clarify Public Accounts Department position and Exchange Control Department power delegation Stop. Nearly three hundred persons work of ECD Export Section alone computerised.”

Because a big tycoon must sell his computer services because Mr. Chavan wants—

“Mention that pay revision relates to rising living costs and has no bearing on quota works.”

This telegram has come from the All India Bank Employees Association. It has a curious aspect. The Reserve Bank of India is a house of cards. It has impressive buildings, and impressive rooms, a conglomeration of tycoons and vested interests. The Reserve Bank of India has totally and utterly failed to stand by the common man, the working men in the country. It has completely ruined the economy of the country. Therefore, before I sit down, I would urge that a committee of enquiry should be

appointed. There should be parliamentarians and economists in that committee free from governmental influence and pressure and there should be a thorough probe as Mr. Iengar and other eminent persons have demanded. There should be a thorough probe for the sake of the welfare of the country.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :

Last year there was a discussion on the forward Contact Regulations Act and during that debate it was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister that speculators and hoarders had been granted liberal loans and that false statements were made by those speculators. In that connection Mr. Chavan made a statement in this House that the speculators would not be granted loans and there would be more strict scrutiny in such cases. Within two or three days of that statement, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India made a statement, and since then the Governor in violation of that order or declaration or promise to this House has been granting more loans to the speculators, a most flouting the hon. Minister’s promise. What steps are being taken to stop such violations by the Reserve Bank of India authorities ? Even after the hon. Minister’s promise and declarations to observe the rules strictly while granting loans to the speculators and hoarders, why has it been allowed to happen.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

I have heard the strong speech full of quotations from hon. colleague Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. He had raised a few points. Some of them were relevant to the subject matter that he had promised to raise. But he will kindly excuse me if I say some of them were not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU it is
a matter of opinion.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

It is a matter of opinion. He has raised a discussion with a view to ask for an enquiry and probe into the working of the Reserve Bank of India. I think it is much better if I make it clear at the very beginning that it is not the intention of the Government to start any such enquiry because it is not necessary. It appears that the purpose of this debate was to create doubts in the minds of people about the most important institution, the Reserve Bank of India, which is the central banking authority in our country. Let us go into the basic functions of the Reserve Bank of India. Even according to those who wanted to criticise the Reserve Bank of India—I was very pleased to see Mr. Bosu quoting H.V.R. Iengar—the twin purpose, the twin objective of the Reserve Bank of India is to secure or assure the stability of currency and also to work in such a manner that it would subserve the national interest and the country's economy. These are, in broad terms, the objectives of the Reserve Bank of India.

Now the question that Mr. H.V.R. Iengar has raised and hon. Member Shri Bosu also raised was about deficit financing. I have read the speech of H.V.R. Iengar and I have got with me some portions, some quotations from his speech I would read one of those quotations which is very relevant. His main point about deficit financing was whether there is any safe limit to deficit financing and whether in that matter the Reserve Bank of India has given any advice to the Government and if it has given any advice why should there not be a public dialogue. Why can there not be a public discussion in Parliament? That is the point he has made.

In this connection it would be very necessary to point out what Mr. H.V.R. Iengar has to say about the general problem as such, I have got a part of his speech. Possibly you also quoted from the same part of his speech. This is what he says.

"The furtherance of planned economic objectives in the case of a developing country such as India could only mean a continuous inflation of prices, which means a continuous erosion of the stability of currency. This is inevitable in any developing process and by no conceivable stretch of imagination could a country such as ours possibly raise resources by non-inflationary means, enough to meet both current needs of the administration as well as the needs of massive development effort."

This is what Mr. H.V.R. Iengar says. It is not Chavan speaking.

"The question has never been as to whether we can do without inflation."

According to him, the question has not been as to what we can do to stop inflation but the question has always been as to what is the degree of inflation that the country can tolerate. This is a very reasonable thing which we have also accepted. This is not a point on which any dogmatic views can be expressed. Also he has stated that there can be tolerable limits. But, on this matter also there cannot be any dogmatic views. This is what he says :

"Dogmatic views cannot be expressed because the problem is not one of mere economics. It is intermixed with the problem of psychology. The Reserve Bank is a primary creator of currency and bank credit and technically, has the major responsibility for creating monetary conditions which create and sustain inflation. But, unfortunately for the Bank and the people of this country, the Reserve Bank is not the sole deciding authority as to the degree to which the currency and credit can be expanded at any particular point of time. It is true that the Reserve Bank cannot take final view in the matter, and the reason is that the real deciding authority is Government and Government is

subjected to several pressures. I am not saying, for the moment, that Government should not decide this." That is what Shri Iengar says. Obviously, there can only be one sovereign authority in a country and that cannot be the Reserve Bank and that should be the Government elected by the people and responsible to the people. The Reserve Bank is in no position to assess the options open to Government and Government should assess the extent to which it is possible to resist political pressures etc. One thing is certain that the Reserve Bank, in this matter, has a certain role but the final responsibility for taking decisions about the limit of deficit financing is that of Government. Government is responsible to this Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We wanted to know as to how you react ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly, about deficit financing also, we cannot take a dogmatic view. The tolerable limit of deficit financing depends upon many factors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want to be told about that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is a continuous dialogue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Can't you lay it on the Table of the House ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : These things cannot be placed on the Table of the House because a continuous dialogue and discussion goes on from day-to-day. It is not that on one point they just give orders to Government and the Government says 'No'. The hon. Member Shri Bosu must try to know how the administration runs. It is not that anyone point the Reserve Bank issues a *Dastava* to Government saying that there should not be any deficit financing beyond 'X' limit. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bosu, one minute please. I think that when you spoke nobody interfered. Nobody asked anything nor interjected. Would you not allow the same liberty to other hon. Members including the Ministers ? That puts him off from the argument.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : So, Sir, the point that I was mentioning was this. As regards deficit financing, for example, if we want to raise a public loan, naturally, we go and discuss it with the Reserve Bank as to what is the safe limit for raising the loan ? Normally, in this particular matter, we go by the judgment of the Reserve Bank. So, on many points we have accepted it because ultimately in the matter of public loans raised by the Centre, the States or autonomous bodies like the State Electricity Boards etc. We go by the advice of the Reserve Bank of India. He quoted the statement of Mr. H. V. R. Iengar. It is a wise statement. I do not entirely agree with all the statements he has made. But he said, it is not merely an economic issue, but deficit financing is also an issue where you have to take certain political policies into consideration. In this particular matter Government always keeps Parliament informed. When the budget is presented, Parliament is taken into confidence and told that these are the possibilities. Whenever we come forward with further supplementary demands, if at all we have to go in for deficit financing, we do it with the approval of Parliament. Mr. Bosu may or may not approve of it, but this Parliament, as a sovereign body, approves of it. So, there is nothing done behind anybody. Nothing is concealed. It is an open matter. The fact we are discussing it here today shows that it is an open matter. As far as deficit financing is concerned, certainly the Reserve Bank has its independence to give us advice and it has been giving us such advice. Ultimately Government takes a decision with the approval of this sovereign body.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Did it at any point of time ask you not to do it ?

SHRI YEWANTRAO CHAVAN :

This is a matter between the Reserve Bank and the Government. cannot tell you at what time what advice it gave. Sometimes they say, don't do it. Sometimes we have to do that. Sometimes they publish their own views in their own bulletins, which are not favourable to Government. They have the autonomy and the right to do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Even in capitalist country like America, these matters are given far wider publicity than in this country which professes socialism.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I did not know that you were praising the American system and ideas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I did not say that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not want to go into polemics about it. He is a good friend of mine. He says that we resorted to devaluation on the sly. It is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have you made any announcement on the floor of the House that you are devaluing ? You are devaluing it gradually bit by bit. Have you ever taken the House into confidence about it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have made statements many times on the floor of the House about the international monetary scene as far as exchange rates are concerned, in reply to questions etc. Only the other day, I made a long statement about the monetary situation in the world. You are living in a world where there is a hot war of exchange rates; I would not say it is a cold war, it is a hot war. When the other currencies are either revalued or devalued, you cannot isolate yourself from the rest of the world. It has a certain effect on us. But the Reserve Bank takes care to see that we are the least affected. That is the only thing I can mention. There is no truth in the statement that we are devaluing on the sly. It is a question of

merely making an assessment of the international scene of exchange terms as it is today.

Then, he mentioned many names of individuals and firms in connection with foreign exchange. I do not know what the Reserve Bank has got to do about it. It is very unfair to make all sorts of allegations without any foundation, without any evidence. He has asked many questions which we have answered on the floor of the House. Now he has mentioned half a dozen companies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I made a specific allegation that a cable came to the Punjab National Bank from Luxemburg about Moira Investment of Mr. Kalyan Basu. Secondly, the Reserve Bank is the supreme and final authority in the matter of control of foreign exchange, and the Punjab National Bank is one of the nationalised banks. How is it that the Reserve Bank did not act in the matter although there is evidence in black and white in the records of the Punjab National Bank ? Is it not because of the powerful influence of Birlas ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I personally think that the Reserve Bank is not in any way connected with this. He has mentioned certain facts. I cannot say that the Reserve Bank can be held responsible for this. I am sure that whenever any matter is brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank, it goes into it. That is my presumption.

Then he mentioned about the directors of the Reserve Bank, perhaps from some old list. For his information I may say that Shri S. Jagannathan is the Governor and the other members are Shri P. N. Damry, Dr. R. K. Hazari, Shri S. S. Shiralkar and Shri V. V. Chari, all Deputy Governors, Prof. M. L. Dantwala, Chairman, Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay, Shri A. N. Haksar Chairman, India Tobacco Co. Ltd., Dr. Bharat Ram, Chairman & Managing Director, Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co.

Ltd., Shri C. Ramakrishna Advocate, Madras, Shri C. P. Srivastava, Chairman & Managing Director, Shipping Corporation of India, Shri M. P. Catiale, Chartered Accountant, Bombay, Dr. K. Kanungo, Dean and Joint Director, Indian Agro Research Institute, Dr. B. Datta, Calcutta, Dr. G. Parthasarathy, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. V. Kurien, General Manager, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chairman, Law Commission and Dr. A. M. Khusro, Professor, Indian Institute of Economic Growth. This is the galaxy of economists and eminent public men sitting on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank and it is something of which we should be proud. Merely to mention some names here and try to give a very distorted picture is very unfair to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu himself, unfair to the Reserve Bank and unfair to the country. Therefore, I do not accept any of the allegation made against the Reserve Bank. I repudiate all the allegations made against them and refuse to accept the demand for an inquiry.

Then one hon. Member said that the Governor of the Reserve Bank said something which in effect flouts one of my statements. I do not think anything of that sort has taken place. If he sends me more details, I shall look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Bharat Ram had to leave the Board because he was involved in a scandal about DC aircraft to be purchased from a foreign monopoly concern.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : How can they do anything when there is such a large number of people sitting in the Board ?

How can I say that the allegations are true or not ? Therefore, my presumption is that the allegations are not true unless they are proved. These are eminent persons there. How can we go on accepting allegations of this type ?

Then, it was said that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India agreed to give loans to speculators. The Reserve Bank Governor does not directly deal with giving loans. It is the Banks which give loans. What I have said is that we have taken steps and made certain arrangements in the banking procedures to see that speculators will not be able to get loans. This is what I have said. This is the policy even today, that we must see that the money that is given in the form of loans and advances must be for genuine economic viable purposes and for productive purposes. If on the sly somebody is taking advantage for speculation, certainly, it deserves going in to the facts and looking into them. But it is beyond my imagination how the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India is connected with this sort of thing.

I would like the hon. Member, when he makes a statement on a very important forum like this, to be more careful. I would request that whatever their views may be about 'A' or 'B' or 'C' let them remember, the Reserve-Bank is one very important structure of Indian economy which is very necessary for the stability of the country. It is the interest of everyone of us. Parliament, the country, the economy, that we keep up the prestige and dignity of this great institution, the Reserve Bank of India.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 10, 1973 (Chaitra 20, 1895 (Saka)).

C O N T E N T S

(Fifth Series, Volume XXVI, 7th Session 1973)

No. 36 Tuesday, April 10, 1973/Chaitra 20, 1895 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, April 10, 1973/Chaitra 20.
1895 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Memorandum from DESU Engineering Association

*681. SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU Engineering
Association has submitted a memo-
randum regarding the irregular re-
cruitment of engineers during 1972;
and

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of and the action taken by Govern-
ment thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND
VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement
is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The D.E.S.U. Engi-
neers Association submitted a memo-
randum alleging that:

- (i) about 30 engineers were re-
cruited as Assistant Engineers
by the D.E.S.U. manage-
ment in April, 1972 without
the authority of the Delhi
Electric Supply Committee

which is the appointing
authority for Assistant Engi-
neers in consultation with
the Union Public Service
Commission;

- (ii) the scale of pay of Rs. 325—
900 in which they were ap-
pointed does not exist;

- (iii) the posts were not advertised
and no qualifications for re-
cruitment were laid down;
and

- (iv) pointing out that the D.E.S.C.
had passed a resolution on
6-6-1972 in which the Com-
mittee had resolved that the
appointments made in the
pay scale of Rs. 325—900 of
Assistant Engineers be can-
celled forthwith.

2. The General Manager, D.E.S.U.,
from whom a report was called for,
has reported that the D.E.S.U. ap-
proached the Union Public Service
Commission on 26-5-1970 for filling
up 28 vacant posts in the grade of
Assistant Engineer. Of the candi-
dates recommended by the U.P.S.C.,
only 20 joined. Meanwhile, some
more vacancies occurred and the
U.P.S.C. were requested on 4-4-1972
to recommend candidates for 24 posts.
The U.P.S.C. asked the D.E.S.U.
on 14-4-1972 to send the requisition
in the revised form; this was done
by D.E.S.U. on 3-7-1972. The posts
were advertised by the U.P.S.C. on
28-10-1972 and interviews are likely
to be held shortly.

3. In the meantime, in the interest
of work, the General Manager,
D.E.S.U., filled up 29 posts of Assis-
tant Engineer in the grade of Rs. 325—
900 (against vacancies in the scale of

Rs. 350—900) on *ad hoc* basis pending regular appointment through the Union Public Service Commission.

4. As the matter is entirely within the purview of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee, which is a limb of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, we are asking that body to enquire into the matter and take necessary action.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the DESU management have appointed Assistant Engineers without the concurrence of the UPSC and to circumvent the UPSC they had reduced the pay scale of these engineers from Rs. 350 to Rs. 325, and whether it is also not a fact that these engineers have been appointed when no such post in this scale has been created. If it is a fact, may I know whether any inquiry has been instituted into this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The appointment has been made by the General Manager purely on an *ad hoc* basis. They cannot circumvent the UPSC. They have approached the UPSC and the application is pending before them. The UPSC have already advertised the posts and the interviews are likely to be held shortly. If the candidates selected do not happen to be the present ones, naturally they will have to quit and the new ones will join.

With regard to the other point raised by the hon. Member, it is in the domain of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee, and I have written to them to make such enquiries as they think fit in this particular case.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: May I know whether it is a fact that quite a good number of Assistant Engineers are still unconfirmed and are appointed on an *ad hoc* basis, and if so, may I know the time by which

these engineers will be regularised to avoid discontentment.

Lastly, may I know the reason why the Shivashankar Committee Report on this has not been implemented so far?

DR. K. L. RAO: With regard to the appointments being temporary, it is in the domain of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee, as I said, to create the posts. To the extent that they made permanent. Therefore, it is entirely in their discretion, depending sanction the posts, the posts will be upon the volume of generation capacity they are going to have and so on.

Regarding Sivasankar Committee's Report, the report has been submitted recently and I sent the report to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to take such action as they deem fit because again the implementation is entirely for the Delhi Electric Supply Corporation and we do not want to interfere unless any injustice is done and that is specifically brought to our notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkey George—not here.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What is going to happen to those engineers who have been recruited on an *ad hoc* basis? Are they going to be confirmed and or their cases going to be considered by the Commission? I would like to know what is going to happen to these people.

DR. K. L. RAO: Always such appointments are made like this pending UPSC selection. They also appear before the UPSC and if they are selected, they come in; otherwise, they will have to go out of the job.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: As has been admitted by the hon. Minister, all appointments were made on an *ad hoc* basis. May I know as to what is the time required

for the regular incumbent to come in?

MR. SPEAKER: That is already given in detail in the statement.

DR. K. L. RAO: They have called the candidates for interview and they are expected any time, now, unfortunately, the UPSC has taken such a long time. As I said, they have taken nearly a year for the first batch to be selected and they may take some-time for the second batch. Therefore; as soon as the persons are selected, then they will join. There is no other time limit for the people taken on *ad hoc* basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajdeo Singh—absent.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa—absent.

Explosion of Coal Dust Bunker of Barauni Thermal Power Station

*684. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal dust bunker of the Barauni Thermal Power Station exploded on March 12, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of casualties as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). One of the 50 MW sets at Barauni had to be shut down on 13th March, 1973 due to a leakage in one of the superheater tubes.

After about an hour and half a fire was detected in the air-preheater and the connecting ducts. This rapidly intensified, and resulted in explosion. The outbreak of fire was found to be due to the burning of the soot-deposits on the air-preheater tubes. Due to intensity of fire, portions of the hopper melted and the falling of the molten mass on the ground caused injuries to the people standing nearby.

47 persons were given first aid in the Thermal Station Hospital. 12 persons were referred to Hospital at Mokameh. Out of these, three were discharged immediately and seven the next day. The two remaining persons who were apparently standing on a higher platform, jumped to the ground and received fractures and are under treatment in the Hospital.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उस में यह बताया गया है कि सुपरहीटर ट्यूब में लीकेज के कारण यह एपिसोड हुआ है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह जो विस्फोट हुआ कोयले के चूर्ण में वह असावधानी के कारण हुआ है या जो डस्ट वहां जमा था उस की देखभाल करने वाला कोई था या नहीं था यह इस विवरण से स्पष्ट नहीं होता है, इसलिए निश्चित पता नहीं चलता है कि इस विस्फोट में असावधानी बरती गई है या कैसे यह विस्फोट हुआ है ? यदि असावधानी बरती गई है तो उस के लिए किस किस की जिम्मेदारी है और उन के ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A committee was appointed by the Bihar Government to go into this and pending the committee's findings, I do not want to say much on the subject. But, in this particular case, what

happened was that one of the super-heater tubes was leaking and, therefore, the boiler was shut down. Subsequently, after an hour and a half, the explosion took place in the air preheater, not in the super-heater tube but in the air preheater where the air is heated before it gets into the boiler. That heater got exploded and the exact reason for that is being investigated. If I say anything now, it will prejudice the inquiry. So, I will rather refrain from saying anything now.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : जांच करने के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई गई है वह आप ने बनाई है या बिहार सरकार ने बनाई है, उस कमेटी में कौन कौन लोग हैं और वह कमेटी कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास देगी ? उस के लिए कोई समय निश्चित किया गया है या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO: This committee has been appointed by the Bihar State Government and its members are a retired Chief Engineer of DVC and the present Additional Chief Engineer of DVC and a fuel expert. A committee of these three has been appointed. The Committee's report is expected in one or two months.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the Minister as to what was the total financial loss. What is the total loss incurred due to this accident of March 12, 1973?

DR. K. L. RAO: Total loss is about Rs. 20 lakhs. The repair work is estimated to take about three months.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Whether any compensation was given to the injured persons? Can you tell this information?

DR. K. L. RAO: Injured persons have not been paid compensation so

far. But they will be paid according to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के रिक्त स्थानों के लिये निर्वाचन

***686. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मऊ तथा जरागांव जिला बिलासपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से विधान सभा के रिक्त स्थानों के लिए इस वर्ष निर्वाचन होने थे ;

(ख) क्या उक्त दोनों निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचन की तारीखें भी घोषित कर दी गई थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो घोषित तारीखों को निर्वाचन न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Elections were scheduled to be held in early 1973 for filling the vacant seats from the 250-Mhow and 96-Jarhagaon Assembly constituencies in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

(b) Yes, Sir. A programme was sent to the Chief Electoral Officer, Madhya Pradesh, for holding these two by-elections.

(c) The Chief Electoral Officer subsequently reported to the Election Commission that acute scarcity conditions caused by severe drought prevailed in a major portion of the State, that these constituencies were badly affected by scarcity, and that the entire administrative machinery of Government was deployed on relief measures and so it was neither possible nor desirable to hold the by-elections on the scheduled dates.

There was also large scale movement of population from the constituencies by reason of famine and drought conditions. This would not be conducive to the fairness of the elections if held. The Election Commission was satisfied with these reasons and accordingly decided to hold over the bye-elections until after the problems arising from scarcity conditions have been dealt with and have abated.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष जी, सम्भवतः मंत्री महोदय को पूरे तथ्यों की जानकारी नहीं है, अन्यथा वे इस प्रकार का भ्रमपूर्ण उत्तर नहीं देते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महु निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का चुनाव कितनी बार रोका गया? क्या यह सही है कि महु असेम्बली कांस्टीचूएन्सी है और इन्दौर लोक सभा कांस्टीचूएन्सी का एक भाग है। जब इन्दौर लोक सभा कांस्टीचूएन्सी का चुनाव हुआ तो महु का चुनाव रोकने के क्या कारण थे?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have mentioned the reasons and these have been given here. The programme was fixed for the election and the notification was issued on 25th January, 1973. Election was to be held on 25th February, 1973. On account of the conditions there, the Chief Electoral Officer said that the State was affected by drought; these constituencies were also affected by drought and as such, it would not be desirable or advisable under present conditions to hold these elections. Similarly, the Chief Secretary of the Madhya Pradesh Government also informed the Election Commission that the entire administrative staff will be deployed on relief work and it will not be possible to hold election under these circumstances. Under these circumstances they had to hold over the election.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले अपने पहले प्रश्न का स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा। मैंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि महु निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का चुनाव रोका गया, जब कि इन्दौर की लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का चुनाव हुआ, महु असेम्बली कांस्टीचूएन्सी है तथा इन्दौर की लोक सभा कांस्टीचूएन्सी का एक भाग है, महु का चुनाव भी इन्दौर के साथ साथ हो सकता था, उस को रोकने के क्या कारण थे?

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : इन्दौर में लोक सभा का चुनाव कराया गया, विधान सभा का क्यों रोका गया (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The programme is fixed and approved by the Election Commission. The Election Commission actually had approved of the programme for holding the elections both in the Assembly and the Parliamentary (Scheduled caste) constituency but as a result of the conditions prevailing there it had to be withheld.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि क्या यह सही है कि इन्दौर जिला अकालग्रस्त जिला नहीं है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उसे अकाल ग्रस्त घोषित नहीं किया है, वहां किसी प्रकार का, काल नहीं है? राज्य सरकार ने जो जानकारी आप को दी है, वह गलत है। महु मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की कांस्टीचूएन्सी है, इस लिये उसको रोका गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दोनों प्रश्न का स्पष्ट उत्तर दिलवाइये।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I am giving the information that has been supplied by the Chief Election Commissioner and the Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Government. Whether drought is declared in Indore district or not that information is not with me.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : वहां उन का पेटिशन चल रहा था इस लिये चुनाव रोका गया है । उन के लिये कोई गवाही नहीं दे रहा है—दूसरे वहां सूखे की स्थिति नहीं है

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that he is giving the information as is supplied by the Chief Election Commissioner.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैंने साफ-साफ पूछा है—इन्दौर जिला सूखा ग्रस्त या अकाल ग्रस्त जिला घोषित नहीं किया गया है, वहां के लोग दूसरे जिलों में नहीं गये हैं; वहां सारी मशीनरी ठीक ठीक काम कर रही है—उसके बावजूद भी आप को गलत जानकारी दी गई है

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have already stated I go on the basis of the information given by the Chief Election Commissioner and the Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Government. They said there is large-scale movement of population and these areas are affected by drought. Beyond that I do not have any information.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अगर आप को गलत जानकारी दी गई है तो आप उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं । आप सदन को जो जानकारी दे रहे हैं, वह गलत है, अमपूर्ण है ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The hon. Minister has to give a direct answer to the specific question which has been asked, that is, if elections can be held in Indore Parliamentary constituency why not the elections could be held in Mahu Assembly constituency? How is it in the first case no notice was taken of the drought whereas in the second case notice taken?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The point is the Election Commission is an authority set up under the Constitution of India. It is for the Election Commission which is an independent body to be satisfied about the appropriate time to hold or not to hold this election. The notification was to be issued on 25th January and the election was to be held on 25th Feb., 1973. The Mahu constituency vacancy was caused on account of the resignation of Shri P. C. Sethi in 1972 and the scheduled caste constituency was caused on account of the death of Smt. Minimata on 12-8-1972. For the Mhow constituency, the date is 22-3-72 and for the Jarhagaon assembly constituency 10-6-72.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे जब मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन्दौर जिले को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया और अकाल क्षेत्र होने के नाते मूह में चुनाव नहीं कराया तो फिर क्या वजह थी कि इन्दौर में पार्लियामेन्टरी चुनाव कराये गए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार वही सवाल आ रहा है । जो सवाल एक दफा पूछा गया दूसरी दफा दूसरे ने पूछा । इससे क्या निकलेगा ? वही जवाब देंगे । (अवधान)

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The first part of the question is why elections were not held. I answered it by saying that the Election Commission is the constituted authority

under the Constitution and is an independent body and it is for the Election Commission to decide when to hold election or when not to hold it."

About the second part, about the non-declaration of drought in the Indore area, I have given the answer on the basis of the information given by the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Secretary. I myself have not got information; I have to get it from them.

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough. He has passed on the information received by him. (*Interruptions*)

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या किसी संसद सदस्य ने जब यह चुनाव स्थगित हुआ था उसके सम्बन्ध में आपको एक टेलीग्राम दिया था ? साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ क्या महु चुनाव पिछले तीन बार स्थगित नहीं हुआ—एक बार न्यायालय में चुनाव याचिका के कारण, दूसरी बार कांग्रेस के आपसी झगड़े के कारण और तीसरी बार जो गलत इन्फार्मेशन दी गई है कि इन्दौर में सूखा पड़ा उस बहाने के कारण—तो मैं जनना चाहता हूँ मध्य प्रदेश के जों चुनाव अधिकारी हैं श्री चौधरी, क्या वह पूरी तरह से चीफ सेक्रेटरी की जेब में नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल नहीं है कि कौन किसकी जेब में है । (अवधान)

I am sorry. I have allowed so many questions. There is nothing coming out except that the Minister has given the reply already.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister says that the Election Commission is

an autonomous body and therefore Government is not in a position to ascertain from the Commission why they allowed this postponement. That is an answer which, it seems to me, cannot be accepted. There are two points involved in this question, one, that the Indore parliamentary election was held....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is repeating.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: How else do I clarify it? Mr. Maurya asked for the date on which the seat in this constituency fell vacant. The Lok Sabha constituency state fell vacant about the same time as the Mhow constituency seat. Mhow constituency is part of the parliamentary constituency.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I said that for the Scheduled Castes parliamentary constituency, one seat fell vacant on account of death of Minimata on 12-8-1972. About the seat that fell vacant in the Mhow constituency, that was on 22-3-1972.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is earlier. The Mhow constituency seat fell vacant earlier to the vacancy in the Lok Sabha constituency. So, the reasons given are entirely unjustified, untenable. I think the Minister owes it to the House to say, "I will seek a clarification from the Madhya Pradesh Government on the facts which have just now been brought to my notice." That is the least that he can do. He cannot just say, "No."

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The whole election matter is in the hands of the Election Commission. I want to know whether the Government has got any hand in those elections or whether the Election Commission alone conducts the elections. If the Election Commission conducts the elections, how is the Minister responsible?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has explained the same position to him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the Election Commission depends for the date or the time when a bye-election should take place only on the report sent by the State Government, or, whether there is a mechanism at the Centre, in the Ministry, to ascertain whether there is any possibility or whether there is any failure in holding an election anywhere? What is the criterion?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The procedure is that the Election Commission acts on the basis of the information supplied by the State Government. In consultation with the State Government, the Election Commission decides.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry this question has taken so much time. We will try to save it on others now.

Re-organisation of Zonal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament

*687. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made during the course of discussion on the Railway Budget for the re-organisation of Zonal Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament for better consultation and discussion of the problems of the various regions;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to reorganise these Committees on the old pattern i.e., 16 Regional Committees; and

(c) whether any immediate re-organisation of the Zonal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Northern Railway is being considered on Divisional basis, especially in view of the fact that the present Committee consists of more than 200 Members of Parliament, and no worthwhile discussion is possible in such a large body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Government having experimented with Regional Committees during 1970 are of the view that they were not as effective as the present Zonal Committees of M.Ps. This being the position Government are not considering the re-organisation of the Northern Railway Zonal Committee of M.Ps. on Divisional basis. For dealing satisfactorily with Railway Users problems, at present we have also the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the Railway Headquarters' level and Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the Divisional level, in which M.Ps., M.L.As., and other interests are represented.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. In answer to part (c) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the old committees were not effective. May I know that as Parliament appoints a Committee of 45 Members, as the maximum strength, from both the Houses, here, the railways appoint a committee which has more than 100 members on it? Is it a committee or a mini Parliament, and how is it that any worthwhile discussion is possible when 108 members are seated around and you cannot find any time for one member to speak? I would like to know what is the reason for this, that the old method was regarded as ineffective. How do you regard this committee with more than 100 members to be more effective when they sit for a short interval of two to three hours and hold a discussion?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It does not depend on the strength or the number of committees, but upon the effective functioning of a committee. For instance, we have this procedure, namely, at the divisional level, there is a divisional

railway users' consultative committee. There is a zonal railway users' consultative committee at the zonal level. Then there are nine parliamentary committees for all the zones, of which two meetings are held in a year. Then there is a major consultative committee of which three meetings are held in a year. If we constitute those committees as has been desired by the hon. Member, I think the Minister and the Members will have to sit throughout the year on these committees.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he wants.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, he has not replied to the main question. What is the utility of such a committee when even a committee of both Houses of Parliament, a Joint Committee, has a maximum strength of 45? What is the justification for a committee to have 108 members or more than that? Secondly, does he expect the members to participate? Does he expect the members not to speak? What sort of development does he expect?

MR. SPEAKER: I think that it is quite unusual for such questions to come up. You put a question on the basis of what was discussed in the current budget debate. Now, you are putting supplementaries on the same basis. This a very unusual procedure that has been followed in this connection. I am sorry I may have to go into that. Otherwise, tomorrow, you may again come up with a question on the basis of the one asked by Shri Patel or any other member.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, this question flows from the answer given. I want to know as to how a Committee of 108 Members can be more effective than the Zonal Committee pattern which the Ministry was following earlier. In answer to another question he referred to the Users' Committee, this Committee

and that Committee. All the M.Ps. are not there. In such a Committee with 108 Members, how much time one Member gets in order to present the problems of his region in such a Committee in which 108 Members are present? Would there be sufficient time for the Member to discuss about the development of the area concerned?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: In the Consultative Committee only policy matters are discussed. An agenda is formed and the papers are circulated to all the Members of these Committees. The hon. Member says that a large number of Members are represented on this Committee wherein matters connected with the Member's constituency are taken up.

I say it is very useful to us.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यूजर्स कमेटीज मुब्तलिक लेविल पर बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उन्हें यह लालूम है कि ये जो कमेटीयाँ हैं उनकी कार्यवाही देखें, मिसाल के लिये यूजर्स कमेटी, तो यही होता है कि हर चीज रेफर की जाती है रेलवे बोर्ड को, और कोई उस पर ऐक्शन उस लेविल पर नहीं लिया जाता है। तो यह बड़ी दिक्कत की चीज है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जनरल मनेजर्स को अख्तियारत दिये गये हैं कि वह जोनल कमेटीज के फैसलों पर अमल करें। अगर कोई ऐसा फैसला वहाँ पर लिया जाय जिसमें रेलवे बोर्ड या रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को इजाजत की जरूरत होगी तो वही मामला रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को आता है। लेकिन अगर कोई और शिकायत माननीय सदस्यों को है तो उसको देखा जा सकता है।

SHRI R. S. PANDAY: The very idea of forming the Consultative Committee like the Zonal Committee is just to have suggestions from the Members

of Parliament and other members representing the Chambers etc. Public grievances etc., made are brought before this Committee. We would like to be informed in the House on how to implement those suggestions which were made by the Members. You might remember that we were told that in all the Users' Committee, Consultative Committee and other Committees an agenda is drawn up and discussion takes place. But, nothing happens afterwards. Everything is referred to the Railway Board. I happen to be a Member I know that nothing else happens. This is my main grievance. And so, may I know whether the hon. Minister has any detailed information in regard to the matter. If so, let us know as to how far he has been able to implement those suggestions or grievances which were advanced by the Members of these Committees.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the suggestions made by the hon. Members are carried out within the availability of funds with the Railways. We are spending about Rs. 4 crores on amenities to the passengers. This amount is actually spent by the Zonal Committees. So, it is not that all the suggestions made by the Members are brushed aside. Only those suggestions which involve a heavy expenditure and which are beyond the railways, are not implemented.

अष्टाचार के आरोप में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को दण्ड

*688. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 जून, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न विभागों में विभिन्न पदों पर काम कर रहे कितने कर्मचारियों को अष्टाचार के आरोप में दण्ड दिया गया ; और

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनको किस प्रकार के आरोपों के लिये दण्ड दिया गया और किस प्रकार का दण्ड दिया गया ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Seventy, Sir in addition seven employees were administered warning.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4779/73.]

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अष्टाचार देश के लिये अभिशाप है, और आपने आइटम नम्बर 10 में श्री रामलोचन सिंह के बारे में लिखा है :

Realisation of illegal money from passenger

इसी तरह से आइटम नम्बर 41 पर लिखा है कि :

Acceptance of illegal gratification

इनके लिये आपने सजा दी है वार्निंग और इन्कीमेंट रोक दिया है। तो देश के अन्दर जो इल्लिगल ग्रेटिफिकेशन ले ले उसका इंडियन पीनल कोड में चालान नहीं करना चाहिए और इन्किमेंट रोक देना चाहिये। क्या यह सजा काफी है ? जिन्होंने रिश्वत का पैसा लिया है उनको कम सजा दें, क्या रेलवे में अष्टाचार को मिटाने का यही तरीका है जो उदाहरण मैंने दिये हैं ? जिन्होंने इल्लिगल ग्रेटिफिकेशन ले लिये उनका इन्कीमेंट रोक दिया एक साल के लिये बस यही सजा है, या उनको प्रोसीक्यूट करना चाहिये ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी : स्पीकर साहब, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि जो रिश्वत लेता है उसको पूरी सजा मिलनी

चाहिये। लेकिन जहां तक रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं जिनके खिलाफ चार्जज लगाये गये हैं उनको सजा देने का अख्तियार वहां के डिबिजनल या जोनल लेवल के अफसर हैं उनको अधिकार होता है। अगर कोई इस किस्म का केस हो जहां ज्यादा सजा देनी चाहिये उस पर भी गौर किया जायेगा। आपने जो दो केसेज रेफर किये हैं, मैं जांच कराऊंगा कि इनको क्यों कम सजा दी गई है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आज कल सभी रेलवे कर्मचारी बिना टिकट यात्रियों को अपने साथ ले जाते हैं उनको कम सजा मिलती carrying passengers in Sleeper coaches without tickets

यानी वार्निंग दे देते हैं। आइटम नम्बर 75 में कोई सजा नहीं, यह तो बड़ी बात है। या तो रेलवे बोर्ड में भी भ्रष्टाचार है। और भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने का यही एक तरीका है कि एग्जैम्पलरी पनिशमेंट होना चाहिये। यह जो रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं जिनसे देश आशा करता है कि अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करेंगे, उन भ्रष्टाचारियों को कोई सजा नहीं। केवल वार्निंग और इन्कीमेंट रोकना, इसके सिवा और कोई सजा नहीं है? इससे ज्यादा हमारा कन्ट्री गिर नहीं सकता है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि एग्जैम्पलरी पनिशमेंट देना चाहिये, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। लेकिन यह जो सजाये हैं यह भी कानून की तइत दी गई है। अब या तो कानून बदलना पड़ेगा

डेटरेंट पनिशमेंट के लिये। लेकिन मौजूदा ऐक्ट में पनिशमेंट है इन्कीमेंट स्टोप करना और पासेज कम कर दिये जायें या कुछ मियाद के लिये ये स्टोप कर दी जाये। लेकिन अगर इस पर सारे सदस्य एक राय हो सकते हैं तो कानून में अमेंडमेंट लाया जा सकता

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि अगर कोई पैसंजर बिना टिकट यात्रा करता है तो उस पर जुर्माना होता है, और जेल में ले जाया जाता है। लेकिन अगर रेलवे का स्टाफ किसी को बिना टिकट ले जाय तो थोड़ी सी सजा देते हैं, यह कहां तक उचित है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी राय दी है आपने। प्रश्न का जबाब क्या देंगे मंत्री जी।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: During the course of the budget debate, it has come to the notice of the House that the Railway Ministry is contemplating to change the laws whereby if any non-official person damages some railway property, he would be penalised with imprisonment and it is also possible that this might also be stretched to life imprisonment. May I know how this present law wherein, according to the minister, for offences mentioned in this list, penalties laid down are only stoppage of increment, warning, etc., balances with the proposed law whereby a non-official person damaging the railway property may be sentenced to life imprisonment?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It depends upon the seriousness of the offence. So far as destruction of railway property is concerned, it is our feeling that the present law is not sufficient to punish the culprits. That is why we are trying to make it more deterrent so that destruction of railway property will have a punishment of not only imprisonment for life but also death if necessary. But these are the offences committed by the railway employees and there is a procedure laid down to deal with such cases. It is the appropriate authority which decides what the punishment should be. In cases where it is felt that the punishment has not been commensurate with the offences committed, if the matter is brought to the notice of the railway administration action is taken on that. I will go through the entire list and see if lesser punishment was given when more deterrent punishment can be given.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The hon. Minister has just now said that punishment has been given in accordance with the rules. May I know whether under the railway rules "warning" is one of the prescribed penalties. In the case of item No. 72, where there is 'wrong placement of timing of engine to show favour to the coal contractor' the employee has only been warned, which is not one of the prescribed punishment. In that view of the matter, will he take action against the officer who was authorised to give this punishment?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: If the officers concerned have not dealt with these cases according to the rules, I will certainly look into them.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: A very diligent study of the statement made by the Minister is not necessary to find out that the guilty people have been treated in an extremely casual and lighthearted manner. Item No. 10 relates to Shri Ram Lochan Singh. The charge is realisation of illegal money

from passengers and the punishment is withholding of increment for two years. Item No. 25 is extraction of money from passengers without EFT and the punishment is withholding increment by two years. In another case, for carrying of material unauthorisedly the punishment is withholding of increment by six months. It is merciful that they have not been awarded Padma Shri (Thisra). Will the Minister agree to appoint a Vigilance Department, which is treating this matter in such a casual manner, or will he assure the House that he will look into all these cases and also the working of the Vigilance Department?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I suppose these two cases were referred to earlier by Shri Daga when I said that I will certainly look into them and if it found that the punishment awarded is less, more punishment will be given to the guilty.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The Vigilance Department is not functioning vigilantly as its nomenclature suggests. Will he take action against the Vigilance Department?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Whoever is found guilty according to law will be seriously dealt with.

निबोला गांव से निकट रेलवे फाटक पर रेल के उपरि पुल का निर्माण

* 691. श्री गंगा बरन हीमंत : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने
बरहानपुर तहसील के निबोला गांव के निकट
के रेलवे फाटक पर रेल के उपरि पुल बनाने
का प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : रेलवे फाटक
जिस सड़क पर स्थित है उस सड़क पर
आवागमन बहुत भारी और ट्रैफिक ज्यादा
होने के कारण मार्ग अवरोध रहा करता है।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन यहां
एक पुल बनाने का प्रयत्न करेगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : ओवर ब्रिज
बनाने का जो मामला है इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स
को लागत की जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ती है।
रेलवे का सेप्टी फण्ड इसके लिये है। लेकिन
स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिंक रोड्स बगैरह बनाने
का भी जिम्मा लेना पड़ता है। अगर स्टेट
गवर्नमेंट्स यह जिम्मा ले ले और लिंक
रोड्स बनवा दे तो रेलवे को पुल बनाने में
कोई इतराज नहीं होगा।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या यह सही
नहीं है कि स्टेट ने आपको कहा है कि हम
अपना हिस्सा देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन आपका
कोई जवाब उसको नहीं गया है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : स्टेट गवर्न-
मेंट की तरफ से कोई प्रोजेज नहीं आया

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में मिट्टी के
तेल के उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता

*694. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र और गैर-सरकारी
क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग कितने प्रतिशत मिट्टी के
तेल का उत्पादन होता है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मिट्टी
के तेल की मांग का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है और
सरकारी व गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों द्वारा इस
मांग को किस प्रकार पूरा किया गया ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K.
BOROOAH): (a) and (b). A state-
ment giving the desired information
is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The production of kerosene oil in
public and private sectors during 1970,
1971 and 1972 is shown below:

(1000 tonnes)

Production	Public Sector	Percentage share	Private Sector	Percentage share	Total
1970	1861	63.9	1051	36.1	2912
1971	1909	63.7	1086	36.3	2995
1972	1861	66.2	952	33.8	2813

2. During the last three years demand for kerosene oil was met fully by supplementing the indigenous availability of the product with imports. All imports of petroleum products are

channelised through the public sector Indian Oil Corporation.

3. The actual sales of kerosene oil by the oil companies in the public and the private sectors during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 are shown below:

('000 tonnes)

Sales	Sales by public sector companies	Percentage share	Sales by Private Sector cos.	Percentage share	Total
1970	1977	60.6	1284	39.4	3262
1971	2321	67.1	1137	32.9	3457
1972	2413	68.9	1091	31.1	3504

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : देश में बिजली की, जलाऊ गैस की तथा कोयले की कमी है। इसके कारण मिट्टी के तेल की मांग बढ़ रही है। तेल का उचित मूल्य पर वितरण हो सके क्या इसको करने के लिए आप वितरण की सारी व्यवस्था अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं ?

श्री देवकांस्त बरुआ : सदस्य महोदय ने अपने प्रश्न का जवाब आप ही दे दिया है। उन्होंने बिजली और खास करके कोयले की कमी का जिक्र किया है। इस कारण से कैरोसीन आयल की मांग काफी बढ़ गई है। लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ाना इतना आसान नहीं है। इसलिए हम लोग बाहर से मंगाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। 6 लाख टन अभी रशिया से मंगाया गया है और वह आ रहा है और उसके आने से अभाव की काफी पूर्ति हो जायेगी। आप ने जो हाथ में लेने की बात कही है उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ

कि कैरोसीन एसेंशियल कम्पोजिडीज नएक्टमें आता है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने किसी किसी जगह इसके ऊपर कंट्रोल भी लगाया है। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी कमी नहीं हुई है कि हमें सब नियंत्रण करने की जरूरत पड़े।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : पिछले विनों मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, दिल्ली आदि में मिट्टी का तेल ब्लैक में 1 रुपया 50 पैसे के भाव से बिका है। आपकी जानकारी में यह बात आई है या नहीं मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन मेरी जानकारी में तो यह आई है। आम जनता को मिट्टी का तेल आसानी से नहीं मिलता है। आपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि 1972 में 36.2 परसेंट सरकारी और 33.8 परसेंट गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में तेल का उत्पादन हुआ है। उसी प्रकार आप ने बिक्री के बारे में बताया है कि 68.9 परसेंट पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज और 31.1 परसेंट प्राइवेट सेक्टर कम्पनीज ने

इसकी बिक्री की है। इसके बावजूद भी लोगों को सुगमता से मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिलता है, उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसके लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि लोगों को आसानी से मिट्टी का तेल अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मिल सके? तत्काल इसके बारे में आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री देवशान्त बरुआ : किसी चीज की कमी होती है तो उसका एक ही उत्तर है कि उस कमी की पूर्ति की जाये। इसीलिए बाहर से मंगाना जायज समझा गया।

हमें जानकारी तो है कि बहुत सी जगह कमी हुई है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को हम लोगों ने इस्ट्रक्शंस दे दी हैं कि वे इसको ठीक से सम्भालें। जहां जहां उनसे इत्तिला मिलती है हम तेल और डीजल भेजने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं और भेज भी रहे हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: From the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister with regard to production figures, we find that in 1970 the production was 1861,000 tonnes and it went up to 1909,000 tonnes in 1971, but has come down to 1861,000 tonnes in 1972. The production in 1972 has come down compared to the production figure of 1971. May I know what are the reasons for this reduction in production of kerosene in this country and what action the hon. Minister is going to take to step up production consistent with the availability of mineral oil in our country?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The hon. Member would have noticed that the fluctuation in production had been marginal. It was 1861,000 tonnes in 1970, 1909,000 tonnes in 1971, and

1861,000 tonnes in 1972. The difference has been marginal. In production you cannot always produce entirely, hundred per cent. There will be certain fluctuations.

I quite agree that there is a shortage of kerosene in this country and, therefore, we are making good this amount by importation of kerosene oil. If our new refineries come up, Haldia comes up and expansion of Cochin takes place—it has already taken place; it is going to be commissioned—I am sure, if not fully at least substantially, our demands will be fulfilled.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My question has not been answered. In 1970 the production was 1861,000 tonnes. Again in 1972 it has come down to 1861,000 tonnes after having gone up to 1909,000 tonnes in 1971. I wanted to know the reasons for the reduction in production. There may be marginal fluctuations, but the fluctuations should be on the side of increase and not on the side of decrease.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: When there is fluctuations, sometimes there is increase and sometimes there is decrease.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: According to the statement given by the hon. Minister, the total production under private sector from 1970 to 1972 was 3,080,000 tonnes, but the sales by private companies during the period were 3,512,000 tonnes. In paragraph 2 of the statement, the Minister has stated that all imports of petroleum products are channelised through the public sector Indian oil Corporation only. The total production was 3,080,000 tonnes but the sales by the private sector companies were 3,512,000 tonnes. How do you explain this increase of about 500,000 tonnes in the sales by private sector companies?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In the sale of petroleum products, there is a thing called product exchange. When IOC sells any oil in that sector, they take

it from ESSO. In Bihar when ESSO and Caltex sell any products there, they take from Barauni only. So, there is the system of product exchange. In product exchange, there is, sometimes, fluctuation.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: My specific question was this. In your statement, you have stated that the total sales by private sector companies from 1970 to 1972 were 3,512,000 tonnes, but the total production in that period was only 3,080,000 tonnes. How do you explain this increase of about 500,000 tonnes?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is sold by different companies. Sometimes they function in the same area; sometimes they function in other areas. For example, IOC sells oil in certain areas where there is no public sector refinery. In Upper Assam they take it from Digboi. The private companies also, when they distribute oil, do not always get from their own refinery but get from our refinery also.

That is why, sometimes, there is a difference.

Fertilizer Manufacturing Units in Private and Public Sectors with production capacities

*695. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:**

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PUKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fertilizer manufacturing units in the country in private and public sectors along with their production capacities and actual production, separately; and

(b) whether the fertilizer plants are located at places from where it is not convenient to transport fertilizers to far off places economically and expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No Sir.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the fertilizer units in operation, their installed capacities and Production for the year 1972-73

(000 tonnes)

	Nitrogen		Phosphates	
	Installed capacity	Actual production (April-72 February 1973)	Installed capacity	Actual Production (April-72 February 1973)
	1	2	3	4
A—Public Sector				
Madras	164	92.8	85	47.4
Rourkela	120	46.2	..	..
Sindri	90	50.9	..	..
FACT	82	26.8	27	9.2
Alwaye Trombay	81	57.5	36	33.9
Nangal	80	50.6	..	..
Gorakhpur	80	63.6	..	..
Neyveli	70	20.3	.. 7	..
Namrup	45	28.9	..	..
Single Super-phosphate	..	..	36	12.7
By-product units	12	9.9	..	..
TOTAL(A)	824	447.5	184	103.2

	1	2	3	4
B. Private Sector				
Gujarat, Baroda	216	181·8	50	27·8
Kanpur	200	147·3	..	..
Kota	110	115·8	..	..
Vizag	80	54·2	73	55·9
Indore	16	11·0	10	7·6
Varanasi	10	4·9	..	..
Single Super-phosphate	..	..	172	99·7
Triple Super-phosphate	..	..	11	2·2
By-products	8	4·5	..	..
TOTAL—(B)	640	519·5	316	193·2
GRAND TOTAL—(A)+(B)	1464	967·0	500	296·4

NOTE.— There are 28 single super-phosphate production units, out of which 4 are in the public sector and 24 in the private sector.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: The statement makes it very clear that the State of Mysore does not have any fertilizer-producing unit. May I know from the hon. Minister what arrangements have been made to meet the fertiliser requirements of Mysore?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Does the hon. Member mean production of fertiliser? Mangalore Fertilisers has already been started. A fertiliser factory is being built in Mangalore.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: What is the present arrangement? That I want to know.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: They have to get fertilisers from the FCI or Pool or from the private organizations.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: There was specific reason in my asking this question. It has been said that so far as distribution of fertilisers is concerned, south has been treated as south and north has been treated as north. If that is the fact what are the reasons? If not, would the Ministry consider and see that fertiliser produced in north India reaches the south?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not able to follow what the hon. Member wants. Will he kindly repeat his question?

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: It has been said that the Government has decided that fertiliser produced in South India is confined to the south.

and that produced in the north is confined to the north. If that is the fact, what are the reasons? If not, would he consider pushing the fertiliser from the north to the south?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The distribution of fertilisers depends upon the transport facilities and also the availability in the neighbourhood. Therefore, fertiliser is sold generally in the neighbourhood of the area in which it is produced.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: The northern part of West Bengal, north Bengal, North Bihar and the western part of Assam is very rich in agricultural production. They grow paddy, tobacco, wheat, and sugar cane and many other agricultural products which are cultivated in the north-eastern parts of our country. But there is no fertiliser plant and there is no supply of fertiliser at all to the agriculturists there and because of this non-supply of fertilisers, the agriculturists suffer a lot. May I know from the Minister whether a fertiliser factory will be installed in this area and in the mean time, what arrangements will be made for the supply of fertilisers to the cultivators of this area?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as the first question is concerned, regarding fertiliser factories, there is a fertiliser factory in Assam at Namrup and that supplies fertilisers to Assam, Western Assam and also for north-Bengal. The Sindhri fertiliser factory supplies fertilisers to parts of Bihar. There is another fertiliser factory at Gorakhpur, nextdoor to Bihar which supplies fertilisers to North Bihar.

But, I quite agree with the hon. Member that there is shortage of fertilisers in this area....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is there all over the country.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: .. because there are no fertiliser factories there. That is why, the Barauni fertiliser plant is being set up and it is almost complete now and we are going to build one in Haldia and I hope another one is being contemplated in Bihar with the result, I hope, these fertiliser factories will be able to provide the entire region with whatever fertilisers they require.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Short-Notice Question ..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, it is not Short-Notice. Notice was given ten days back. How can it be treated as Short Notice, Sir? He has left in the meanwhile; he has some other programme.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member is absent. Next item. Calling Attention. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee to go into Recruitment, Training, Pay Scales and Service Condition of Signal and Telecommunication Staff

*682. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was set up to go into the question of recruitment, training, pay scales and service condition of Signal and Telecommunication Staff;

(b) whether final report of the Committee has been received; and

(c) if so, the gist of the recommendations and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A gist of recommendations of the Committee is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The recommendations have been examined by the Railway Board and views of the organised labour have been called for. The Federations have been asked to send their replies by 20th April, 1973 and instructions will be issued thereafter.

GIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR REVIEW OF THE RULES REGARDING RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, SYLLABUS, ETC. FOR INSPECTORS AND ARTISAN STAFF OF THE SIGNAL & TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

1. Direct recruitment of Asstt. Signal Inspectors should be confined to diploma holders in Electrical and/or Mechanical Engineering. The period of training should be three years which will include 11-1/2 months course in Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engg. and Telecommunication, Secunderabad.

2. The quota for promotion from Electrical Signal Maintainers and Mechanical Signal Maintainers should be fixed as 60 per cent and 40 per cent of the number of posts of Asstt. Signal Inspectors to be filled in by promotion.

3. Recruitment of Graduate Engineers in the grade of Rs. 335—425 should be stopped but the proportion of posts of Asstt. Signal Inspectors to be filled in by direct recruitment should be raised from 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

4. Draftsmen in service may be selected for promotion as Asstt. Signal Inspectors limited to 10 per cent of the total vacancies in a year.

5. Recruitment of Asstt. Telecommunication Inspectors should, in the present context, be only from Science Graduates with Mathematics and

Physics as optional subjects. They may be given training for two years.

6. Direct recruitment to higher grade posts of skilled Artisans in scale Rs. 130—212 for maintenance of complex Telecommunication Equipment should continue. Quota for promotion to Asstt. Telecommunication Inspectors may be raised from 33-1/3 to 50 per cent.

7. The existing system of recruitment to 25 per cent of vacancies by Graduate Engineers in the grade of Rs. 335—425 may continue in the Telecommunication Branch.

8. Direct recruitment for Mechanical Signal Maintainers grade Rs. 110—180 upto 50 per cent of posts may be made as under:—

(i) From skilled Fitters on casual labour or from workshops, provided they have completed a minimum period of two years.

(ii) From Act Apprentices trained in Railway Signal Workshops who will be given a training of 12 months as Mechanical Signal Maintainers.

(iii) From I.T.I. trained fitters who will be given a training of 12 months as Mechanical Signal Maintainers.

9. Nature of skills required for the two categories of Signal Maintainers i.e. Electrical side and Mechanical side, is different and hence combining these two categories will not be feasible.

10. For the posts of Electrical Signal Maintainers in scale Rs. 110—180, 50 per cent of the vacancies will be by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by promotion.

11. 33-1/3 per cent of the vacancies of Electrical Signal Maintainers in grade Rs. 130—212 will be filled by promotion and 66-2/3 per cent by

direct recruitment with Matriculation with Science or equivalent qualification.

12. 50 per cent of posts of Telecommunication Maintainers in scale Rs. 110—180 should be filled by promotion and 50 per cent by direct recruitment. The direct recruitment may be made as under:

- (i) From skilled Telecommunication Fitters, from casual labour or from Signal Workshops provided they have completed a minimum period of two years.
- (ii) Electrical or Telecommunication Fitters from I.T.I. or other recognised institutions.

13. 50 per cent of Telecommunication Maintainers in scale Rs. 130—212 should be recruited directly. Direct recruitment to a small extent of about 25 per cent of the vacancies of Telecommunication Maintainers scale Rs. 175—240 may be made.

14. Wireless Maintainers—scale Rs. 110—180.

Direct recruitment to 50 per cent posts may be made as under:

- (i) From skilled Wireless Fitters, from casual labourers or from workshops provided they have completed a minimum period of two years.
- (ii) From Act Apprentices trained in Railway Signal Workshops.
- (iii) From I.T.I. trained Fitters.

15. Direct recruitment of Wireless Maintainers in scale Rs. 130—212 may be made upto 50 per cent whereas for scale Rs. 175—240 upto 25 per cent of the vacancies.

16. Teleprinter Maintainers should form part of category of Telecommunication Maintainers.

17. Vacancies reserved to be filled by promotion should not be carried forward beyond 2 years and deficiencies if any should be filled in by resorting to direct recruitment.

विदेशी फालतू पुर्जों से डीजल इंजनों की मरम्मत करना

*683. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैकड़ों रेलवे डीजल इंजन विदेशी पुर्जों के अभाव में मरम्मत के लिए बेकार पड़े हैं;

(ख) देश में उन इंजनों में कितने प्रतिशत विदेशी पुर्जों का उपयोग किया जाता है; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से ये फालतू पुर्जे आयात किये जाते हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शक्की कुरैशी) : (क) 1425 डीजल रेल इंजनों में से केवल 16 (पश्चिम जर्मनी से छोटी लाइन के जेड डी एम-2 टाइप के 7, ब्रिटेन से आयातित वाई डी एम—1 टाइप के 7, अमेरिका से आयातित डब्ल्यू डी एस 1 टाइप का 1 और पश्चिम जर्मनी से आयातित डब्ल्यू डी एम 3 टाइप का 1 डीजल रेल इंजन) आयातित पुर्जों के अभाव में भारतीय रेलों पर रुके पड़े हैं ।

(ख) देश में डीजल रेल इंजनों का निर्माण वाराणसी के डीजल रेल जन कारखाना और चित्तूरंजन के चित्तूरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने में किया जा रहा है । वाराणसी के डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने में डीजल रेल इंजनों के निर्माण में उपयोग किया गया आयातित पुर्जों का प्रतिशत (मूल्य के हिसाब से) 1972-73 के दौरान बड़ी लाइन के रेल इंजनों के लिए 13.2 प्रतिशत और मीटर

साइन के रेल इंजनों के लिए 11.8 प्रतिशत था। डीजल शंटरो के लिए चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने में निर्मित रेल इंजनों के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रतिशत 34 था।

(ग) आयातित पुर्जे मुख्यतः अमेरिका, कनाडा, ब्रिटेन और पश्चिम जर्मनी से मंगाये जाते हैं।

New Trains placed under Diesel Traction

*685. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many trains which were introduced during December, 1972 to February, 1973 have been placed under diesel traction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, only one pair of trains viz. 131 Dn/132 Up New Delhi-Mangalore/Ernakulam Jayanti Janata Express has been introduced with diesel traction during December, 1972 to February, 1973.

Exceeding of Licensed Capacity by Pfizer India Ltd. for the manufacture of Tetracycline and certain other drugs

*689. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Pfizer Limited, a foreign dominated firm, has exceeded the licensed capacity for the manufacture of Tetracycline, Oxy-tetracycline, Chloropamide;

(b) if so, what action is taken or proposed to be taken for contravention of the conditions of licenses granted to this firm; and

(c) what was the initial and what is the present foreign equity in this firm?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of taking action in the matter of production in excess of licensed capacity is under consideration, taking into account the essentiality of the drugs and the country's requirements of the same.

(c) Initial foreign share capital in 1950—Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Present foreign share capital including capital raised by issue of bonus shares on capitalisation of Company's reserves in 1972—Rs. 420.03 lakhs.

Supply of Paraffin Wax to Nagpal Ambadi Plant at Manali, (Madras)

*690. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the difficulties being experienced by the Nagpal Ambadi Petro-Chemical Refining Ltd. Manali, (Madras) in the matter of obtaining their feed-stock supplies both from indigenous and imported sources and, if so, what action the Ministry has taken to assist the plant in overcoming these difficulties; and

(b) whether the Ministry propose to supply to Nagpal Ambadi Plant indigenously available Paraffin Waxes which are required to be blended with imported Micro-Crystalline Wax in the manufacture of Petrolatum?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). M/s. Nagpal Ambadi have been licensed to manufacture Transformer Oil and

other petroleum specialities, such as Light White Oil, Heavy White Oil and Petroleum Jelly. As regards the supply of feedstocks for these products, Transformer Oil Base Stock and raw material for Light White Oil are indigenously available from the Madras Refinery. Paraffin Wax is also indigenously available from the Assam Oil Company.

2. The other raw materials viz. Microcrystalline Waxes and base oil for manufacturing heavy white oil are imported from abroad. The Company proposed to import Microcrystalline Waxes from their own sources, which in the opinion of the Government was a semi-finished product, whose import at higher foreign exchange prices was not justified. The party was advised to use Microcrystalline Waxes ordinarily imported on a competitive tender basis and used by other manufacturers resulting in saving in foreign exchange. After some initial resistance, the party accepted this advice and supply is being arranged accordingly.

3. As regards base oil for manufacturing heavy white oil, the company had been insisting on obtaining this from the United States. The Indian Oil Corporation has offered them an alternative oil imported from Rumania which on evaluation at the Indian Institute of Petroleum has been found suitable. The use of Rumanian Oil would also result in saving in foreign exchange. IOC have in stock sufficient quantity of Rumanian Oil to meet the requirements of this Base Oil for the next six to eight months.

4. The distribution of Paraffin Wax is controlled under the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Order 1972; it can be sold only in pursuance of Allotment Orders issued to industries by the "Competent Authorities" nominated in this behalf by the State Governments. M/s. Nagpal Ambadi have accordingly been advised to obtain their requirements from the State Government.

National Holiday Allowance to Ministerial Staff booked to work on National Holidays

*692. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministerial Staff in Railways are booked to work on National Holidays;

(b) whether the non-ministerial staff booked to work on National Holidays are paid National Holidays allowances; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to order payment of National Holidays Allowance to all Ministerial staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Only in exigencies of service some ministerial staff may be required to be booked to work on National Holidays.

(b) Such of the non-ministerial staff as are not allowed any of the public holidays, are paid monetary compensation for working on National holidays.

(c) No, Sir. Compensation for working on three National Holidays is admissible to those who are not allowed any of the public holidays. Normally Ministerial staff are allowed to avail themselves of the public holidays and are, therefore, not entitled to monetary compensation.

Non-implementation of Agreement by the Management of Cochin Oil Refinery

*693. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1190 on the 21st November, 1972 regarding non-implementation of agreement by the management of Cochin Oil Refinery and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Conciliation officer's Report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stage of Construction and Estimated cost of Mangalore Fertilizer Factory

*696. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mangalore Fertilizer Factory in Mysore State would go into production by 1974;

(b) at what stage the construction of this plant stands now; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The project is expected to commence trial production by end of 1974. Construction work on the project is in progress and piling work is nearing completion. Foundation work for the buildings has also started. Plant and machinery are expected to be received from July/August 1973 onwards.

(c) The project was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.50. crores.

Amendment of Patents Act

*697. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to modify the Patents Act to curb its monopoly tendency; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The new Patent's Act, 1970 which aims, *inter alia*, to curb unrestricted growth of patent-based monopolies was brought into force only from the 20th April, 1972. There is at present no proposal to amend this Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints against Directors of M/s. Shalimar Tar Products Limited, Calcutta

*698. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of serious financial mismanagement and irregularities by the Directors, past and present, of M/s. Shalimar Tar Products Limited, 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta, have been received by Government;

(b) whether they relate to the period when the concern was under the Managing Agency of M/s. Turner Morrison, later transferred to Hungerford Investments Ltd.; and

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered into the affairs of the company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Complaints had been received against the earlier management of M/s. Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Limited.

(b) They related to the period during which Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd. were the managing agents of M/s. Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd. as also to the period during which the company was being managed by a Board of Directors.

(c) No investigation has been ordered under the Companies Act, but specific instances of offences under the Indian Penal Code noticed during the inspection of the books of account have been referred to the C.B.I. for investigation.

Construction and Electrification of Broad Gauge line from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar

*699. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding construction of Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar Broad Gauge line;

(b) whether Government propose to electrify this line alongwith the electrification of Virar-Sabarmati track; and

(c) whether Gujarat Government have made a request in this respect and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Construction of 27.85 kms. long BG link between Sabarmati and Gandhinagar has been sanctioned on 12-1-1973, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.85 crores and the work is in progress. Land acquisition proceedings have been taken in hand by the Gujarat Government who will transfer the same free of cost to the Railway. The State Government have already made available 52 hectares of land to the Railway out of a total of 169.03 hectares. Earthwork on the acquired portion of land is in progress. Tenders for balance earthwork and bridges are under finalisation. The target date for the completion of the line is December, 1974.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The question of Electrification of Sabarmati-Gandhinagar Section has been examined and not found viable at present.

U.S. Businessmen delegation's visit to India for sale of Railway hardware

*700. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of U.S. Businessmen recently visited India;

(b) whether they have shown interest in selling Railway hardware to India; and

(c) whether their proposals have been examined by the Government and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A U. S. Specialised Railway Equipment Trade Mission is currently visiting India.

(b) The Mission headed by an official of U.S. Department of Commerce alongwith eleven representatives of various companies has come to India to explore the market for the sale of N.S. Equipments as well as to look for licensing opportunities in India. During discussion with the officials of the Railway Board, members of the Mission have shown interest in understanding our procurement procedures and the specifications and types of equipment generally imported by the Indian Railways.

(c) No specific proposals have been made by the Trade Mission as yet. Therefore the question of reaction of the Government at this stage does not arise.

Fixation of seniority of Assistants who have already officiated as Section Officers in Railway Board

6650. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15 Assistants of the Railway Board were empanelled for

promotion as Section Officers in June, 1972 and subsequently promoted as Section Officers in August, 1972;

(b) whether selection of these 15 Assistants was made on the basis of the 'Continuous Length of Service' in the grade of Assistants in terms of the Rule 9(1) of the R.B.S.S. Rules, 1969, as amended *vide* Notification G.S.R. No. 615 dated the 24th April, 1971;

(c) whether the promotions so made had also resulted in immediate reversion of some of the Section Officers including that of some Scheduled Caste candidates, who had longer approved service compared with the approved service of those promoted; and

(d) whether these 15 Assistants promoted as Section Officers in August, 1972 have been made senior to the persons, who had been promoted as Section Officers in 1966 and 1969 on regular basis and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In terms of rules in force, the selection of these Assistants was made on the basis of 'longest period of continuous service' in the grade of Assistants. Consequent on the promotion of these Assistants as Section Officers, some Section Officers, including 3 Section Officers belonging to Scheduled Caste, who were working as such purely on *ad hoc* basis, were reverted. They have since been repromoted in temporary arrangements.

(d) The seniority of these officers has not yet been determined.

Wagons of Coal reaching Delhi

6651. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of wagons of coal reaching Delhi, month-wise, since January, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The total number of wagons loaded with different types of coal and coke (except for power houses) reaching Delhi since January, 1972 is given below:

(Figures in 4-wheelers)

Month	No. of wagons
January 1972	3945
February 1972	2917½
March 1972	3944
April 1972	2818
May 1972	2664
June 1972	2770
July 1972	2509½
August 1972	3867½
September 1972	3037½
October 1972	3982
November 1972	2891½
December 1972	2950
January 1973	3184½
February 1973	3014
March 1973	4125½

Body to watch expenses on Election

*

6652. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a permanent body to keep watch on expenses on elections and to prevent excess expenditure by candidates; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ CHAUDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Mode of recruitment for company
Law Board Service**

6653. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether the Company Law
Board Service is an organised Class
I Service and its officials are ap-
pointed to high Secretariat posts;

(b) if so, the reason why recruit-
ment to this service is made through
U.P.S.C. by *ad-hoc* advertisements
and by selections through interview
only; and

(c) the reasons why no direct re-
cruitment to this service is made
through an open competitive exami-
nation on an All-India basis as in
case of other 12 Central Secretariat
Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Central Com-
pany Law Service (formerly known as
Company Law Board Service) is an
organised Class I Service and its offi-
cials are appointed to high Secreta-
riat posts.

(b) Under the Central Com-
pany Law Service Rules, appoint-
ment to this Service are made both
by direct recruitment through the
U.P.S.C. and through departmental
promotions according to the quotas
prescribed by these Rules. While
making direct recruitment, the
U.P.S.C. follows the practice of invit-
ing applications through advertise-
ment in newspapers and selecting
persons after interviewing the eligi-
ble candidates.

(c) The number of vacancies fall-
ing in the direct recruitment quota
are too small to warrant recruitment
through an open competitive exami-
nation.

**केदारबाग (मदन पार्क और धुनामल पार्क)
दिल्ली में विद्युतीकरण कार्य**

6654. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या
सिखाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि केदारबाग (मदन पार्क और धुनामल
पार्क) दिल्ली-55 में क्या विद्युतीकरण कार्य
पूरा हो चुका है और कालोनी के निवासियों
को व्यक्तिगत कनेक्शन मिलने शुरू हो
गये हैं ?

सिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): केदारबाग (मदन
पार्क धुनामल पार्क) दिल्ली-55 का सामान्य
विद्युतीकरण मार्च, 1973 में पूर्ण हुआ था।
कालोनी के प्रत्याशी उपभोक्ता अब वाणिज्यिक
औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण होने पर बिजली कनेक्शन
प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल विद्युत् परियोजना

6655. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या सिखाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की चम्बल विद्युत्
परियोजना अपनी पूरी क्षमता पर कार्य कर
रही है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ग) इनमें पूरी क्षमता से कार्य कराने
के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही
करने का है ?

सिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग).
31 जनवरी, 1973 तक अत्यधिक लोड
मांग और सिखाई के लिए जल की अधिक
आवश्यकताओं के कारण चम्बल जल-विद्युत्
केन्द्रों का अभिकल्पित क्षमता से अधिक स्तर पर
प्रचालन किया गया था। तत्पश्चात्, मांघी

सागर जलाशय में जल-स्तर कम होने के कारण विद्युत्-उत्पादन प्रतिदिन 3.5 मिलियन यूनिट से घटकर 2.5 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन हो गया। मानसून के प्रारम्भ होने पर पूर्ण उत्पादन को पुनः प्रारम्भ करने की संभावना है।

Opinion of Soviet regarding Transportation of Oil from Assam

6656. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some soviet experts have given the opinion that if the difficulties pertaining to the transportation of oil from Assam could be solved, India can augment its production of oil by one million tonnes;

(b) whether the Soviet experts have also given any indication as to how this problem in the existing circumstances could be solved; and

(c) whether the Government of India have already initiated any action in this direction and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reports about the views of some Soviet Experts in this regard have come to the notice of the Government. It may, however, be mentioned that the Government is already aware that, but for the difficulties pertaining to the transportation of oil, the crude oil production from the Assam fields could be augmented by one million tonnes per annum. Following the decision taken to establish additional refining capacity in Assam at Bongaigaon to process one million tonnes of crude oil per annum, it has been decided to augment the pipeline facilities already existing. This would

involve expansion of the OIL's pipeline capacity as well as the setting up of an additional crude oil conditioning plant at Moran. Action on this scheme, which is being taken up in two stages, has already been initiated and it would be completed by the time the Bongaigaon refinery is commissioned.

Views of Soviet Experts regarding Oil needs of India

6657. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 14th March, 1973 about the views of the Soviet Experts that India can meet its oil needs if 20 oil rich basins in the country are prospected; and

(b) whether the Soviet experts have since identified the 20 basins referred to above and if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Soviet team of experts who, alongwith the ONGC's experts, had earlier carried out a techno-economic feasibility study on oil production in the Public Sector in India in the next 10 years, had referred to 26 sedimentary basins, namely, Cambay, Kutch, Saurashtra, Assam-Arakan, Western Rajasthan, Jodhpur-Nagaur, Punjab, Ganges, Cauvery, Palar, Godavari-Krishna, Pranhita-Godavari, Andaman-Nicobar, Karewa, Kerala-Laccadive, Bengal, Son-Damodar, Mahanadi, South Rewa-Mahanadi, Narmada, Vindhyan, Kaladgi, Bhima, Bastar, Chhatisgarh and Cuddapah.

**अधिक लम्बी सवारी रेल गाड़ियां चलाने
सम्बन्धी 15 वर्षीय योजना**

6658. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी पंद्रह वर्षीय योजना है जिसके द्वारा अधिक लम्बी सवारी रेल गाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जोनवार उन लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां लम्बी सवारी रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). 15 वर्ष का अवधि के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं बनायी गयी है। फिर भी, यह नीति पहले से है कि यथासम्भव व्यस्त ट्रक मार्गों पर लम्बी गाड़ियां चलायी जायें।

Profitability in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

6659. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profitability of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited is on the decline; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to remedy the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The net profits of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. which stood at Rs. 44.12 lakhs in 1969-70 declined to Rs. 12.47 lakhs in 1970-71. The profitability of the undertaking, however, marginally improved in 1971-72 when it made a net profit of Rs. 12.97 lakhs. The total turn-over also increased from Rs. 683 lakhs yearly in 1970-71 to Rs. 801 lakhs in 1971-72.

The reduction in the profitability of the undertaking is mainly due to (i) fall in the level of production particularly of streptomycin; (ii) sharp increase in the cost of raw materials and other inputs since the prices of antibiotics were fixed; and (iii) the narrow product mix of the undertaking which limits its commercial manouverability.

(c) The various constraints which were found to inhibit production and hence the profitability of the undertakings have been identified. The undertaking is making efforts to secure higher efficiencies of extraction by use of high yielding strains of penicillin and streptomycin. The undertaking is also proposing an expansion and diversification programme which, when implemented, is expected to improve its profitability.

Appointment of Managing Director in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

6659. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has been without a regular Managing Director for a long time; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to fill the post at the earliest in the interest of the efficient working of this Undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The post of Managing Director of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited is vacant since 1st October 1972. The Works Manager of the Company is presently performing the duties of the Managing Director in addition to his own. The question of filling up the post of the Managing Director on a regular basis is under active consideration.

Eligibility of Agricultural Engineering Graduates in Taking up other Examination

6661. SHRI DHANSHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4850 on the 19th December, 1972 regarding Engineering Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the Union Public Service Commission that they should clearly state in the notification regarding the Engineering Services Examination that Agricultural Engineering Graduates are also eligible to take the examination;

(b) whether Agricultural Engineering Graduates are eligible for such Services as Indian Inspection Service; Indian Ordnance Factories' Service, Indian Civil Service, etc.; and

(c) whether in the notification No. F/2/7/72 EI(B) dated the 17th February, 1973 issued by the Union Public Service Commission regarding Engineering Services Examination, 1973 there is no mention about the eligibility of Agricultural Engineering Graduates for taking the said competitive examination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) They are eligible for all services to which recruitment is made on the basis of the Combined Engineering Services Examination.

(c) A Degree in Engineering from a University is the basic qualification prescribed for admission to the Engineering Services Examination. The rules do not make any distinction between the different branches of Engineering and candidates holding degrees in different branches of engineering (including Agricultural

Engineering) are eligible for admission to the examination.

Representation from Mysore on National Water Grid Issue

6662. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have made any representations regarding the National Water Grid Issue;

(b) whether Government of Mysore have requested for the diversion of surplus water of Godavari Basin to the Krishna Basin; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government of Mysore made a request for supplying to them information on the subject of Ganga Cauvery link (National Water Grid). Such information, as was available as a result of office studies, has been sent to them.

(b) and (c). The question of diversion of surplus waters of Godavari to Krishna basin has been referred to the Krishna-Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.

Agreement between India and Kuwait for setting up Fertilizer Project

6663. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and

Kuwait for setting up Fertilizer Projects recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the joint note signed by the leaders of the Indian and the Kuwaiti Delegations in New Delhi on the 6th October, 1972, it was agreed, *inter alia*, that possibilities should be explored for setting up of a joint venture fertilizer project in Kuwait. Preliminary proposals in this regard have subsequently been sent by the Fertilizer Corporation of India to Kuwait.

Replacement of Existing Dining Cars by Pantry Cars to serve Pre-cooked Food

6664. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the replacement of the existing dining cars by pantry cars to serve pre-cooked food;

(b) whether changes in this regard have been made in the Frontier Mail and Grand Trunk Express; and

(c) if so, the result of the changes made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is proposed to replace the existing Dining Cars by Pantry Cars to serve pre-cooked food on a few selected trains.

(b) Yes.

(c) The changes made have eliminated the washing and cooking problems on the moving trains and has enabled the pantry cars being kept clean. It has also helped in the bearers and cooks to remain in clean uniforms.

Nylon Filament Yarn Projects in Joint Sectors

6665. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nylon Filament yarn manufacturing projects decided by Government to be set up in the joint sector; and

(b) the cost along with their locations, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Three.

(b):

S. No.	Name of the State Corporation	Location (State-wise)
1	Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore	Mysore State
2	Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh	Haryana State
3	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh

The capital cost for a nylon project of a capacity of 2100 tonnes is estimated to be Rs. 7 crores.

Paid up Capital of companies in Assam

6666. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Private Limited and Joint Stock Companies functioning in Assam at the end of the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the amount of paid-up Capital of these Companies at the end of 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The number of Joint Stock Companies limited by shares at work in the State of Assam (before reorganisation) at the end of the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was 396, 409 and 445 respectively.

(b) The paid-up Capital of companies at work as at the end of 1971-72 aggregated to Rs. 54.5 crores.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ईंधन गैस का लक्ष्य

6667. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में ईंधन की गैस के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था और यदि हां, तो क्या लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कुकिंग गैस के उत्पादन के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं

किया गया है। 1969, 1970, 1971 तथा 1972 के दौरान शोधनशाला में एल०पी० जी० का वास्तविक उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :

(घांकड़े '000 मीटरी टनों में)

1969	1970	1971	1972
			(अस्थायी)
127	161	195	227

(उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में एस्सो शोधनशाला द्वारा लूब इंडिया को सप्लाई की गई मात्रा शामिल नहीं है)।

New Irrigation-cum-power projects in Mysore

6668. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the new irrigation and irrigation-cum-power projects sanctioned in the State of Mysore during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of Central help sought and granted for each of these projects; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government of Mysore have a number of major and medium irrigation projects in hand in the Fourth Plan and attention has been concentrated in progressing the projects already in hand. However, in the last three years, 4 new medium irrigation scheme namely Gundal, Taraka, Votahole and Sagaradoddakarc proposed by the State Government

were approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the developmental Plans of the State.

(b) and (c). The Mysore Government approached the Central Government for a special assistance of Rs. 30 crores annually for a period of six years for four of their major irrigation projects namely Upper Krishna, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha Stage-II and Hemavati projects. A special Central assistance of Rs. 2.72 crores for Ghataprabha and Malaprabha projects was allocated for the year 1972-73 and it was expected that the Government of Mysore would add Rs. 1.28 crores from their assessed State Plan resources; thus providing an additional outlay of Rs. 2 crores for each of these projects over and above envisaged earlier in the State Plan for 1972-73.

The Planning Commission is at present having under consideration a proposal for giving special central assistance to selected irrigation projects in the country whose accelerated construction can help to create

significant additional irrigation potential in the next three years. Some projects of Mysore are also being considered in this connection.

Prosecution launched against Manufacturers and Traders for violating Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970

6669. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched to-date against manufacturers and traders, separately for violation of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970; and

(b) in how many cases convictions were secured and what are the names of the firms and persons convicted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of cases in which prosecutions were launched for violation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 and the number convicted in various States are indicated below:

Name of State	Position as on	Prosecution launched	Number convicted
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	14-7-72	23	8
Gujarat	21-7-72	15	11
Tamil Nadu	19-6-72	..	..
Mysore	21-6-72	..	..
West Bengal	24-6-72	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	11-7-72	..	..
Haryana	10-8-72	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	16-8-72	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	29-8-72	3	3
Punjab	28-9-72	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	20-9-72	1	1
Orissa	30-9-72	..	..

1	2	3	4
Kerala	27-11-72	I	I
Jammu & Kashmir	7-2-73	..	..
Bihar	19-2-73	..	..
Rajasthan	9-3-73	..	..
Delhi	24-2-73	I	I
Chandigarh	1-7-72	..	..
Manipur	29-6-72	..	..
Tripura	19-6-72	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15-6-72	..	..
Andamans	21-6-72	..	..
Pondicherry	6-6-72	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	20-6-72	..	..

The collection of remaining information will involve time and labour not commensurate with the results achieved.

Expansion licence for Tetracycline/Oxytetracycline granted to M/s Pfizer Limited

6670. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Pfizer Limited, foreign Drug firm was granted an expansion licence for Tetracycline/Oxytetracycline, subject to the condition that certain percentage of the production will be exported;

(b) if so, when this licence was granted and the terms and condition of the licence; and

(c) whether the party has executed a bond to export the production and if not, why not and what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). M/s. Pfizer Limited were granted an industrial licence for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of Tetracyclines to the extent indicated below, in September 1965:

Tetracycline .	2 tonnes to 3 tonnes
Oxytetracycline	3 tonnes to 7 tonnes
TOTAL	5 tonnes to 10 tonnes

The above licence was subject to the following conditions:

(a) That additional foreign exchange required for the import of raw materials in connection with the manufacture of additional 5000 kg. of tetracycline would be earned by exports under Export Incentive Schemes; and

(b) That 25 per cent (Twenty five percent) of the actual

production of tetracycline in value will be exported annually from 1966-67. A bond to this effect should be executed in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce.

In July 1967, M/s. Pfizer were issued another industrial licence for effecting substantial expansion as under:

Tetracycline .	3—5 tonnes
Oxtetracycline	7—9 tonnes
* TOTAL	10—14 tonnes

The licence issued in July 1967 was subject the following export conditions:—

- (a) Production in excess of ten tonnes of tetracyclines shall be exported, unless Government by prior approval give permission to sell any part of it in the country, in the first year four tonnes must be exported;
- (b) Irrespective of the actual quantity of tetracyclines exported from the second year onwards, as above, a total of Rs. 15 lakhs annually must be exported as an average over five years of tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals. This export of Rs. 15 lakhs should be over and above the current level of export;
- (c) The commitment to export 25 per cent of the initial capacity of ten tonnes of tetracyclines, in value, remains. There would, however be no objection to the export of tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals provided the total value of 2500 kg. of tetracyclines will be calculating factor.

With reference to the condition imposed in the licence issued in Sep-

tember, 1965, M/s. Pfizer have not executed any export bond so far. When the matter was taken up with the party in August 1971, the party represented that even without execution of export bond they have fulfilled the export obligation as stipulated in the licence. CCI&E was consulted, and he is of the view that an export obligation stipulated in 1964-65 cannot be continued in 1972 especially when the party represent that they have already conformed to the export obligation. As regards the industrial licence issued in July 1967 it was not subject to execution of such a bond.

Drugs exported and foreign exchange earned

6671. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of exports of drugs, bulk as well as formulations and other items, made by each of the drug manufacturing firms in the organised sector (borne on the books of D.G.T.D.) during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, separately;

(b) the names of the drugs, the F.O.B. prices and the countries to which exports were made;

(c) the import content of the drugs exported and the extent of the net foreign exchange earned as a result of exports; and

(d) the nature of concessions granted to each firm for the exports made by it during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement showing the names of some of the units in the organised sector, items exported, value of exports during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the main countries to which they were exported is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4780/73].

The collection of the remaining detailed information will involve considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results.

Difficulty in getting wagons experienced by People of Cottage Industry in Trivandrum District

6672. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardship and delay experienced by the people of Trivandrum District who are engaged in cottage industries in getting permission for Railway booking and in getting Railway wagons to take their goods to different parts of Kerala and Tamilnadu;

(b) whether Government are aware that these difficulties in Railway booking have resulted in large scale unemployment among people who are engaged in cottage industries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Traffic in coir yarn and cadjans is offered at Trivandrum station for despatch by rail by different cottage Industries in Trivandrum District.

This traffic is being cleared currently and during the period from 1st January to 20th March 1973, 54 wagons were loaded with coir and cadjans against the demand for 57 wagons.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of an over-bridge at Kadakavur level crossing near Trivandrum

6673. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the construction of a platform

over-bridge and an over-bridge at Kadakavur level crossing near Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The representation received was for provision of a second platform, a foot over bridge on the platform and a road over bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Kadakavur Railway Station.

The work regarding provision of a second rail level island platform is proposed in connection with the scheme for conversion of the Quilon Trivandrum section from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge. Provision of a foot over bridge to connect one platform with another is however not considered justified.

Work regarding the replacement of level crossing at Km 795/10-11 by a road over bridge has already been including in the Budget 1973-74, and the same will be carried out after finalisation of detailed plans and estimates in consultation with the State Government to whom the matter has already been referred.

उत्तर रेलवे में बिना शैंड के प्लेटफार्म

6674. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ बिना शैंड के प्लेटफार्म हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : 1043.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बिना शैंड के प्लेटफार्म

6675. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है जहां बिना शैंड के प्लेटफार्म

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : 438.

पूर्वी रेलवे में सम्पत्ति की चोरी की घटनाएं

6676. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में पूर्वी रेलवे में रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी की कितनी घटनाएं रजिस्टर की गई हैं और चोरियों में कितने मूल्य का माल गया; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध चोरी के मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : (क) पूर्व रेलवे में पिछले तीन महीनों अर्थात् जनवरी, 73 से मार्च, 73 के दौरान रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी के 64 मामले दर्ज किये गये ।

इनमें चोरी गयी सम्पत्ति का मूल्य 1,14,954 रुपये था ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में 46 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से प्राप्त की गई राशि

6677. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये यात्रियों से जुर्माने सहित कुल कितना रेल भाड़ा वसूल किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : पिछले तीन महीनों अर्थात् दिसम्बर, 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 तक की अवधि में पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये यात्रियों से जुर्माने और किराये के रूप में वसूल की गयी रकम इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
जुर्माने के रूप में	4,85,843
किराये के रूप में .	2,40,405

Shares Held by Tatas and Birlas and the Members of their Families in Industrial Concerns Belonging to their Groups

6678. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of shares held by Shri Tata and the members of his family in the industrial concerns belonging to his group in the year 1969;

(b) the value of shares held by Shri Birla and members of his family in the industrial concerns belonging to his group in the year 1969; and

(c) the total value of shares held by Tatas and Birlas in their industrial concerns at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electrification of villages in the country

6679. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the year by which all the villages in the country will be electrified; and

Name of State

Bihar
Uttar Pradesh
All-India

(b) the year by which all the villages in Bihar and U.P. will be electrified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The emphasis in rural electrification schemes throughout the country since 1966-67 is on the energisation of pumpsets for increasing agricultural production. Electrification of villages is a subsidiary part of this programme. The position of electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets in Bihar Uttar Pradesh and in the country as a whole as on 28th February, 1973 is given below:—

Name of State	Total No. of villages	No. of villages electrified	Percentage	No. of pumpsets energised
Bihar	67,665	8,929	13.1	84,277
Uttar Pradesh	1,12,624	26,185	23.2	1,92,964
All-India	5,66,878	1,34,160	23.6	21,37,013

According to the perspective plan for rural electrification for the decade 1971-81 drawn up, it is envisaged that by 1981, subject to availability of funds, at least 50 per cent of villages in each State would be electrified.

The time by which all the villages in the country including those in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh will be electrified depends upon the availability of resources in the Fifth and subsequent Plans.

Theft of Coal from Wagons during 1971-72 in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal

6680. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal pilfered from Railway wagons in the year 1971-72 in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal;

(b) whether huge quantity of coal is being daily pilfered from the loaded wagons in these States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the pilferage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The following table gives the quantity of coal pilfered from railway wagons in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal during the years 1971 and 1972:

Year	State	Quantity of coal pilfered.
1971	Uttar Pradesh	. 1341 Kg.
1972	Uttar Pradesh	. 2089 Kg.
1971	Haryana	. 446 Kg.
1972	Haryana	. 721 Kg.
1971	Rajasthan	. 1816 Kg.
1972	Rajasthan	. 175 Kg.
1971	West Bengal	. 596305 Kg.
1972	West Bengal	. 3046913 Kg.

Note: The above figures represent Coal involved in detected cases.

(b) No. Compared to the quantity of Coal transported the amount pilfered is negligible.

(c) The following steps have been taken for prevention of pilferage of coal on Railways:

- (1) R.P.F. staff are posted round the clock to guard the booked consignments including coal, against criminal interference in Yards, Goods Sheds and Parcel Offices.
- (2) Constant vigilance is exercised over the criminals and their activities.
- (3) Regular collection of Crime Intelligence is done by CIB staff at Headquarters and in Divisions to exercise a check over criminals.
- (4) Incognito watch over the receivers of stolen property is maintained.
- (5) Escorting of goods trains is done by RPF in affected Sections.
- (6) Patrolling of affected and vulnerable yards and sections notorious for Crime is undertaken by Uniformed and Armed wing staff.
- (7) Frequent surprise checks are made by RPF supervisory staff to ensure that the preventive measures are adequate and effective.
- (8) Liberal utilization of powers vested in R.P.F. under R.P. (U.P.) Act is made against criminals/receivers of stolen railway property.

New Circle for Survey of Railway lines for Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

6681. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new circle for survey of work on new Railway lines in Bihar

and Madhya Pradesh and for doubling the Railway lines in these two States;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). No, Survey Teams are appointed as and when the need for carrying out Surveys for new lines/doubling arises. Such surveys covering Bihar and M.P. are already in progress.

Strike by Loco Staff Ratlam Division (Western Railway)

6682. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Loco Staff of the Ratlam Division of the Western Railway went on a strike in the third week of March, 1973; if so the reasons of the strike; and

(b) the measures proposed to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) On 8th March 1973 a section of Loco Running Staff started reporting sick or refusing to work in higher capacity on a day-to-day basis and this continued till 16.3.73. Their main demand was that officiating arrangements in higher grades should be made by regular promotions and not on a day-to-day basis.

(b) The Railway Administration had already initiated action in this direction. The position was explained to the strikers, who were also assured that action would be finalized at the earliest.

Rigging in prices of Antibiotics by American Firm

6683. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Senator Kefauver Committee has highlighted the large scale rigging in the prices of antibiotics by some of the American firms in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such practices, especially in relation to life saving drugs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The report which came out in 1961 said that the prices in India for the broad-spectrum antibiotics, Aureomycin and Achromycin are among the highest in the world.

(b) The ceiling prices at which some of the drugs can be imported have already been specified in the Import Trade Control Policy Book. The import of several drugs has also been canalised through the State Trading Corporation Limited and the coverage of the items under canalisation scheme is reviewed and enlarged from time to time.

Operation of Posts of Commercial Inspectors and Asst. Commercial Inspectors in Bilaspur Division (South Eastern Railway)

6684. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of six posts of Assistant Commercial Inspectors in Bilaspur Division of South Eastern Railway, 3 posts were filled by the Office-clerks of the Divisional Office vide D. S. Bilaspur's letter No. E/99/COMM./ACI/7, dated 14th January, 1972;

(b) whether one post of Commercial Inspector in grade Rs. 250-380(A) and 2 posts of Assistant Commercial Inspectors in grade of 205-280(A) which were sanctioned vide G.M., with the concurrence of FA & CAO, South Eastern Railway, are not operated so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). One post of Commercial Inspector in grade Rs. 250-380 and two posts of Assistant Commercial Inspector in grade Rs. 205-280 were sanctioned by the Headquarters office in addition to the existing sanction at the Divisional level. There was a doubt regarding operation of these posts. After the same was resolved, action has since been taken for filling these additional posts.

Safety of Stations earnings in Travelling Cash Safes

6685. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Travelling Cash Safes used by Western Railway on Metre Gauge System are defective and Sealed leather Cash Bags having the Station Earnings can be taken out from these Safes;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Administration to replace the same;

(c) the number of sealed Cash bags found missing from the Travelling Cash Safes during the years 1969-1972 by the Ajmer Cash Office of Western Railway, and the number of complaints lodged with the Government Railway Police Ajmer for the same; and

(d) the number of cases in which the thefts were traced and the number of cases which remained untraced and the loss of amount sustained by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the years 1969 to 1972, twelve cash bags were not found in the Travelling Cash Safes in which they were stated to have been deposited. In all these cases, complaints were lodged with the Government Railway Police.

(d) No thefts have been located. All the twelve missing bags remain untraced. The amount of loss due to these missing bags is Rs. 12,171.77.

Shed over Platform No. 2 and 3 and covering of Foot over-bridge at Rohtak Railway Station

6686. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shed at Platform No. 2 and 3 has been extended and the foot over-bridge covered at Railway Station Rohtak according to the plan; and

(b) if not, the circumstances causing deviation from the basic requirements of this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Shed on platforms No. 2 and 3 has been extended. The work of covering the foot over bridge is in hand and will be completed shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Punctuality of 369 Up Train at Rohtak

6687. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage punctuality of 369 Up train at Rohtak;

(b) number of complaints recorded between Delhi and Rohtak Station

about late running of this train during last one year; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The percentage of arrival of 369 Up passenger right time or upto 15 minutes late at Rohtak during the year 1972-73 was about 26.

(b) One complaint for late running of this train was recorded at Bahadurgarh during this period.

(c) Steps have been taken by Northern Railway to keep a day to day watch on the performance of this train and take up all avoidable detentions with a view to achieve improvement in the performance of this train.

Complaints regarding late opening of Booking Office and Refusal to issue Monthly Tickets at Sampla Station

6688. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints recorded at Sampla station about the late opening of booking office and refusal of issuing monthly passes to the passengers during 1972-73; and

(b) action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No complaint has been received regarding late opening of Booking Office at Sampla. But one complaint was recorded regarding difficulties in the issue of Monthly Season Tickets.

(b) Timings for issue of Monthly Season Tickets at Sampla have since been suitably changed to avoid any difficulty.

Since December, 1972 when the timings were changed no complaint has been received.

Insurance Scheme for the users of Railways

6690. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the proposal to introduce Insurance for long distance Railway passengers against accidents etc.; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, by what time it will be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Children's train

6691. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision some years past to give each State a children's train; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have got such children's train and the price charged per such train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Children's trains have so far been supplied to the following States:

Gujarat, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa and Rajasthan.

The train is supplied free of cost, but the States have to bear expenditure for laying tracks and providing sheds and stations. The operating and maintenance expenditure is also borne by the States.

Unmanned Level Crossings

6692. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of level crossings which are still unmanned on different Railways, Zone-wise; and

(b) when these are going to be manned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There were 21,640 'C' Class unmanned level crossings upto the end of March, 1972—the Railwaywise position being as under:

Central	1018
Eastern	796
Northern	3211
North Eastern	1870
Northeast Frontier	1370
Southern	3126
South Central	2050
South Eastern	3298
Western	4901

(b) Generally, the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy and/or visibility is restricted are manned on the basis of traffic census or on receipt of request from the State Government/Road Authority which is a continuous process and action is taken as and when necessary.

Development of Railway Workshop and Railway Hospital at Dibrugarh

6693. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for development of Railway Workshop and Railway Hospital at Dibrugarh; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a plan to develop crane POH facilities with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.97 lakhs at Dibrugarh workshop. As regards the hospital, there are certain proposals under consideration at preliminary stages and depending on availability of resources they would be finalised in due course.

Electrification of villages in Agra, U.P.

6694. DR. GOVIND DAS
RICHHARIA:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in Bah Development Block and Jaitpur Kalan Development Block in Bah tehsil of Agra District in Uttar Pra-

desh which have been electrified and the number of the villages which have not been electrified so far;

(b) the number of villages in the aforesaid development Blocks, the population of which is more than 1,000 but which have not been electrified;

(c) the action being taken by Government to expedite electrification of these villages; and

(d) whether the State Government have asked for any special assistance to expedite electrification of all the villages in dacoit infested areas of Agra District and if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:—

Name of Development Block	No. of villages electrified	No. of villages not electrified	No. of villages with a population of 1000 and above not electrified.
Bah	27	11	2
Jaitpur Kalan	28	16	8

(c) The programme for rural electrification is drawn up and executed by the State Electricity Board. To accelerate the pace of rural electrification, additive finances are provided through the Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector. The Corporation has so far sanctioned one scheme in Agra District involving loan assistance of Rs. 48.02 lakhs for electrification of 68 villages and energisation of 645 pumpsets.

(d) No, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

6695. श्री गोविन्द दास रिश्वातिया :
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी जिले में अब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है और अभी तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण रहता है ;

(ख) झांसी जिले में, 1,000 की जनसंख्या से अधिक कितने गांव हैं जिनका अभी तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) किसी गांव के विद्युतीकरण मानदण्ड क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बुन्देलखण्ड के गांवों का, इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए विद्युतीकरण हेतु मान दण्ड में ढील देने का है; और

(ङ) बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने और किन-किन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी जिले में 1,461 ग्रामों में से फरवरी, 1973 तक 113 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हो चुके हैं और 1,348 ग्राम शेष बचे हैं जिन्हें विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है ।

(ख) झांसी जिले में 1,000 तथा इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले 152 ग्रामों का अभी तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ). जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि ग्रामों में बसे हुए क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए सामान्य पद्धति यह है कि पूंजीगत व्यय पर न्यूनतम 15 प्रतिशत वार्षिक कुल लाभ की आवश्यकता होती है । बरहाल, बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुल वार्षिक लाभ को कम करके 8 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का 1973-74 वर्ष के दौरान बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में 130 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है । विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम में लिए जाने वाले ग्रामों के नामों के संबंध में अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

गुरदासपुर के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

6696. श्री प्रवीण चन्दा : कृपया सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुरदासपुर जिले के कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है और कितने गांवों में होना शेष है ;

(ख) उक्त जिले में 1,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका अब तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन गांवों के विद्युतीकरण किए जाने की कितने समय तक आशा है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) गुरदासपुर जिले के 1500 गांवों में से, फरवरी, 1973 तक 810 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है तथा 590 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण अभी किया जाना है ।

(ख) और (ग). गुरदासपुर जिले में 1000 तथा इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले 168 गांवों में से फरवरी, 1973 तक 144 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है । 1973-74 के दौरान ऐसे 8 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, जिसकी स्थापना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जुलाई, 1969 में हुई थी, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योगात्मक धन की व्यवस्था करता है । इस निगम ने अब तक गुरदासपुर जिले के तीन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें 288 और गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 142.987 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता

परि-कल्पित है। इस स्कीम को 3 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा करना चरणबद्ध किया गया है।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के कार्यक्रम को, राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध संसाधनों पर निर्भर करते हुए, प्रत्येक वर्ष में कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए चरणबद्ध किया जाता है। गुरदासपुर जिले के सभी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण पांचवीं योजना में उपलब्ध किये गये धन पर निर्भर करेगा।

आगरा में बाह्य विकास खंड और जैतपुर विकास खण्ड में हरिजन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

6697. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा जिले में बाह्य विकास खंड और जैतपुर विकास

खंड में हरिजनों के कुल कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार विकास खण्डों में कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है ; और

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है, बाह्य विकास खण्ड में, हरिजन बस्तियां तथा जैतपुर विकास-खण्ड में 8 हरिजन बस्तियां अभी विद्युतीकृत की जानी शेष हैं।

(ख) इन दो खण्डों में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विद्युतीकृत किय गये गांवों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

विकास खण्ड	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	योग
बाह्य	3	9	5	17
जैतपुर कला	4	6	5	15

(ग) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का 1973-74 में आगरा जिले में लगभग 60 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है। खण्ड वार व्यौरों को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

लद्दाल में कच्चे माल की खोज के लिए सर्वेक्षण

6698. श्री कुशोक बाकुला क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रसायन का उत्पादन करने हेतु लद्दाख (जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य) में कच्चे माल की खोज के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अब तक किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप, पुष्पा में लगभग 5400 मीटरी टन क्रूड बोरिक्स और 0.2 मिलियन मीटरी टन सल्फर राक को विद्यमानता का अनुमान लगाया गया है । चालू क्षेत्रीय मौसम में भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा सल्फर और बोरिक्स के लिए और जांच किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

Transfer of staff from T.R.A. and Coaching Section (OPTG) of Headquarters (Northern Railway)

6699. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2123 on the 28th November, 1972 regarding complaint against staff of TRA sections (Operating), N. Railway Headquarters and state:

(a) whether the staff dealing with the supply and haulage of stock for *yatra*, marriage and students parties come in contact with public during the course of their duties and have stayed in the same section for many years;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to transfer the staff working in the CAB/TRA Sections of operating Branch, N. Railway Headquarters

at intervals to avoid cases of corruption; and

(c) if so, the action taken in pursuance thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The allotment of coaches and accommodation is made by the officers; the clerical staff have only to make the consequential arrangements. As such the staff in these sections do not have to deal with the public direct. They are not liable for regular periodical transfers. However, when complaints are received against any staff, the matter is investigated and action, as considered necessary, is taken.

Representation from All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association regarding violation of Indian Railway Code

6700. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during January, 1973 Government have received any representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association regarding the violation of the provision of Para 1002 of the Chapter 10 of the Indian Railway Code by the Accounts Department on Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A representation dated 21-12-1972 was received from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Attaining self-sufficiency in
Kerosene Oil**

6701. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what step the Government propose to take to make the country self-sufficient in Kerosene Oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Kerosene Oil is obtained as a middle distillate from crude oil processed in the refineries. The overall refinery capacity in the country is being progressively augmented with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in regard to all the petroleum products obtained from the refineries. Special steps are also being taken to maximise the yield of the higher priced middle distillates including Kerosene Oil by suitable adjustments in refinery processing wherever feasible.

**Kilometrage of new Railway Lines
during Fifth Five Year Plan**

6702. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the kilometrage of new Rail lines proposed to be constructed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, Zone-wise; and

(b) the zone which will be given priority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The details regarding Kilometrage of new rail lines (zone-wise) to be constructed during the Fifth Five Year Plan, are not available, as proposals for the Plan have not been finalised so far.

**Supply of power to Nangal Fertilizer
Plant**

6703. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of power supply for the Nangal Fertilizer Plant and how much is supplied at present;

(b) the saving of power supply from the Nangal Fertilizer Plant and how it is being utilised; and

(c) the steps taken to restore the power supply to Nangal Fertilizer Plant and the private industry in the State of Punjab?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The full demand of Nangal Fertilizer Factory is 164 MW (3.95MU) per day and presently they are being supplied 60 MW (1.44 M.U) per day since 10-2-1973.

(b) Saving from 164 MW to 98 MW is distributed among all the partner States of Bhakra Project as per their share and saving from 98 MW to 60 MW is given only to Haryana and Punjab in the proportion of their shares.

(c) Supply of power is expected to be restored after setting in of the monsoon and commissioning of the new generating units at RAPP and Badarpur.

**Delay in setting up of five fertilizer
plants in collaboration with Japan**

6704. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five fertilizer plants which are being set up with the collaboration of Toyo of Japan are likely to be delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposals received in this regard are being evaluated. An official team is currently visiting Japan for further discussions with the concerned Japanese authorities in the matter.

Enquiry into Bursting of Chikkahole Dam (Mysore)

6705. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the recent bursting of the Chikkahole dam in Mysore District has been ordered by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the composition of the enquiry Committee; and

(c) what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The State Government of Mysore have informed that they have appointed Shri P. M. Mane, Retired Member of Central Water and Power Commission, as One-Man Commission of enquiry to enquire into the causes of breach in the Chikkahole Dam.

(c) The terms of reference of the Commission are:—

- (i) Determining the reasons for the breach of the dam, including defects in design, investigation, construction maintenance or operation etc; if any;
- (ii) Fixing of responsibilities in respect of the aforesaid.

Upgradation of Penanguzhi Railway Station

6706. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the collections at the Pananguzhi Railway Station has increased considerably in recent times; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to convert this station as a flag station and if so, the time by which a decision is expected to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There has been an increase in the number of passengers booked and earning therefrom at penanguzhi halt station during 1971-72, as compared to the previous two years. The figures for the last five years ending 1971-72 are given below:—

Year	No. of passengers booked	Earnings
1967-68	69431	2,7179
1968-69	61309	28,468
1969-70	54125	24,888
1970-71	50108	23,878
1971-72	57458	28,825

(b) The proposal to convert this halt station into a flag station will involve a capital expenditure of over Rs. 2,42,000 and a recurring expenditure of over Rs. 53,000 per annum. Besides it would result in a financial loss of over Rs. 17,000 per annum because of the above expenditure and meagre prospects of parcel and goods traffic. Hence, the proposal is not feasible of adoption.

**Collapse of or damage to Dams
constructed after 1957-58**

6707. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many dams constructed in the country since the year 1957-58 upto date have collapsed or have been damaged;

(b) what was the total cost of construction of each of them; and

(c) the total amount spent or proposed to be spent to reconstruct the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and dams etc. are investigated, built, operated and maintained by the State Governments. Information on dams where failure or damage occurred since 1957-58, as available at the Centre, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4781 73].

**Rest Vans and Crew Vans for use of
Running Staff on Line**

6708. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rest Vans and Crew Vans are being used on Railways for the Running staff on line;

(b) if so, the nature of facilities provided in each van; and

(c) whether the facilities provided therein are adequate and if not, Governments reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) In the standard Rest and Crew Vans facilities provided include kitchen, bath, lavatory and sleeping berths.

(c) While basic requirements for the crew who rest in these vans are catered to, provision of further amenities will involve higher recurring expenditure.

**Co-operation from other Countries in
Construction of Mathura Refinery**

6709. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek the special co-operation from other countries in the construction of Mathura Refinery; and

(b) if so which are those countries and the nature of co-operation sought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The various modes of implementation of the Mathura Refinery Project are under consideration. The nature of assistance and cooperation required for the project pertains largely to the financing of the foreign exchange requirements for import of equipments and materials required for the project. In addition, certain licensed processes have to be obtained by payment of royalties or process fees. Back up from experienced and reputed foreign engineering consultants would also be required. Assistance for meeting part of the foreign exchange requirements for the project with a foreign exchange loan in the form of crude oil from Iraq is being obtained. The possibilities of obtaining process know-how, technical back up, and supply of equipment and materials from U.S.S.R. are also being considered.

**Railway Ticket Racket between
Kanpur and Lucknow**

6710. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the
notice of Government that a Railway
ticket racket is functioning between
Kanpur and Lucknow and the use of
old tickets is being made very fre-
quently;

(b) whether Railway Travelling
Ticket Examiners are involved in this;
and

(c) the action taken or proposed to
be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.
However, as a result of information
furnished by the Railways to the
Central Bureau of Investigation, the
C.B.I. have detected five persons of
Kanpur printing forged tickets.
Another case is under investigation.

(b) It does not appear that in either
of these cases T.T.Es are concerned.

(c) A watch would be maintained.

**A.R.C.'s comments on functioning of
Accounts Officers on Indian Railways**

6711. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Administrative Reforms
Commission has adversely commented
upon the functioning of the Accounts
Officers in the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the comments and recom-
mendations of the Commission in this
regard;

(c) whether the recommendations
of the Commission have been examin-
ed and accepted by Government;
and

(d) if so, the nature of orders
issued in this regard, and if not, the
reasons in rejecting the recommen-
dations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to
(d). Relevant recommendation No.
235 contained in the Report of the
Administrative Reforms Commis-
sion's Study Team on Railways and
the decision taken by Government
thereon are stated below in this
connection:

S. No. Text of the recommendation
of re-
com-
men-
dation

Government decision

235 It has been represented by certain rail-
way administrations that the general
principle of the Accounts Officer
being a freindly critic is more or less
set at naught at the lower levels
because of lack of appreciation by
the latter of their proper role. The
correct attitude to be adopted by the
Finance and the executive officers in
dealing with the financial problems
needs to be re-emphasised. The
atritude of the financial officers

Suitable instructions will be issued to the
Railway Administrations and Production
Units to implement S.T.R.'s
recommendation No. 235 recommending
amicable relationship between the
executive officers and finance officers
at the lower level.

Sl. No. Text of the recommendation
of re-
com-
men-
dation

Government decision

should be to help the executive and to avoid being meticulous. Similarly, the executive officers on their part should give due consideration to the financial advice and if a difference of opinion still persists, the matter should be referred to the higher level for a decision.

Necessary instructions in pursuance of the above Government decision are under issue.

Corporation to carry on the work on terms mutually acceptable to the Railway and the Corporation or on the availability of another contractor.

Closure of Rewa Out Agency

6712. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rewa Out Agency, established during the time of Vin-dhya Pradesh, has been ordered to be closed down by the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation who are at present operating the Out-agency are reluctant to continue the work on terms acceptable to the Railway. However, the Corporation has been requested to continue the work upto 30th April, 1973, pending finalisation of the conditions or availability of an alternate contractor, for whose selection the Central Railway Administration has invited applications.

The continuance of the Out-agency depends on the willingness of the Madhya Pradesh Road Transport

Construction of Meja Dam in Bhilwara District

6713. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Meja Dam for meeting the increasing demand of water in Bhilwara District;

(b) by what time it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the total cost of the dam and the extent of expenditure so far incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Meja Dam on the Kothari river near Bhilwara town, costing about Rs. 97 lakhs, was completed in 1958. As the dam was not filling up in many years, and demand for water for agriculture in Bhilwara town was increasing, the Rajasthan Government have taken up the Meja feeder project to bring waters from the Banas river. The

Maja Feeder project is expected to cost about Rs. 4 crores. The expenditure upto March 1973 is about Rs. 1.1 crores. The work on the feeder channel is in progress and the project is planned to be completed by the end of Fifth Plan.

Discontinuance of Train Lighting Escorts on Western Railways

6714. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Train Lighting escorts have been discontinued in many trains on Western Railways; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of a review, escorts from 18 trains have been withdrawn, as escorting of these trains is not considered necessary.

Undercharges on consignments of Newspapers on Stations of Western Railway

6715. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRA-SAD:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dy. CAO (TA), Ajmer has worked out a huge amount of undercharges on the consignments of Newspapers booked on the Stations of Western Railway from April 1970 to December 1970;

(b) if so, the total amount so worked out, separately on each Station on Western Railway and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the station staff were not advised about the changes in the rates in due time resulting in heavy loss to the Railway Revenues; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No; They were advised in time.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Station	*Total Amount of Under-charges debited
1	Churchgate	8.50
2	Surat	220.55
3	Bombay Central	294.20
4	Jalgaon	335.80
5	Bulsar	11.90
6	Shamigarh	21.20
7	Agra Fort (MG)	35.80
8	Kota	0.70

*Difference in minimum charge on the consignments of "Newspaper" weighing less than 5K.Gs.

S.No.	Name of Station	*Total amount o Under charges debited
9.	Guna	6.80
10.	Bharatpur	5.00
11.	Indore	1318.90
12.	Bhopal	491.80
13.	Ujjain (BG)	803.10
14.	Ujjain (MG)	33.90
15.	Ratlam (BG)	13.20
16.	Ratlam (MG)	6.20
17.	Dhandhuka	17.00
18.	Wadhwan City	60.60
19.	Dhasa	251.00
20.	Junagarh	693.40
21.	Upleta	577.80
22.	Bhavnagar (BG)	656.80
23.	Bhavnagar (MG)	43.80
24.	Ajmer	1233.80
25.	Gandhidham	24.80
26.	Bhuj	158.10
27.	Jaipur	3962.80
28.	Surendranagar	47.00
29.	Jorawar Nagar (MG)	72.40
30.	Jamnagar	761.90
31.	Bhaktinagar	66.90
32.	Rajkot	107.00
33.	Vijapur	72.20
34.	Khambalia	0.30
35.	Nadiad (NG)	6.00
36.	Nadiad (BG)	4.60
37.	Pratapnagar	77.80
38.	Dakor	87.80
39.	Myagam Karjan	29.10
40.	Godhra	51.20
41.	Maninagar	5.60
42.	Ahmedabad (BG)	5.00
43.	Ahmedabad (MG)	10.60
44.	Vadodara	1389.40
TOTAL		14082.25

*Difference in minimum charge on the consignments of "Newspapers" weighing less than 5 K.Gs.

Delay in Commissioning of Durgapur and Barauni Projects due to contracts granted to inferior Foreign and Indian contractors

6716. SHRI AMBESH:

SWAMI BRAHAMANANDJI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain M.Ps. have alleged that the General Manager (P & D) Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India has collaborated with Managing Director of the Corporation in granting contracts to inferior foreign and Indian contractors leading to delay in commissioning of Durgapur and Barauni Projects; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegation is under examination.

Trade and Economic relations between India and U.S.A.

6717. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any trade mission from U.S. representing rail-road and transportation equipment is likely to visit this country in the near future; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A Railway Equipment Trade Mission sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce is currently in India to

explore the market for sales-promotion of American rail-road equipment and also discuss possibilities of their manufacture in India.

(b) The Mission is headed by Mr. Don R. Henderson of US Department of Commerce and has eleven other representatives of various US companies having interest in the supply of rail-road equipment. The Trade Mission has had discussions with the Railway Board on 2nd April, 1973 during which they informed that it was purely an exploratory mission for ascertaining the import requirements of Indian Railways and the areas in which they could participate in the tenders floated against credits given to the Railways by the International Development Association. The Members of the Mission are also visiting the Railways' Research Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow, the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi and the railway administrations at Calcutta and Bombay between 5th to 14th April, 1973.

Reviving Legislative Councils in States

6718. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that some of the States are contemplating to revive Legislative Councils where these were previously abolished; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No such report has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Branch-Lines to be discontinued in Gujarat on conversion of Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge

6719. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 486 on the 27th March, 1973 regarding Branch lines to be discontinued in Gujarat on conversion metre gauge into broad gauge and state the names of the branch lines which are to be discontinued by the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge lines in that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Reference is apparently to the conversion of the Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar Metre Gauge into broad gauge, work on which is in progress. No branch lines will be discontinued as a result of this conversion but the following branch lines will continue as metre gauge branch lines after the Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar M.G. to B.G. conversion is completed:

- (i) Surendranagar-Dharangadhara-Kuda
- (ii) Than-Chotila
- (iii) Wankaner-Dahinsara-Navalakhi Maliya
- (iv) Hadmatiya-Jodiya, and
- (v) Khambalia-Salaya.

Increase in the Number of Members of Lok Sabha

6720. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4702, dated the 27th March, 1973 regarding increase in the number of Members of Lok Sabha and state whether the Opposition Parties in Parliament have been consulted in regard to the proposed increase in the number of Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): The opposition parties in Parliament were consulted in the matter.

Complaints against Shri Gokaldas D. Morarka for misappropriation of Funds and Properties of Companies

6721. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Gokaldas D. Morarka of Bombay is in the Managing Committees of several big companies like W. H. Brady & Co., Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries, Brady and Morris Engineering Company etc.;

(b) whether there are allegations of misappropriation of funds and property of companies against him;

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(d) the extent of misappropriation in each case and the names of persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) As per the Annual Return as on 30th June, 1972 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, Shri Gokalchand D. Morarka is on the Board of Directors of nine companies, including the three companies specifically referred to.

(b) Complaints containing allegations of mismanagement and misappropriation of funds against the managements of W.H. Brady & Co. Ltd. and Belapur Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd. were received.

(c) The then Minister for Company Affairs had made a statement on 22nd December, 1972 in the Lok Sabha in

respect of action taken on the inspection conducted under section 209(4) of the Companies Act in the case of Belapur Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd. Action is being taken on the inspection report of W.H. Brady & Co. Ltd. The report on the inspection of Brady & Morris Engineering Co. Ltd. has just been received and is being examined.

(d) It would not be possible to say at this stage whether there has been any misappropriation of funds, and if so, by whom.

**Contract given to Companies General
De Geophysics of France by
O & N.G.C.**

6722. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission gave a contract worth Rs. 1.5 crore to Companies General De Geophysics of France for seismic survey work;

(b) whether realising the dangers involved from the security point of view, in inviting outside agencies for a large scale survey of the coastal waters Government had given their consent sometimes back to O & N.G.C. to buy a seismic ship of the latest design; and

(c) if so, the reasons the O. & N.G.C. have ignored Government intentions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A contract for conducting seismic survey was awarded to CGG, the value of which was about Rs. 57.59 lakhs.

(b) The contract for conducting a seismic survey was awarded to CGG, long before the Government approved the proposal of the ONGC for inviting tenders for purchase of a seismic survey ship from abroad.

Moreover, the primary consideration before the Government in the latter decision was to enable the ONGC to conduct these surveys in the future years on a departmental basis, rather than rely on contractors.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of Synthetic Fibres

6723. SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:

SHRI JAGANNATH
MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force for industry has recommended the expansion programme for synthetic fibres; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The report of the Task Force, set up for formulating the development programme for synthetic fibres during the Fifth Plan period, is under examination of the Government.

**Decision by Government to bear
Election Expenses incurred by
Political Parties.**

6724. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to bear the expenses incurred by political parties during elections; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Masters and Assistant Station Masters
Pradesh, U.P. and Delhi**

6725. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total monthly requirements of coal in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

Month	Madhya Pradesh Ident	Pradesh Loading
Oct. 72	10503	7198
Nov. 72	12996	8827
Dec. 72	12891	9613
Jan. 73	11999	9229
Feb. 73	11437	8009
March 73	10404	7052

(c) The available rail transport capacity has to be distributed as evenly as possible among the various users spread over the entire country.

**Introduction of more Janta Express
Trains**

6726. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce more Janta Express trains on main trunk routes; and

(b) if so, the names of the routes and the tentative schedule of time to introduce these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A pair of bi-weekly Janata Express trains is proposed to be intro-

(b) the supply being made every month during the last 6 months; and

(c) the reasons for which supply could not be made according to requirements of these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The total monthly indents and loading of all types of coal and coke to Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Delhi during the last six months are given below:

(Figures in four wheelers—approximate)
Uttar Pradesh Delhi
Ident Loading Ident Loading

32113	20984	13347	7965
22779	16147	11372	6214
26618	14334	12273	5448
24266	14964	11537	5666
21405	12445	9360	5380
24337	17934	10752	7210

duced between New Delhi and Samastipur from November 1973. The schedules of this train are under finalisation.

**Surrendering of Posts of Station
Masters and Assistant Station Masters**

6727. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have been surrendered;

(b) if so, the number of posts surrendered of both the categories, Zone-wise Division-wise; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating revival of these posts; and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Information in respect of Cen-
tral, Eastern, Northern, N.F., South-
ern and South Central Railways is

given in the attached statement. In-
formation in respect of other Zonal
Railways is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No.

STATEMENT

No. of posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters surrendered on Railways

Railway	Division	No. of posts SMs.	No. of posts of ASMs
Central	Bombay	1	2
	Jhansi	1	3
	Bhusawal	..	5
Eastern	Sealdah	..	8
Northern	Delhi	..	4
	Bikaner	..	1
N.F.	Katihar	..	1
	Alipurduar	2	2
	Lumding	4	..
	Tinsukia	2	2
Southern	Olavakkot	1	5
	Madras	..	3
South Central	Sholapur	2	2
	Secunderabad	..	2

Thien Dam Project

6728. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will
the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thien Dam Project on
the river Ravi, which will enable
India to fully utilise the waters of
River Ravi under the Indus water
treaty of 1960 has been cleared; and

(b) whether on completion, the
Dam will provide additional irriga-
tion water and help to conserve the
flood water of Ravi and will also
generate nearly 300 M.W. of power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VER-
MA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Memorandum from Sabarkantha Dis- trict of Gujarat for Modasa-Kapad- ganj Railway Connection

6729. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Sa-
barkantha District of Gujarat recent-
ly presented a memorandum to him

regarding Modasa-Kapadganj Railway connection; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to carry out a traffic survey for a metre gauge line from Shamlaji Road station on the Udaipur-Himmatnagar line to Modasa and Kapadganj and alternatively for the conversion of the Nadiad-Kapadganj N.G. section to B.G. and its extension upto Modasa. Necessary estimates have been called for from the Western Railway Administration. Further consideration to this proposal will be given after the proposed survey is completed and the report thereon is examined from all aspects.

Hunger Strike by All India Loco Running Staff Association, Delhi Division (Northern Railways)

6730. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of the All India Loco Running Staff Association Delhi Division, were on hunger strike on March 13, 1973 outside the Northern Railway Divisional Office, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what were their main demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demands are:—

(i) Recognition of their Association;

(ii) Provision of 16 hours home station rest after completion of 8 hours duty.

As regards item (i), it is Government's policy not to recognise sectional unions whose membership is not open to all categories of staff.

In regard to item (ii), this is already in vogue as far as passenger services are concerned; in regard to goods services, this is in the process of implementation.

Delay in Implementation of Recommendations of Sivasankar Committee on grievances of D.E.S.U. Engineers

6731. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons for delay in implementing the recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee appointed by Government in 1970 to look into the grievances of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking Engineers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Sivasankar Committee, which was set up in January, 1971, submitted its final report on the 31st January, 1973. It has been remitted to the Delhi Electric Supply Committee for consideration.

2. The G.M., Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, has reported that the D.E.S.U. passed a resolution on the 15th February, 1973, recommending to the Delhi Municipal Corporation the revision of pay scales of Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers. The D.E.S.U. considered the recommendations regarding pay scales of Executive Engineers and above and of staff on the generation side on the 7th April, 1973 and recommended to the D.M.C. and revision of their pay scales also. The D.M.C. is expected to consider the matter shortly.

3. The remaining recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee are under examination in D.E.S.U.

**Progress made regarding Popularity of
"Own Your Own Container" Service**

6732. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2134 on the 28th November 1972 regarding introduction of "own your containers" scheme and state the progress made in regard to the introduction of "own your own containers" service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): A few firms have evinced interest in the 'Own Your Own Containers' scheme. The proposals received so far are under examination.

मोदीनगर और मुरादनगर के बीच चलती गाड़ियों पर महिला यात्रियों से दुर्व्यवहार

6733. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या रेल मंत्री 12 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4050 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मोदीनगर और मुरादनगर स्टेशनों के बीच नवम्बर, 1972 में चलती गाड़ो में महिलाओं के साथ अपमानजनक व्यवहार करने के आरोप में कितने और किन-किन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद अज़ीज़ कुरैशी) : इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित आठ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार

किया गया

- 1 श्री बालकिशन उर्फ बाबू सुपुत्र श्री हरपाल, थाना मुरादनगर ।
- 2 श्री जंगमोहन सिंह सुपुत्र हरबंस सिंह, थाना मुरादनगर ।
- 3 श्री चन्दर सुपुत्र श्री बलन्वत, थाना मुरादनगर ।
- 4 श्री राम दास सुपुत्र श्री बुद्ध, थाना मुरादनगर ।
- 5 श्री कंवरपाल सिंह सुपुत्र श्री बनारसी, थाना मुरादनगर ।
- 6 श्री आबू सिंह सुपुत्र श्री भरता, थाना मुरादनगर ।
- 7 श्री शफी उद्दौल्लाह शफिया सुपुत्र श्री हस्तम, थाना मुरादनगर ।
- 8 श्री सतबीर सिंह, सुपुत्र श्री मलूका, थाना मुरादनगर ?

इन्हे मेरठ जेल में पहचान के लिए गवाहों के सामने पेश किया गया था । लेकिन इनमें से किसी को भी पहचाना नहीं जा सका ।

Reorganisation of F.C.I.

6734. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reorganise the Fertilizer Corporation of India in near future; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the proposed reorganisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are being worked out.

Facilities to Office Bearers of registered Association/Organisations on Railways

6735. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of unions of Railwaymen recognised by Government at the (i) National level (ii) Zonal level;

(b) whether there are any other registered organisations which espouse the cause of the Railway employees at these levels, if so the names of these Associations; and

(c) whether any facilities are provided to the office bearers of these Associations by Government to carry on the activities of their Associations and if so, the broad outlines of these facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (c). Necessary information is given in the attached statement.

(b) There are, in addition, about 80 unrecognized Associations/Unions on the Railways. These Associations/Unions do not enjoy any negotiating facilities. Government have no precise information as to how many of them are registered.

STATEMENT

Names of Unions and Federations of Railwaymen recognised by the Government.

(1) Federations—National level

- (i) All India Railwaymen's Federation.
- (ii) National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

(2) Unions—Zonal level.

(a) Recognised Unions affiliated to National Federation of Indian Railwaymen:

- (i) Central Railway Mazdoor Sangh.
- (ii) Eastern Railwaymen's Congress.
- (iii) Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union.
- (iv) North Eastern Railway Employees Union (P.R.K.S.).
- (v) Northeast Frontier Railway Employees Union.
- (vi) Southern Railway Employees Sangh.
- (vii) South Central Railway Employees' Sangh.
- (viii) South Eastern Railwaymen's Congress.
- (ix) Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh.

(b) Recognised Unions affiliated to All India Railwaymen's Federation:

- (i) National Railway Mazdoor Union.

- (ii) Eastern Railwaymen's Union.
- (iii) Northern Railwaymen's Union.
- (iv) North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union.
- (v) Northeast Frontier Railway Mazdoor Union.
- (vi) Southern Railway Mazdoor Union.
- (vii) South Central Railway Mazdoor Union.
- (viii) South Eastern Railwaymen's Union.
- (ix) Western Railway Employees' Union.

The main facilities granted to the above mentioned recognised Unions and Federations are:—

1. Free passes and special Casual Leave for Organisational work, organisational meetings and meetings with Railway Administrations.

2. Provision of office accommodation, wherever possible, on payment of rent.

3. Provision of telephones in offices of the Unions/Federations, wherever possible, on payment basis.

4. Permission to hold meetings in Railway premises.

5. Collection of trade union subscriptions near place of work or near place of payment.

6. Accommodation for exhibiting notices.

7. Prior notice to Unions/Federations in case of transfer of their office bearers.

Appointment of Working Group of Officers to Study the working of Foreign dominated Drug Firms

6736. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group of officers was appointed to study the working of foreign dominated firms in the drugs industry;

(b) whether the Working Group has completed the study and if so, what are the conclusions of the study group, particularly with regard to the share of foreign firms in the drugs market and the amounts repatriated by them as profits and dividends, year-wise *vis-a-vis* the initial investment of each; and

(c) if not, when the study will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). Sometime back, it was considered useful to undertake a study in regard to the remittances made by the foreign firms in the drugs field by way of dividends, royalties, etc., as also their export earnings. For this purpose a small group on an informal basis, was set up to study this matter and collect information which would

be of help in considering their applications for grant of industrial licences, collaboration proposals, etc. A statement showing the names of foreign firms, their turnover, remittances and exports in 1970 and 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4782/73.]

Since the above mentioned group was set up, certain policy decisions have also been taken by Government with a view to regulate the activities of all foreign firms, including those in the drugs industry. Such firms as come up with proposals for expansions are required to bring down their foreign equity holding in accordance with the dilution formula approved by Government and/or are required to undertake certain export obligations in relation to the expanded capacity.

Formulation of Drugs Plan

6737. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any Drugs Plan and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) what measures are proposed to be taken in the Drugs Plan to see that the share of foreign dominated drugs manufacturers in the market is reduced and that of the Indian sector is correspondingly increased; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay the Drugs Plan on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Planning

Commission, who are presently engaged in the formulation of the Fifth Plan, have set up a Task Force for the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industry to assess the present status of the Industry, draw up its Fifth Plan requirements and make recommendations on these and related matters. This Task Force has recently submitted its report to the Commission. Based on the reports of the Task Forces, the Planning Commission will draw up plans for the development of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry for incorporation in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This draft Plan, after it is adopted by the National Development Council, will be laid on the Table of the House by the Planning Commission.

Opening of Branch Offices of Eastern Railway Co-operative Bank Limited, Calcutta

6738. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Eastern Railway Co-operative Bank Limited with its headquarters at Fairlie Place, Calcutta;

(b) whether this Co-operative Bank in addition to Banking business gives loan to the Shareholder Railway employees;

(c) whether this Bank had opened a Branch Office at Jamalpur to cater for the needs of the employees due to concentration of staff there; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend opening similar Branch Office at Divisional Headquarters of the Railway, where there is concentration of

staff, to save them from unnecessary harassment in running to Headquarters and consequent delay in transaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) Yes. But, the registered office of the Eastern Railway Employees Co-operative Bank is at No. 17 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Co-operative Credit Societies/Banks are autonomous bodies who take their own decisions in the matter of opening branches. However, the Ministry of Railways have issued instructions that such Societies should be encouraged to open branches at Divisional Headquarters and at places where there is a large concentration of Railwaymen.

प्रत्येक विदेशी तेल कम्पनी द्वारा अशोधित किया गया तेल

6739. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों में प्रत्येक कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना तेल शोधित किया गया; और

(ख) तेल का यह उत्पादन तेल के कुल उत्पादन का कितना प्रतिशत था ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान शोधित किये गये कच्चे तेल की

मात्रा इस प्रकार है :

('000 मीटरी टन)

कम्पनी का नाम	1970	1971	1972
आरुम आदल			
कंपनी .	490	472	534
बर्मा शैल .	3448	3900	3657
एस्सो .	2350	2768	2523
कोचोन रिफा- इनरोज लि०	1178	1250	1139

(ख) क्रमशः 1970, 1971 तथा 1972 के वर्षों में देश में कुल शोधित कच्चे तेल का यह लगभग 40.4 प्रतिशत 42.8 प्रतिशत तथा 39.8 प्रतिशत है ।

Construction of irrigation projects in Mysore

6740. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects now under construction in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the salient features regarding their irrigation potential?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
(a) and (b). There are 6 major and 13 medium irrigation projects under construction in Mysore State. The ultimate irrigation potential and the potential so far created from these projects is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Project	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created by 1972-73 ^{est} (anticipated)
<i>Major :</i>		
	(In thousand hectares)	
1. Bhadra Reservoir	99.09	97.20
2. Ghataprabha Stage-I	74.11	57.51
3. Ghataprabha stage-II	46.57	12.85
4. Malaprabha	206.55	20.25
5. Tungabhadra HLC stage-II	40.50	28.35
6. Upper Krishna	409.05	..

Medium

1. Rajolibanda Diversion	2.38	2.38
2. Hathikoni	2.14	2.14
3. Hagaribommanahalli	2.98	2.98
4. Jambadahalla	2.63	2.63
5. Kanakanala	2.06	2.06
6. Harinalal	0.44	..
7. Gundal	4.05	..
8. Taraka	7.29	..
9. Votahole	5.26	..
10. Sagaradoddakere	0.81	..
11. Lakshmanathirtha	2.84	..
12. Arkavathi	3.04	..
13. Manchanabele	2.83	..

Discontinuance of system of Alarm Chains on Railways

6741. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of alarm chains on different Railways was discontinued in 1971; and

(b) if so, to what extent this has helped the purpose for which the system was discontinued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) No. However, the alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off on a limited number of trains except in Ladies and full R.M.S. compartments.

(b) The number of cases of alarm chain pulling came down from 30147 per month in 1970-71 to 24683 per month in 1971-72 and 18997 per month in 1972-73 (upto December, 1972), curtailing thereby loss of time and inconvenience to passengers on this account.

Rent Charged from Trainees of Signal and Telecommunication School, Podanur, Southern Railway

6742. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no rent is to be charged from the trainees attending Zonal Railways S & T Training Schools,

(b) whether some rent is charged from trainees attending S & T School, Podanur, Southern Railway and this discrimination is resented by the staff; and

(c) if so, when this anomaly is likely to be removed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) to (c). Rent is being charged from trainees attending promotion and refresher courses in training schools on the Southern Railway and that portion of Southern Railway which now forms part of South Central Railway. The question of bringing them at par with trainees in training schools on other Railways where no rent is being charged is under consideration.

Posts of M.S.M. Grade Rs. 175—240 on AH Divisions of Zonal Railways

6743. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of M.S.M. grade Rs. 175—240 yet to be provided Division-wise on all zonal Railways in terms of Railway Board letter No. Pc-68/FE-2/4 dated 9th November, 1971; and

(b) when the implementation of the instructions contained in the above quoted letter is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) 13 posts in Lucknow Division of Northern Railway, 4 in Madras and 1 in Madurai Divisions of Southern Railway and 10 in Baroda Division of Western Railway are yet to be provided in scale Rs. 175—240.

On all the remaining Divisions of the above three Railways and on Central, North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways, requirements as necessary have already been provided in scale Rs. 175—240.

Information in respect of Eastern, South Central and South Eastern Railways is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The posts on Northern, Southern and Western Railways mentioned in the reply to part (a) above are likely to be sanctioned in about six months' time.

**Report of Expert Committee on the
Legal aid to Poor**

6744. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Expert Committee on Legal aid to the poor has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether any legislative measures are being introduced in the present session; and

(c) what are the main features of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Absorption of staff of former Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways

6745. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 16th December, 1970 the then Railway Minister had given a written assurance to the staff of the Martin Light Railways that they would be absorbed on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether it was also assured that those previously employed on Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala lines would be absorbed in the Eastern and South Eastern Railways;

(c) if so, the reasons for posting about 80 such clerical staff in zones other than Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway; and

(d) whether their prayer for transfer to the Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta is under consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) to (d). It was decided on 16-12-1970 that the staff belonging to Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways should be appointed on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways. On the Eastern and South Eastern Railways there were certain difficulties to appoint the light Railways staff because of the opposition of the recognised unions and of casual labour awaiting appointment to regular posts. On re-consideration it was decided that the staff concerned be appointed on Railways, other than Eastern, South Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways.

Instructions exist that individual requests from such staff may be considered favourably in the Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta.

Representation from Guards, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

6746. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrear of payment w.e.f. 2-2-1966 has been allowed to staff while stepping up senior men at par with juniors vide Railway Board's letter No. PC-60/PP-1 dated 22-7-1966;

(b) whether the Board's letter dated 22-7-1966 was challenged in Punjab and Haryana High Court by Guards of Ferozepur Division (Northern Railway) vide Civil Writ No. 465 of 1966 claiming arrears of benefit of stepping up w.e.f. 1-4-1961 and since agreed to by the High Court as per their Judgment dated 3-5-1971;

(c) whether affected Guards of Delhi Division (Northern Railway) also lodged their claim with their Divisional authorities for payment of arrears w.e.f. 1-4-1961 in view of High

Court's judgment as in part (b) above; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on the representation of Delhi Division Guards for payment of arrears and whether the payment has since been made, if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Power shortage hits public sector units

6747. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report published in the "Times of India" (New Delhi) dated the 8th March, 1973 under the caption "Power shortage hits public sector units"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is true that, as reported in the Press, full capacity utilisation of Public Sector units has not been possible due to a variety of reasons including power shortage. Apart from a number of measures already in hand for minimising the power shortage, the power supply authorities have been advised to adopt a system of priorities so as to minimise shortfall of industrial and agricultural output.

Closure of Thermal Plants due to shortage of coal

6748. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are thermal plants which remained closed for non-availability of coal; and

(b) if so, the names of such Thermal Plants and whether in view of the coal shortage Government propose to use R.E.O. and natural gas fuel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following thermal plants had to suffer closures for certain periods due to non-availability of coal.

(i) Nasik	1x140 MW Maharashtra
(ii) Porabundar	1x15 MW Gujarat
(iii) Shahpur	1x5 MW Gujarat
(iv) Balrampur	1x3.4 MW Uttar Pradesh
(v) Alwar	1x2 MW Rajasthan
(vi) Jodhpur	1x2 MW Rajasthan.

Every possible action is being taken jointly with the Department of Mines and Railway Board to maintain the requisite coal supplies but it has not been always possible to meet the increasing requirements of coal supply and transport. There is shortage of R.F.O. and natural gas also. However, it has been decided to continue to operate certain power stations in

Gujarat and Maharashtra on Petroleum fuels for some more months in view of the shortage of coal.

Setting up of a thermal generating station at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh

6749. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a thermal generating station at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate initiating advance action to start the work immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board have submitted a proposal for setting up of a thermal power station at Vijayawada with an initial capacity of 400 MW.

The Scheme has been cleared by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects and is awaiting sanction of the Planning Commission.

(b) Necessary action to acquire land etc. will be taken after the scheme has been sanctioned.

Assistance to Lower Sileru Power Project in Andhra Pradesh

6750. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that if suitable financial assistance is given, the Lower Sileru Power Project in Andhra Pradesh capable of adding 100 MW of firm power can be completed and commissioned during the current year, 1973-74; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the necessary assistance to enable its completion this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The first unit of 110 MW of Lower Sileru Project can be advanced by rescheduling of civil works and commissioned in 1974-75. This also requires additional funds being made available for the project over and above normal Plan provisions. Additional funds to the extent of Rs. 2 crores were given to the project in 1972-73 for expediting it. Provision of additional funds in the next two years is also under consideration.

Execution of Sri Sallam Hydro-electric generation Project

6751. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how far the execution of Sri Sallam Hydro-electric generation Project is behind schedule; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to take over its execution as a Central Project to ensure its early completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Sri Sallam Hydro Electric project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in 1964 and was scheduled for completion in 1972. Due to paucity of funds and difficulties encountered in the construction of coffer dams and laying of dam foundations in deep river, the completion is delayed by seven to ten years.

(b) No, Sir.

Import of Equipment for Nagarjuna Sagar Power Project in Andhra Pradesh

6752. SHRI P. NARASIMHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of import of generating machinery and equipment for the 'Nagarjuna Sagar' pumped storage power project in Andhra Pradesh involving only a small outlay; and

(b) if not, the alternative arrangements proposed to enable early completion of this highly economical and quick maturing scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The proposal for the import of generating plant and equipment for the Nagarjuna Sagar pumped Storage Scheme with an installed capacity of 2×50 MW has been deferred, pending examination, in detail, of the financial repercussions which the implementation of this scheme would have on the completion of two important schemes already in hand, namely, Lower Sileru Hydel Project and Kothagudam thermal power project in Andhra Pradesh. It has, however, been decided that M/s. BHIL should enter into negotiations with Czechoslovak manufacturer for the acquisition of the necessary technology so that such type of units could be manufactured by them after initial imports to the extent unavoidable.

Electrification of Sabarmati-Gandhinagar Railway Line

6753. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have requested the Central Government for electrification of Sabarmati-Gandhinagar Broad Gauge line; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The question of electrification of Sabarmati-Gandhinagar section has been examined and not found viable at present.

Complaints regarding Lack of Water, Electricity and Cleanliness in Trains

6754. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of proper inspection of bogies at starting points of trains has given rise to complaints regarding lack of water, electricity and cleanliness in local trains and intermediate trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the arrangements being made by Government at the starting points of these trains and to improve the existing inspection arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Railways are maintaining "Opinion Books" at major rake maintaining stations and these have revealed that by and large the position regarding supply of water, cleanliness and provisions of fittings is satisfactory. There have been very few complaints with regard to the condition of the coaches at originating stations. A proper system of maintenance of coaches has been laid down and the local Supervisory staff are given guidance. The instructions regarding maintenance of coaches and cleanliness and upkeep of all fittings apply to all long distance, intermediate as well as local trains. Periodical drives are arranged to ensure that all amenity fittings and electrical fittings are provided in coaching stock and water is filled. Surprise checks of

the passenger rakes by the supervisors, inspecting officers and officers are being done at the starting stations to ensure proper condition of the passenger coaches. Opinion Books had been introduced at starting stations specifically to get the passengers to record their impressions and opinions with regard to cleanliness of the coach, availability of water and the condition of the electric fittings etc.

Loss suffered by Railways due to Competition between Road and Railway Traffic

6755. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether high rated traffic is carried by road and only low rated traffic is diverted to the railways;

(b) Principal measures adopted by be adopted by Railways to attract more and more traffic in competition with road traffic; and

(c) the extent of loss suffered by the Railways as a result thereof during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Principal measures adopted by Railways to attract more traffic are:

- (i) Liaison with trade and industry,
- (ii) introduction of container services,
- (iii) introduction of freight forwarder services,
- (iv) exemption of high rated commodities classified at class .60 and above from operating restrictions normally,

(v) running of super express goods trains to time schedules,

(vi) introduction of Quick Transit Services,

(vii) Street collection and Delivery Services and Mobile Booking services."

(c) It is not possible to assess the loss, if any, as distribution of available traffic between rail and road is a constantly varying factor in respect of all commodities.

Implementation of Barachanka basin Drainage Scheme (West Bengal)

6756. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2064 on the 28th November, 1972 regarding Barachanka Drainage Scheme (West Bengal) and State:

(a) whether Government propose to re-examine the question of finding Rs. 32 lakhs for early implementing the Barachanka Basin Drainage Scheme; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The funds for the implementation of the scheme have to be found by the State Government of West Bengal, as flood control forms part of State Plan. Taking into account the usefulness of early completion of the work in providing protection to the agricultural area which is affected by drainage congestion year after year, it has again been suggested to the State Government of West Bengal recently, to explore the possibility of providing some funds for this scheme by adjustment within the State Plan.

Negotiation about resumption of Railway Communications with Bangladesh

6757. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any negotiation with the Government of Bangladesh for inter-linking Railway communications as existed before Indo-Pak war of 1965;

(b) whether Calcutta-Darjeeling, Calcutta-Gauhati, Calcutta-Tripura Railway communication through Bangladesh, as was agreed upon earlier, will be resumed; and

(c) the gist about the negotiations on the resumption of mutually agreed Railway communications between India and Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Railway links with Bangladesh were established in January, 1972 by linking track on the metre gauge at Radhikapur, Gitaldah and Mahishasan, and at Petropol and Gede on the broad gauge system between Indian and Bangladesh Railways. In consultation with the Bangladesh Railways, a new broad gauge link has also been established between Malda on the Indian Railways and Amnura on the Bangladesh Railways with effect from 31-3-1973. The broad gauge link at Haldibari between Indian and Bangladesh Railways, as existed prior to 1965, has, however, not been established.

(b) There is no intention at present to connect Calcutta with Darjeeling, Calcutta with Gauhati and Calcutta with Tripura by rail through Bangladesh.

(c) An agreement for interchange of goods traffic has already been signed between Indian and Bangladesh Railways. This agreement briefly

describes the commercial procedures to be followed in the booking of traffic, hire charges to be paid by Bangladesh and Indian Railways on wagons held in excess of targets laid down and also includes the utilisation of locomotives of each country in the territory of the other country.

Report of study of Transit System for Madras

6758. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of the Transit system for Madras has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Not yet, but a report is expected to be finalised soon.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia

6759. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 177 on the 20th February, 1973 regarding expansion of Haldia Refinery and setting up petro-chemical complex and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the matter of setting up of petro-chemical complex at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the outcomes thereof and if not, by when the decision would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The question

of setting up of a petrochemical complex at Haldia will be considered after final decisions on the proposals made on Reports of the Task Force on Petro-chemicals and Oil Refining are taken.

Raising of Minimum Age of Marriage

6760. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal under consideration of Government to raise the minimum age of marriage has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Target of Fertilizers Production during Fifth Plan

6761. SHRI M SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the target of production of Fertilizers during the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Approach Document for the Fifth Plan, while projecting an output estimate of 39.12 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 11.75 lakh tonnes of P2 O5 by 1978-79, recognises the need for higher production to obviate substantial imports from the balance of payments angle. Fertilizer consumption is presently assessed by the Ministry of Agriculture at 52 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 22 lakh tonnes of P2 O5 by 1978-79 and the is to develop sufficient capacity well in time to reach near self-sufficiency by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Detailed cost of West Coast Railway from Apta to Mangalore

6762. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the exact cost of the West Coast Railway Project from Apta to Mangalore including rolling stock and hospital and excluding rolling stock and hospital;

(b) whether the project has been cleared by the Railway Board, the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry; and

(c) when the work of bridging and tunnelling on the line is likely to commence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement has been made by the Minister for Railways in the Lok Sabha on 5-4-1973 indicating the correct position regarding the cost of this project.

(b) and (c). The project is under active consideration. Meanwhile earthwork in the Apta-Dasgaon section (108 km.) has been taken up as drought relief and necessary urgency certificate has already been sanctioned. In the remaining portion of the Dasgaon-Mangalore Section about 800 km., a detailed Engineering Survey is being taken up. Planning Commission has been requested for additional allotment of funds in the Fifth Plan for developmental lines including the West Coast Railway Project.

Declaration of Strikes as "Illegal"

6763. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway services in the country are considered essential and if so, what are the reasons that

strikes in the undertaking are not declared illegal; and

(b) the steps being taken to see that the Railways do not suffer loss and irregularity in service due to strikes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). According to Section 2 (n) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Railways constitute a "Public Utility Service". A strike on Railways is illegal if it violates the provisions of Sections 22 to 24 of the said Act. A strike can be banned by invoking Rule 118 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971.

Inter-connected Companies

6764. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act's definition of inter-connected companies, there are some 1,500 companies with assets of over Rs. 4,000 crore belonging to 48 large houses each with assets of Rs. 20 crore and over;

(b) if so, whether less than 4,000 companies with assets of about Rs. 1,000 crore have been registered with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(c) whether only 29 companies belonging to the Birla group have been registered with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The expression "inter-connected undertakings" is defined in clause (g) of section 2 of the MRTP Act. Part A of Chapter III of the MRTP Act applies as provided for in Section 20

of the Act to (a) an undertaking, if the total value of (i) its own assets or (ii) its own assets together with the assets of its inter-connected and undertakings is not less than Rs. 20 crores and (b) a dominant undertaking the value of whose assets or the sum total of the value of the assets of all its inter-connected undertakings is not less than Rs. 1 crore. Every undertaking within the purview of Section 20 of the Act is legally obliged to register with the Central Government under Section 26 of the Act. In accordance with these provisions, 902 undertakings have registered themselves with the Central Government so far and of these, the registration of 59 undertakings has since been cancelled under sub-section (3) of Section 26 as they ceased to be within the ambit of Part A of Chapter III. The sub-total of the value of assets of the undertakings which stand registered at present is approximately 4,800 crores. The number of undertakings known to belong to the Birla group of companies which have registered themselves under section 26 is 44 having assets of approximately Rs. 450 crores.

Crimes on Railways during last three years

6765. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crimes of each type committed on Railways, Zone-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(b) what steps, if any, had been taken by Government to prevent these crimes; and

(c) outcome of the steps taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(b) The following preventive steps are being taken to check such crimes:—

- (i) To the extent possible, Government Railway Police escorts are provided on all important night passenger trains to ensure safety of passengers in the affected areas.
- (ii) Surprise checks/supervision of escort duties has been further intensified.
- (iii) Train escorts found negligent in their duties are punished suitably.
- (iv) Railway Protection Force staff have been directed to extend active cooperation to Government Railway Police and Civil Police in tracking down criminals responsible for such incidents on the Railways.
- (v) Close liaison is maintained with the Government Railway Police and Civil Police to keep strict surveillance over bad characters operating in the affected sections and frequent raids are organised by the Police for the arrest of wanted criminals.
- (vi) Periodical meeting, at all levels are held by the RPF Officials with the Government Railway Police and Civil Police officials with a view to ensure better coordination and effective prevention and detention of crime.
- (vii) Railways on their part, are, however, vitally concerned with the safety of passengers and goods and have been taking all necessary steps by way of.
- (1) Bringing to the notice of the State Government and Ministry of Home Affairs, wherever considered

necessary all such occurrences for suitable preventive action and holding coordination meetings with State Police, at all levels.

- (2) Bringing up this subject in the periodical Inspectors-General's Conference.
- (3) Providing safety devices in carriages and improving security measures.
- (viii) Concerned at the growing incidence of heinous crimes in running trains and railway premises in the Eastern States of U.P., Bihar West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, the Minister of Railways convened a meeting of Home Ministers and Inspectors General of Police of these States in New Delhi on 21-3-1973 to take effective steps to check the cases of heinous crime. As a result of this meeting, a working group consisting of senior officers of the Central and State Governments has been formed to thoroughly examine the various suggestions made at the meeting, effectively tackle the problem and to report to the Minister of Railways as early as possible.

(c). There has been reduction in the incidence of Murder and Robberies during 1972.

New Broad Gauge Track from Krishnagore to Berhampur via Karimpur (Eastern Railway)

6766. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry contemplates to erect new Railway line in broad gauge track to connect Krishnagore with Berhampur via Karimpur in Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the local people in that area have been representing for this new line again and again for a long time; and

(c) whether this new project of setting up Railway line will augment trade and commerce in this border area adjoining Bangladesh and improve Railway revenue in the long run?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b). Yes.

(c) No investigation has been made for the proposed rail link. As such it is not possible to indicate whether the proposed rail link will augment trade and commerce in the area.

Authorised Scales of Pay for Gangmen under P.W.I., Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

6767. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are gangmen working under P.W.I. Khurda Road Division for the past ten years, whose authorised scale of pay is equivalent to Class IV staff, are still being treated as Casual Labourers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway, the position is quite contrary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). On Khurda Road Division as well as Kharagpur Division of the South Eastern Railway, casual labourers are engaged to execute various seasonal works relating to track according to requirements. When continued for more than six months, they are to be given regular scales of

pay. About 1,500 permanent posts of gangmen have been created during the last 10 years in Khurda Road Division according to the requirements of track maintenance. The position is reviewed from time to time. An examination of the requirements is in progress at present.

Cases of Alarm Chain Pulling in 45 Up Howrah Hyderabad Express

6768. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3183 on the 13th March, 1973 and state:

(a) out of 248 cases of alarm chain pulling during December, 1972 over Balasore-Bhadrak Stations how many cases were lawful and how many cases were unlawful; and

(b) what action was taken against unlawful chain pullings and if no action was taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) All the cases were unlawful.

(b) No action could be taken because none of the chain pullers could be detected.

Installation of Power Generating sets of Unit Ratings

6769. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the capacities of power generating sets of unit ratings exceeding 15 MW installed in the country since 1956;

(b) their present output in units as related to their original rated outputs; and

(c) the number and capacities of the units working at below 50 per

cent rating as well as out of commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The number of generating units of capacity 15 MW and above installed in the country from 1956 upto March 1972 is as per Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4783/73.]

(b) The hydro units are yielding energy corresponding to the full quantum of potential based on water availability. Most of the thermal units have the same output as their original rating. Some of the units which have been derated are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4783/73.]

(c) No units are working below 50 per cent rating. Units taken out for capital maintenance are given in Statement III, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4783/73].

Completion of doubling of Railway tracks near Delhi during 1973-74

6770. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of tracks near Delhi which are being doubled in view of the heavy traffic; and

(b) when the doubling work on these tracks and the plans for doubling Railway track near Delhi during the year 1973-74 are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The work on the doubling of 59.63 km between Shakurbasti and Rohtak is in progress. Of this the portion between Shakurbasti and Bahadurgarh has been completed and the balance is expected to be completed by March 1974. The doubling between Ghaziabad and Muradnagar

Exploration of mineral oil with foreign collaboration

6771. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided in principle to seek foreign collaboration in respect of exploration of mineral oil; and

(b) whether some agreements have since been reached with any country and if so, the terms and conditions of the agreements and the names of those foreign countries with which such collaboration is being sought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is proposed to consider collaboration with interested foreign parties for oil prospecting in a few off-shore areas on the basis of 'General Contractor Type' of arrangement.

(b) No, Sir. It is not in the public interest at this stage to disclose the names of the Companies who have expressed interest in the matter.

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेश भेजा गया प्रतिनिधिमंडल

6772. श्री मूलचन्द डांगा : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1971 और 1972 में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेश देशों में अपने प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजे गए ;

(ख) इन प्रतिनिधिमंडलों में शामिल व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें किस-किस उद्देश्य से बाहर भेजा गया; और

(ग) प्रत्येक वर्ष उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

सिंघाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :

(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी का
विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय
में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4784/
73]

वर्ष 1972 में आयात की गई औषधियां तथा
इस विषय में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना

6773. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में कौन-कौन
सी औषधियों का आयात किया गया तथा
उनका मूल्य क्या है; और

(ख) देश औषधियों के मामले में
कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73
के लिये औषधियों के आयात आंकड़े अभी
उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

(ख) औषधि और भेषज उद्योग,
में, जो कि तकनालोजी पर बहुत अधिक
आधारित है, किसी भी देश के लिये आत्म-
निर्भर होना अत्यधिक कठिन है, विशेषतः
उपयोग होने वाले उत्पादों की विभिन्नता
के कारण। इसके अतिरिक्त विदेशों में समय
समय पर निरन्तर विकास और अनुसंधान
द्वारा नई नई और अधिक प्रभावशाली
औषधियों का विकास हो रहा है, जिनके
देश में विकास और उत्पादन में काफी समय
लगता है। परन्तु स्थानीय औषधि उद्योग
के विकास और हमारी बढ़ती हुई आवश्यक-
ताओं को पूरा करने और आयात पर निर्भरता
को अधिकतम संभव मात्रा तक कम करने
के लिये औषधि उत्पादन के लिये अनुसंधान
के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

औषधियों के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता

6774. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि, औषधियों के मूल्य में वर्ष
1961 की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत की
वृद्धि हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बलबीर सिंह) : 1961-62
से लेकर 1972-73 तक औषधियों
एवं भेषजों के सूचकांकों ने सभी
पदार्थों के लिए 107.1 प्रतिशत की (वृद्धि
की) तुलना में औषधियों के मूल्यों में 48.7
प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शायी है।

Trains without alarm chains, Zone-wise

6775. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state the number of trains
without alarm chains on Indian Rail-
ways, Zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The alarm
chain apparatus has been blanked off
on a limited number of trains exclud-
ing ladies and full R.M.S. compart-
ments. This number varies from time
to time, and at present, the number of
trains on which the alarm chain
apparatus has been blanked off on
each Zonal Railway is as under:—

Railways	No. of partially blanked off trains	
Central	2	
Eastern	191	plus all suburban trains
Northern	168	
North Eastern	204	
Northeast Frontier	12	
Southern	4	
South Central	6	
South Eastern	22	
Western	16	
TOTAL	625	

Bid for consultancy services in laying pipelines on global scale by oil India Limited

6776. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India Limited has made a bid for the consultancy services in reservoir engineering and in the designing and laying of petroleum pipelines on a global scale; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPIL), a Government of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Heavy Industry, has submitted a bid to the Pertamina of Indonesia for the construction of natural gas compressor stations, transmission pipelines etc. for a gas project in Sumatra; the EPIL has taken the Oil India Ltd. (OIL) as its consultant. So far as reservoir engineering is concerned, the OIL has not yet made any bid for consultancy services on a global basis.

Setting up of New Broad Gauge Shed for Kerala

6777. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Broad Gauge Shed in Erode is nearing its full capacity; and

(b) if so, when the question of setting up a new Broad Gauge Shed will be considered, and whether that would be set up in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. Rather 22 diesel locos of South-Central Railway at present homed at Erode will be transferred to South-Central Railway diesel shed at Kazipet. This will release more capacity for South-

ern Railway. Similarly 56 diesel locos of South-Central Railway based at Gooty will also be transferred to diesel shed at Kazipet of South-Central Railway releasing further capacity on Southern Railway.

(b) Question of setting up a new B.G. diesel shed, therefore, does not arise at present.

सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

6778. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जिलेवार सिंचाई सुविधाएं देने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Railway line from New Cooch Behar to Golakganj and New Mainaguri to Sitai (Northeast Frontier Railway)

6779. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to construct two new lines (i) from New Cooch Behar to Golakganj over Tufariganj Sub-Division in the District of Cooch Behar and (ii) from new Mainaguri to Sitai &c. from Jalpaiguri to Cooch Behar District;

(b) whether there is tremendous scope to make the lines viable and Profitable; and

(c) if so, the period during which the survey report will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) *Prima facie* there appears to be little traffic justification for the construction of the suggested rail links.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in reservation of 1st and IIIrd Class for Calcutta from New Cooch Behar

6780. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rush of passengers has tremendously increased at New Cooch Behar station for the last two years;

(b) if so, whether the number of reserved berths and seats in the 1st Class and IIIrd Class is proposed to be increased to 12 and 32 respectively for Calcutta from New Cooch Behar; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise as the quota of 4 first class berths and 12 berths and 16 seats in third class already allotted at present to New Cooch Behar station for Calcutta is not fully utilised.

हरयाला के निकट रेलगाड़ी और ट्रक की टक्कर

6781. श्री महादीपक सिंह
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 मार्च, 1973 के "भारत समाचार पत्र" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार हरयाला के निकट एक ट्रक और रेलगाड़ी की आपस में टक्कर हो गई थी।

(ख) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी मध्य रात्रि तक मुरादाबाद नहीं पहुंची थी और स्टेशन प्राधिकारियों ने इसे लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस प्रकार हुई क्षति का ब्योरा क्या है और सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) सम्भवतः प्राशम 3-3-1973 को हरयाला और अगवानपुर स्टेशनों के बीच इंजीनयरी समपार फाटक नं० 422-बी पर गाड़ी नं० 2 एम एच और एक ट्रक के बीच हुई टक्कर से है।

(ख) और (ग). गाड़ी नं० 2 एम एच दुर्घटना-स्थल पर 1 घंटा 27 मिनट रुकने के बाद 23 बजकर 10 मिनट पर मुरादाबाद पहुंची।

दुर्घटना केबिनमैन और चौकीदार की गलती तथा ट्रक के ड्राइवर की असावधानी के कारण हुई जिसने पहुंच रही गाड़ी के सामने से समपार को पार करने की कोशिश की थी। यद्यपि दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है, मुरादाबाद की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 304 और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 101 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है।

इस दुर्घटना में ट्रक ड्राइवर को मामूली चोट आयी और ट्रक का क्लीनर दुर्घटना-स्थल पर ही मर गया। ट्रक भी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया।

Investigation into consignments booked Underweight from Delhi Station to Howrah by Parcel Staff, Delhi Station

6782. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2935 on the 6th March, 1973 regarding investigations into consignments booked underweight from Delhi Station to

Howrah by Parcel Staff, Delhi main station and to state:

(a) whether the enquiry report has been examined by the Commercial Department of Northern Railways;

(b) if so, further action taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these consignments of fresh peas and carrots were booked underweight by the Parcel staff with the connivance of merchants; and

(d) if so, reasons for not transferring them out of Delhi to break their contacts with the merchants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Action under Discipline and Appeal Rules is being initiated against the concerned Parcel Clerks.

(c) This will be fully known only after the Discipline & Appeal Rules Enquiry Proceedings become available.

(d) This would be considered on receipt of statements of defence of the Parcel Clerks on whom charge-sheets would be served.

Investment on survey of National Water Grid Scheme

6783. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have given their opinion before deciding on any investment on the survey of National Water Grid;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take categorical opinions of different State Governments before launching the survey works; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Only preliminary office studies have so far been made on the proposals for a National Water Grid. The question of taking up the field surveys and studies is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission. Discussions will be held with the States while planning the survey programme and at various stages of such investigations before the concept of a National Water Grid is given a concrete shape.

Godavari Water dispute

6784. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa discussed with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh at Ahmedabad in the month of October, 1972 the question of withdrawing Orissa's case from the Godavari Water dispute; and

(b) if so, what was the result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have intimated that their ExMinister for Irrigation and Power had a programme to discuss the Godavari Water dispute with the concerned Ministers of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore State Governments at Ahmedabad in October, 1972. There is no record available with the State Government to show whether a discussion was held.

The State Governments have been recently addressed whether they would like a fresh attempt to be made to settle the Godavari dispute by negotiations, in view of the consideration that its adjudication by a Tribunal may take time.

व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों के परामर्श से बाक्स बैगनों में छत लगाना

6785. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत बाक्स बैगनों में छत लगाने का कार्य किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या देश के बड़े व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों की इस बारे में सलाह ली गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं और इस बारे में उन्होंने क्या सलाह दी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) जो हां ।

(ग) शुरू में, सरकारवां छतों वाले बी ओ एक्स माल डिब्बे का एक नमूना बनाया गया था और उसे कलकत्ते में कोयला, इस्पात, खान उद्योगों तथा ग्राम व्यापार के प्रतिनिधियों को दिखाया गया था । उनमें टिस्को, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम, हिन्दुस्तान इस्पात धुलाई कारखाने, भारतीय खान संघ, भारतीय कोयला व्यापार संघ, मैसर्स एंड्र एण्ड कम्पनी आदि के प्रतिनिधि शामिल थे । इस माल डिब्बे की मुख्य मुख्य बातें और व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर उनसे विचार-विमर्श किया गया । उन्होंने यह महसूस किया कि यह अभिकल्प सन्तोषजनक होगा

यद्यपि कुछ साधारण दोष लगाये गये थे धुलाई और सेवा के लिये इसकी क्षमता का पता लगाने के लिये इस प्रकार के माल डिब्बों के परीक्षण करने के सुझाव को उन्होंने मान लिया । तदनुसार, 30 माल डिब्बों का निर्माण किया गया है और नियमित रूप से काम पर लगा कर उन का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

Proposal for manufacture of carriage fans at Rs. 174 each

6786. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any proposal during June, 1971 for manufacturing 100 carriage fans per month at the cost of Rs. 174 if so, the gist thereof?

(b) the reasons why no reply was given to the Chief Electric Engineer and General Manager during the last about two years;

(c) what is the reaction of Government on this proposal; and

(d) whether this proposal will cause considerable savings to Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cancellation of Trains from and to Bombay owing to staff Trouble on Ratlam Division

6787. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of trains were cancelled from and to Bombay in the month of March, 1973

owing to staff trouble on Ratlam division of Western Railway;

(b) the loss suffered by Government on this account; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Only one pair of trains viz., 25 Dn/26 Up AC/Paschim Express was cancelled from and to Bombay for 2 days.

(b) Rs. 1,42,000/- approximately.

(c) The Railway Administration had already initiated action on the demand of the concerned staff. The position was explained to them, who were also assured that action would be finalised at the earliest.

Taking over Kosi and other river Projects

6788. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI MD. JAMILUR-
RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has studied the plan to take over the Kosi, Gandak and some other river projects in Bihar on which huge public funds have been invested with no commensurate returns; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). It is not proposed to take over Kosi, Gandak or any other river project in Bihar for execution by the Central Government. The Government of India will however give every possible assistance to the State Government in ensuring fullest benefits from the River Projects of the state.

Loss incurred by the Departmental Catering at Katihar

6789. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN:: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount of loss, year-wise, incurred by the Departmental catering unit of Katihar in Northeast Frontier Railway during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The losses incurred by Departmental Catering unit at Katihar during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are as follows:

Year	Loss
	Rs.
1969-70	. 20,073.00
1970-71	. 10,469.00
1971-72	. 25,690.00

Conversion of metre gauge Katihar-Jogbani line into broad gauge (North East Frontier Railway)

6790. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge from Katihar to Jogbani, North-East Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Handing over of Pillars of Railway Bridge over River Donk to P.W.D. of Bihar State

6791. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pillars of Railway Bridge over river Donk have been abandoned by N.E.F. Railway and the same are proposed to be handed over to the P.W.D. of Bihar State for a direct link to Pothia (Kishanganj Sub-Division, Purnea);

(b) whether any such demand has been made by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A request was received by the North-east Frontier Railway in the year 1971 from the State P.W.D. Chief Engineer for the transfer of the abandoned railway bridge over river Donk. The State P.W.D. was requested by the Railway to furnish a plan showing the extent of land required on the approaches and also to confirm that the waterway of the proposed road bridge will be increased to correspond the waterway of the new railway bridge (3 spans of 100 ft.). The abandoned bridge consists of 3 spans of 60 ft. with two spans of 18' 6". So far, the State Government have not given any reply.

Supply of Electricity to small and marginal farmers in Kosi Canal area

6792. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total units of electricity supplied to the small and marginal farmers in the Kosi Canal Command area in the year 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The total units of electricity supplied to small and marginal farmers in the Kosi Canal Command area in the year 1971-72 are 6.81 lakhs units and during 1972-73 9.66 lakhs units.

Microwave Communication system for Major Operational Centres

6793. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already commissioned over 5,000 route-kilometres of microwave communication;

(b) if so, what are the areas that will be covered under the scheme; and

(c) to what extent this will be helpful to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The areas covered under the Microwave schemes already commissioned are as under:

- (1) Bombay-Lonabala, Bombay-Kalyan and Katni-Jabalpur of Central Railway;
- (2) Delhi - Moradabad-Tundla-Kanpur - Lucknow-Allahabad - Mughalsarai-Varanasi of Northern Railway;
- (3) Gorakhpur-Sonepur - Samastipur-Gorhara-Katihar of North Eastern Railway;
- (4) Madras - Bangalore-Mysore-Guntakal, Madras-Tiruchirappalli - Otavakkot-Madurai and Madras-Gudur of Southern Railway;
- (5) Gudur-Kavali - Vijayawada and Guntakal-Hubbli of South Central Railway;

(6) Chakradharpur - Bondamunda - Bilaspur-Bhilai-Nagpur and Bilaspur-Anuppur-Katni of South Eastern Railway.

(7) Baroda-Ratlam of Western Railway.

(c) The Microwave System of communication will provide "on demand" communication between important centres of railoperation like major Loco Sheds, yards, Inter-change points control offices, Divisional and Zonal Headquarter offices, along with Radio patching of existing open wire control communication.

Reversion of Guards of Khanalampura as Booking Clerks, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

6794. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some guards working at Khanalampura, Delhi Division (Northern Railway) were reverted as Booking Clerks in the month of April, 1972 on charges of embezzlement of Government cash and were posted at Sakhoti Tanda Railway Station;

(b) whether instead of carrying out the orders of transfer they remained on unauthorised absence for 3-4 months from May, 1972;

(c) if so, whether any disciplinary action was taken against them for their failure to follow up the set procedure under extant orders when they were in occupation of Railway quarters; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. Only one Guard was reverted as a Booking Clerk, after following the disciplinary procedure and posted at Sakhoti Tanda on 26th April, 1972. On appeal, the penalty was reduced to that of withholding of increment for one year with cumulative effect.

(b) to (d). He remained absent on Private Medical Practitioner's certificate from 2nd May, 1972 to 23rd July, 1972. During this period, the reversion order was modified. No disciplinary action for absence, was taken against him but the question as to how the absence should be treated, is under consideration. He was not in occupation of a Railway quarter.

Appointment of Committee to find out the difficulties to Third Class Passengers

6795. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to appoint a high power committee of the persons who travel by Third class in Railways to find out the difficulties faced by the Third class passengers in trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government on the suggestions made by the Third class passengers in the past to remove over-crowding in Third class compartments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Consistent with the availability of requisite resources by way of sectional and terminal capacity, rolling stock etc., continuous efforts are made to introduce new trains, to extend runs of and to augment the loads of existing trains, in order to relieve overcrowding in third class. During the period April to November, 1972, a total of 136 trains involve 7398 additional daily train Kilometres were introduced/extended and the loads of 338 trains were augmented utilising 521 coaches. Second class coaches/compartments are being progressively replaced by third class coaches/compartments. This step will also help to relieve overcrowding in third class.

Shortage of Light Diesel Oil in Rajasthan

6796. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of light diesel oil in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan have approached the Central Government for the supply of light diesel oil to meet the demand of the States; and

(c) if so, the quantity of light diesel oil demanded by the State Government and the time by which the supply will be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There have been some shortages of Light Diesel Oil (LDO) in Rajasthan. These shortages were mainly due to unanticipated spurt in the demand of petroleum products in the North West Area and the consequent problems of logistics. There were also some delays in the receipt of imported LDO at Kandla resulting in inadequate availability of the product. To get over the problem of transport, Broad Gauge facilities at Kandla were extended to the oil sidings on a crash basis.

(b) and (c). The State Government informed the Government of India in December, 1972 that their monthly requirement of LDO was of the order of 10,000 Kls. The actual despatches of LDO to Rajasthan during the three months from January to March 1973 compared to the corresponding three months of 1972 are shown below:

Period	(Figures in Kls.)
January—March, 1972	15304
January—March, 1973	23345
Percentage increase	52.5

It may thus be seen that the supplies during the first quarter of this year were 50 per cent more than the supplies made during the corresponding period last year. The actual supplies would have been still more but for the difficulty encountered in positioning the product in Kandla in the early part of March 1973. The product availability has now improved appreciably.

Silting in Rajasthan Canal

6797. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether silting is increasing in Rajasthan Canal rapidly;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government are not in a position to get it desilted due to financial and technical difficulties; and

(c) if so, the financial and technical assistance sought by Rajasthan Government and Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In the absence of full capacity flow, some silting in the head reaches of the Rajasthan Feeder, lying in Punjab had been reported and most of the desilting work has already been completed.

Number of wagons in working order on Western Railway

6798. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagons in working order and running on lines on the Western Railway;

(b) the number of such wagons detained by the industries during the last three years and the amount of demurrage charged from them;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to minimise such detention to avoid inconvenience to other traders and the number of wagons declared unserviceable on the Western Railway during the last three years; and

(d) the number of wagons which were replaced by the new wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Total number of wagons in working order and running on lines on the Western Railway during the last three financial years was as follows:—

	B.G.	M.G.
1970-71 .	29164	24987
1971-72 .	25212	24132
1972-73 .	3337	24966

(b) Information on the number of wagons detained by Industries during the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The amount of demurrage collected from Industries was 1969-70: Rs. 2422735.83, 1970-71: Rs. 2405247.04, 1971-72: Rs. 875847.22.

(c) In order to minimise detention to wagons, demurrage rates for all types of wagons have been enhanced with effect from 1st December, 1972. Particularly bad cases are also being taken up with the individual units concerned. The number of wagons declared unserviceable on Western Railway was as follows:—

	B.G.	M.G.
1970-71 .	462.5	466
1971-72 .	413	585
1972-73 (upto end of Feb.)	390.5	443

(d) Number of wagons replaced was as follows:—

	B.G.	M.G.
1970-71 .	19	918
1971-72 .	22	51
1972-73 (upto end of Feb.)	736	144

सब्जी मंडी रेलवे स्टेशन से पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन को ले जाये जाने वाले कंश बक्स में धन का कम किया जाना

6799. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1972 में पुरानी दिल्ली के रेलवे स्टेशन के कंश बक्स से, जो सब्जी मंडी रेलवे स्टेशन से भेजा गया था, गिनती करने पर 7551 रुपये कम पाये गये थे ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जब 20 दिसम्बर, 1972 को माल से हुई आमदनी वाला सब्जी मण्डी स्टेशन का रोकड़ थैला उत्तर रेलवे के रोकड़ कार्यालय में खोला गया, तो उसमें 9,551 रुपये की (न कि 7,551 रुपये की) राशि कम पायी गयी ।

(ख) रुपया बरामद करने के उपाय अब तक असफल रहने के कारण इस मामले को पुलिस के सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है । स्टेशन मास्टर को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है ।

Seniority of directly recruited and Ranker APWIs (Northern Railway)

6800. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Railway Board orders *inter-se* seniority of directly recruited APWIs and Ranker APWIs is to be maintained;

(b) if so, whether *Inter-se* seniority of APWIs is not being maintained by some Divisions of Northern Railway in spite of General Manager, N. Railway letter No. 754-E/118-v(EIIB), dated 28th March, 1973.

(c) whether DS, Moradabad has issued revised seniority list of APWIs as per General Manager, Northern Railway's letter mentioned above; and

(d) if so, whether fresh instructions are proposed to be issued to all Divisions of Northern Railway to maintain *Inter-se* seniority of APWIs as maintained by Moradabad Division and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) *Inter-se* seniority is maintained.

(c) The revised seniority list issued by DS, Moradabad, was not in accordance with the instructions issued by General Manager, Northern Railway and has since been cancelled by D. S., Moradabad.

(d) The question of issue of any further instructions at this stage does not arise.

स्विचिंग तथा दूर संचार विभाग (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के फालतू कर्मचारियों को काम पर लगाना

6801. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर के रेलवे सिगनल विभाग के फालतू कर्मचारियों को दो वर्ष 1972 में चतुर्थ श्रेणी में वैकल्पिक कार्य दिया गया था तथा उन्हें यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि अवसर आने पर उन्हें यह पुनः उपयुक्त श्रेणी में काम दे दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है और उन्हें तथा दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुसार उन में से विज्ञान व्यक्तियों को उपयुक्त श्रेणी में खड़ा लिया गया है ; और

(ग) उन्हें दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुसार सरकार का विचार उन सब कर्मचारियों को कब तक उपयुक्त श्रेणी में काम पर लगाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सिगनल और दूर संचार विभाग के निर्माण स्कंध के कनिष्ठतम 51 कुशल और अर्द्ध-कुशल कर्मचारी, जिन्हें आवश्यकताओं से अधिक होने पर बर्बास्त कर दिया गया था, 70—85 रुपये के ग्रेड के पक्षों पर समाहृत किये गये थे । उपयुक्त कोटि

से फिर से तैनात करने के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में हिदायतें हैं कि फालतू कर्मचारी को निर्धारित भरती सारणी के माध्यम से भरती हुये हों और जिन्हें नौके के ग्रेडों में वैकल्पिक नियुक्ति में संगृहीत किया गया हो, उनको अपनी वरीयता के क्रम के अनुसार भविष्य में होने वाली रिक्तियों पर अपनी मूल कोटियों में समाहित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाना चाहिये, परन्तु इतक लिये कोई समय-संज्ञा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती। फिर भी, इस 51 में से, 5 भूतपूर्व यांत्रिक सिगनल अनरलकां को मध्य रेलवे में उसी कोटि में संनहित किया गया है।

"Poor Upkeep of Thermal Plants"

6802. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report published in 'Statesman' dated the 12th March, 1973 (Delhi Edition) under the caption "Poor Upkeep of Thermal Plants", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Except for a few stations in the Southern and Eastern regions, the performance of thermal power stations in the country has generally been satisfactory. Better quality of coal to thermal power stations in the eastern region where units were getting damaged due to use of inferior quality of coal has been arranged. Repairs to units have been expedited and proper spares

arranged. An experts team has been set up for visiting the power stations and suggesting improvements in operation and maintenance.

Schemes for Manipur Rivers as Flood Control Water Supply and Hydro Electric Projects

6803. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering schemes for damming some Manipur rivers, namely, the Imphal, Iril and the Thonbal at their sources as flood control, water supply and hydro electric project; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Proposals for storage dams for multipurpose benefits across the Iril and Thonbal rivers in their upper reaches are under investigation. The main features of the schemes will be clear only after the investigations are over.

Extension of Railhead to Jiribam sub-Division of Manipur

6804. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the survey for extension of a Railhead to the Jiribam Sub-division of Manipur from the nearest Railway station in Cachhar District of Assam;

(b) if so, when such a survey will be completed; and if not, the difficulties thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that there have been repeated demands for the said extension during the last several years; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering the matter as a special case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for the extension of metre gauge line from Silchar to Jirighat are already in progress.

(b) The surveys are likely to be completed by the end of May, 1973.

(c) Yes.

(d) Further consideration will be given after the surveys are completed.

Survey in Manipur for Petroleum and Natural Gas

6805. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted in Manipur to find out the possibility of Petroleum and Natural gas in that region;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the time taken in the survey; and

(c) whether Government feel the need for further survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A reconnaissance geological survey of the Manipur Valley and the adjoining hill area had been conducted during the year 1963-64. The data thus gathered had revealed that the exposed rocks in those parts are not of interest for exploration for oil/gas.

(c) No, Sir.

Central Assistance for Nagarjuna Sagar Project in Andhra Pradesh

6806. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance, special or otherwise, given for the Nagarjuna Sagar Project in Andhra Pradesh from 1969-70 to 1972-73 year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Irrigation is a State subject and funds for the execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their development Plans. The Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants, not related to any individual sector of development or project.

However, a special non plan central assistance of Rs. 1 crore was given for Nagarjunasagar Project in 1969-70, Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, an assistance of Rs. 16 lakhs for improvement of the Nagarjunasagar right canal and Rs. 127.19 lakhs for lift irrigation on Nagarjunasagar left canal was approved in 1972-73.

देश के समस्त तहसील केन्द्रों में किसानों को बिजली की सप्लाई

6807. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के समस्त तहसील केन्द्रों में किसानों को बिजली देने हेतु कार्यक्रम बनाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में प्रत्येक राज्य को जिलावार तहसीलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका विद्युतीकरण करने की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) शेष तहसील केन्द्रों में किसानों को बिजली की सप्लाई कब तक की जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिये कार्यक्रम विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार और कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं और इसलिये सभी तहसील केन्द्रों तक विद्युत का विस्तार करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम अलग से तैयार नहीं किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में माल डिब्बों में लदान समय पर न करने के कारण जुर्माने की अदायगी

6808. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन फर्मों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 में आवंटित किये गये माल डिब्बों में निर्धारित समय में लदान कार्य पूरा नहीं किया और इस कारण उनसे कितना जुर्माना वसूल किया गया ; और

(ख) उन पर अभी तक कितना जुर्माना बकाया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख): क्षेत्रीय रेलों में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रिंगस, श्याम खाटूदाता रामगढ़ होकर जयपुर से दिल्ली तक नई रेलवे लाइन

6809. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिंगस, श्याम भोसाल, खाटू-दाता रामगढ़, रपड़ लोसम, डिडवाना आदि से होकर जयपुर रेलवे जंक्शन (राजस्थान) से दिल्ली तक 60-70 किलोमीटर लम्बी नई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Complaint against Booking Clerk, Meerut City Station

6810. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3940 dated the 25th April, 1972 regarding complaint against Booking Clerk, Meerut City Station and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed by the Government Railway Police, Meerut City; and

(b) if so, result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The case is under trial in Court.

Insecurity in Trains due to removal of Alarm Chains

6811. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway passengers have been exposed to insecurity as a result of removal of alarm chains in certain Railways; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Government is aware that blanking off of alarm chain apparatus on trains deprives the passengers of the only means of communication between them and the trains staff on running trains in times of emergency. Despite this, selective blanking off of alarm chain apparatus has had to be introduced as a last resort to check the increasing trend in the misuse of this apparatus which was seriously affecting train operation and causing delays to trains and inconvenience to passengers. The number of such trains is however kept to the minimum and the ladies compartments and full postal vans are not blanked off in any case.

The Government would like to restore the alarm chain apparatus on the trains on which it has been blanked off, as soon as possible. For this purpose, the position is reviewed periodically.

Hardships caused to people in reservation of seats in Mail/Express Trains from Stations other than Starting Points

6812. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that as a result of the proposed scheme of reserving all the

seats in certain Mail and Express trains many people living at places which are away from the starting stations would be deprived of train journeys altogether and face great difficulties; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to revise the scheme to mitigate the hardship of such people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Suitable quotas for reservation of accommodation have been earmarked to enable passengers from intermediate stations to avail the trains in which all berths and seats are reserved.

(b) No, as the scheme is intended to prevent overcrowding and to bring much needed relief to the long distance passengers.

Report of Koelkaro Hydel Project

6813. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Report of the Koelkaro Hydel Project is likely to be ready; and

(b) the approximate cost of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The project report of the Koel Karo Hydel project is expected to be ready in about 2 months time.

(b) The detailed estimates are presently under preparation. The approximate cost of the Project Stage-I comprising installation of 3 x 120 MW units is estimated at Rs. 53 crores.

Contract for Civil and Fabrication Work given in Haldia Refinery

6814. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the contractors who were given the contract for civil and fabrication work in the Haldia Refinery Project and if they are companies or firms, the names of the Managing Directors/partners/proprietors thereof;

(b) the total value of each contract originally given dates of commencement and completion of the works by each contractor;

(c) the additional amount, if any, paid to each contractor under the Escalation Clause together with the year of such payment; and

(d) factors taken into consideration in each case for payment of additional amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Import of Lubricating Oil during last Three Years

6815. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of lubricating oil and the value of such oil imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the companies from which lubricating oil was imported on the basis of competitive tendering; and

(c) the names of companies (together with quantity and value) from

which the oil was imported on the basis of Trade Plan agreements during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The import of lubricating oil viz. finished lube and lube base stocks during the last three years is indicated below:

Year	Quantity in '000 tonnes	c.i.f. value Rs. crores
1970	261	18.12
1971	113	8.87
1972	134	9.20

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose the names of the companies from which lubricating oil was imported.

Replacement of Rajdhani Express Trains with Third Class Coaches and Janta Express

6816. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajdhani Express operating between Delhi-Calcutta and New Delhi-Bombay routes are being run at a loss compared to major express trains having Third Class Coaches like Janta Trains;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the question of replacing these trains by Janta Expresses;

(c) whether a Third Class 3-Tier Sleeper Coach, taking into consideration maintenance cost etc. earns more revenue, than the First Class coach having the same dimensions; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to replace First Class coaches by Third Class Three-Tier Sleeper Coaches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The remunerativeness of these two types of coaches varies according to their actual occupation which differs from train to train and section to section. However, if the coaches are fully occupied, the earnings from a first class coach on night service will be slightly less than those from a three-tier third class coach, but over longer distances, a first class coach is more remunerative.

Promotion of Assistant Chemists as Laboratory Superintendent on North Eastern Railway

6817. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the North Eastern Railway some Assistant Chemists had been shouldering full responsibilities of Laboratory Superintendents and receiving full allowances therefor;

(b) whether because of lack of vacancies such Assistant Chemists could not be promoted to the posts of Laboratory Superintendents;

(c) whether vacancies of Laboratory Superintendents have now arisen and if so, whether Assistant Chemists having acted as Laboratory Superintendents are being appointed as such against the vacant posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) One Assistant Chemist performed the duties of Laboratory Superintendent in short leave vacancies in the past in addition to his own duties. He was paid dual charge allowance.

(b) to (d). One post of Laboratory Superintendent has fallen vacant from 20-8-1972. This post is required to be filled through Railway Service Commission. Such of the staff in lower categories who possess the minimum prescribed educational qualifications for the post are eligible to apply; they are also allowed relaxation in age limit upto 45 years.

West Bengals' proposal regarding protection of Farakka Barrage from Erosion of Ganges

6818. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have submitted an estimate of Rs. 63 crore to protect the adjacent areas of Farakka Barrage and Jangipur from the erosion of Ganges; and

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken by his Ministry to consider the measure suggested by the West Bengal Government and to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The State Government of West Bengal have prepared a scheme for protection against erosion in a length of 51 km between Nainsukh and Lalgola on the right bank of the river Ganga downstream of Farakka Barrage at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 crores. The scheme was received at the centre in the first week of March, 1973, for scrutiny and approval of the Planning Commission. This is a major scheme requiring detailed examination in Central Water and Power Commission and consideration of the Technical Advisory Committee of Planning Commission before it can be approved by the Planning Commission for implementation by the State Government. As

this is likely to take some time and it is necessary to provide protection to some important populated areas such as Dhulian, it has been suggested to the State Government to formulate proposals for protection of most vulnerable areas before the ensuing floods.

Drilling in Bodra Centre of ONGC at Sonarpur (W.B.)

6819. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports that the drilling in the Bodra Centre of O & N.G.C. at Sonarpur (West Bengal) has not been satisfactory; and

(b) if so, whether further efforts are proposed to be made to investigate the reasons therefor and to assess the quantum of Oil after proper drilling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Only one exploratory well, has been drilled in Bodra so far. The well was drilled upto a depth of 4197.5 metres (as against a projected depth of 5000 metres). Further drilling was not possible because of the drill-string getting stuck up at 4197.5 metres. All efforts to remove the stuck-up met with failure. The well did not give any indication of the presence of oil or gas.

Further exploratory drilling in the area has not been taken up, in view of unfavourable results obtained from Bodra Well No. 1. However, the question of further exploratory drilling in this region will be re-examined, if favourable structural indications are obtained by Seismic Surveys in future.

Wireless Operators drawing less pay on Southern Railway

6820. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Wireless Operators on the Southern Railway are drawing less pay than their juniors;

(b) whether there was any representation from the aggrieved to clear the anomaly under FR-22C Rule 2018B RI; and

(c) if so, what were the remedial measures taken to render justice to the affected persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes, one Wireless Operator is drawing less pay than his junior.

(b) Yes, the anomaly was not due to the introduction of FR-22C, Rule 2018-B-RII but was as a result of promotion to the post of Wireless Operator through a different channel of promotion.

(c) Under the extant orders there is no provision for removing such anomalies which are inescapable under the operation of normal rules.

Periodical transfers of Inspectors of Telegraph Traffic (Southern Railway)

6821. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inspectors of Telegraph Traffic on Southern Railway are in the same Divisions ever since their promotion to that grade; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not effecting their periodical transfers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The orders for periodical transfers (which have also been now revoked) did not apply to the category of Inspector of Telegraph Traffic.

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to increase the grants for inter-State projects and if so, the main features thereof?

Location of Inter-State Irrigation and Power Projects

6822. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of inter-State irrigation and power projects receiving central grants;

(b) the time by which each one of these projects will be completed;

(c) the results likely to accrue from these projects in the matter of irrigation acreage and power generation; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (d). The outlay needed for irrigation and power projects (with the exception of a few central sector power schemes) is provided in the developmental plans of State Governments. Central assistance to State Plans during the Fourth Plan is in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any specific head of development for project and there are no proposals under consideration to change the pattern of central assistance.

Irrigation and power projects taken up as inter-state ventures are listed below:—

Projects and States involved	Expected time of completion	Benefits expected	
		Irrigation (thousand ha.	Power installed capacity M.W.
Gandak Project (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh)	Fifth Plan	1460	..
Mahi Bajajsagar (Gujarat and Rajasthan)	Fifth Plan	30.86	..
Beas Unit I & II (Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan) . .	Fifth Plan	741.00	900 MW
Chambal Stages I & II (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	Fifth Plan (Irrigation) Power already completed	560	287 MW
Chambal Stage III (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) . .	1973-75		99 MW
Gurgaon Canal (Haryana and Rajasthan)	Fifth Plan	105.94	
Bagh (Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra)	Fifth Plan	44.19	
Tungabhadra High Level Canal stage II (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore).	Fifth Plan	96.50	
Bajimala hydro-electric Project (Orissa & Andhra Pradesh).	1974-75		360 MW
Pench Hydel Project (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)	1979-80		160 MW

Joint ventures in the field of drugs, Petro-chemicals and fertilizers between India and Poland

6823. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:-

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up joint ventures in the field of drugs, Petro-chemicals and fertilizers between India and Poland;

(b) if so, the salient features of the joint ventures; and

(c) how the trade between the two countries in the field of drugs, petro-chemicals and fertilizers would be increased consequently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Certain ideas have been mooted for setting up joint ventures/collaboration in areas of mutual interest during recent Indo-Polish discussions. No concrete proposal has crystalized as yet.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

6824. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास अनुमोदनार्थ पड़ी हुई हैं और ये किस तारीख से अतिरिक्त पड़ी हैं ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं की कब तक मंजूर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) और (ख).

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई स्कीमों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश का दूसरा स्थान है। निगम ने इस राज्य की 40 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें 1848.296 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता से 1912 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण, 64,55 पम्प सेटों का अर्जन तथा 3,971 लघु तथा कृषि उद्योगों के लिये बिजली सप्लाई करना परिकल्पित है। राजगढ़, पन्ना, बस्तर, छिदवाड़ा, शाहजापुर, रतलाम, भिंड मोरेना, खण्डवा, छतरपुर, झाबुआ, गुना, सिडनी, ग्वालियर, मंडाला, सागर, खरगोन, सतना, बिलासपुर, बालघाट, इन्दौर, दनिया और उज्जैन जिलों से सम्बन्धित मध्य प्रदेश की 20 स्कीमें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा विचार करने के लिये प्रकट, 1972 (i) दिसम्बर, 1972 (1), जनवरी, 1973 (8), फरवरी, 1973 (3), और मार्च, 1973 (6) से निलम्बित हैं जिनकी अनुमानित लागत 978.44 लाख रुपये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त निगम द्वारा नियत मानदण्डों के अनुसार संशोधित करने के लिये 16 स्कीमें मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को लौटा दी गई हैं। निलम्बित स्कीमों की निगम द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के आधार पर जांच की जा रही है और उन्हें तकनीकी तौर पर व्यवहार्य तथा आर्थिक रूप में उपयोगी पाये जाने पर मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की ऐसी स्कीमों के लिये धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुये वित्तीय

सहायता देने के लिये स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जायेगी ।

Flood devastation in lower Damodar region

6825. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that without the construction of remaining four reservoirs in upper catchment area of the Damodar Valley the flood devastation takes place in lower Damodar region almost every year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Flood and drainage problem in the Lower Damodar region was recently studied in detail by a Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India. In their report submitted in May, 1972, the Committee have recommended measures for effective control of floods and drainage congestion in the region. The important measures suggested are as follows:—

- (i) The old course of the Damodar (Amta channel) should be closed at its head and the channel used only for drainage of areas on the left of Mundeswari;
- (ii) To prevent Damodar floods water spreading out and to enable the Mundeswari channel to improve with flushing discharges, food embankment should be constructed on both banks of the Mundeswari from Rhondia to Buxi for accommodating a discharge of 8500 cumecs (3 lakh cusecs);

(iii) The carrying capacity of Rupnarayan should be improved by dredging and cutting pilot channels and preventing encroachment into the tidal basins;

(iv) Full design storage as provided in the project reports of Maiton and Panchet dams should be made available for effective moderation of the floods.

The Committee have stated that the need for additional flood storage may be reviewed after some experience of the results accruing from the implementation of the measures as suggested above and also taking into account the economics.

In the light of the recommendations of the Committee, the State Government of West Bengal have prepared a comprehensive scheme for flood control and drainage improvement in the Lower Damodar region estimated to cost Rs. 40 crores. Phase I of the scheme for the improvement of drainage in the Amta basin, costing Rs. 6.8 crores, has been approved for implementation and work is in progress. The other phases of the scheme are now being finalised by the State Government.

Protected workmen on Railways

6826. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3197 on the 18th April, 1972 regarding declaration of protected workmen on Railways and state:

(a) whether the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act in regard to the Protected Workmen have been violated by the Railway Administration, while granting protection to the workers of 'Recognised Federations'; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). Information regarding office-bearers of recognised unions who may have been declared as 'protected workmen' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is being collected from Railway Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Directive about Periodical Transfer of Staff

6827. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1298 on the 8th August, 1972 regarding Periodical Transfer of Railway employees and state:

(a) whether Railway Board has issued any directives in regard to its decision of accepting the recommendations of A.R.C. regarding periodical transfers;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the directive issued will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the directives will be issued by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the directive is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4785/73].

(c) Does not arise.

Procedure to fix responsibility in the event of loss of Tickets from Ticket Tubes

6828. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure prescribed to fix up the responsibility in the event of a

ticket found missing from the ticket tube; and

(b) whether any amount is debited to the Booking Clerk in case Passenger Portion of the Blank Paper Ticket is found missing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) In such cases, an enquiry is made to determine the cause of loss of the ticket and if it is established that the missing ticket was actually sold and there is loss of money to the Railways, the amount of loss is recovered from the railway staff held responsible. Besides, disciplinary action, as may be considered necessary according to the merit of the case, is also taken.

(b) Yes; the same procedure as indicated in reply to part (a) above is followed for debiting the amount.

Recovery from Goods Clerks of Mughalsarai for Shortages Notices from Sealed Goods Vans (Eastern Railways)

6829. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amounts are being debited to the Goods Clerks who were working at Mughalsarai Station of Eastern Railway for shortages noticed at destination from the sealed goods vans;

(b) if so, the names of the Goods Clerks and the amount debited to each of them during the period from 1970 to 1972;

(c) whether similar debits are also being raised on other Indian Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the discrimination between the staff of Eastern Railway and other Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. In cases where responsibility of the staff for loss of goods is fixed, small amounts are recovered from the staff as corrective measure which is termed as minor penalty under the Railway Servants Discipline and Appeal Rules.

(b) The names of the staff held responsible and recoveries made from them during the year 1970, 1971 and 1972 are given below:—

Name of the Staff	Recovery made
1970	Rs.
Shri G. P. Singh Ex. Transshipment Clerk	200
Shri R. B. Lall Transshipment Clerk	50
Shri Parmeshwar Singh Transshipment Clerk	50
1971	
Shri N. R. Miski Transshipment Clerk	100
Shri Manohar Lal Transshipment Clerk	100
Shri Etwari Lal Transshipment Clerk	50
1972	
Shri A. N. Singh Transshipment Clerk	100
Shri D. P. Kesier Transshipment Clerk	59.40
Shri M. H. Mullick Transshipment Clerk	35
Shri N. K. Ojha Transshipment Clerk	150
Shri N. K. Ojha Transshipment Clerk	250
Shri N. K. Ojha Transshipment Clerk	150
Shri S. B. Ram Transshipment Clerk	100
Shri R. N. Ram Transshipment Clerk	160
Shri Surendra Singh Transshipment Clerk	150
Shri Surendra Singh Transshipment Clerk	200
Shri R. B. Singh Transshipment Clerk	150

(c) In case where responsibility of the staff for loss of goods is fixed, similar recoveries are also made by other Zonal Railways under extant rules.

(d) Does not arise.

"Managers of Railways on the War Path"

6830. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report on p. 1 of *Times of India* dated the 22nd March, 1973 under the heading "Managers of Railways on the War Path"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation of Class I Railway Officers' Association and the Indian Railways Class II Officers' Federation have been recognised by Government for ventilation of grievances, if any, of the officers. Government will consider appropriate remedies in the light of such representations as are received and bearing in mind all relevant circumstances.

Shifting of Thermal Power Project from West Bengal to Bihar

6831. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated the 24th March, 1973 regarding shifting of thermal power station from Dalkhola (West Bengal) to Purnea in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI DALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is no proposal to shift the thermal power station from Dalkhola in West Bengal to Purnea in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Clerks Grade I against Leave Vacancies in Accounts Department

6832. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a consequence of promotion of senior suitable staff in 25 per cent quota against leave vacancies, in the posts of clerks grade I in the Accounts Department of the Indian Railways, Appendix 2 IREM qualified staff promoted in their own quota from 1st April, 1968 and onwards were reverted on expiry of leave vacancies;

(b) whether the above irregularity has been stopped, and if so, from what date; and

(c) what relief has been given to the Appendix 2 IREM staff reverted in excess of their quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Duty Hours of Engine Crews working Ax-Phulra-Sojat Road

6833. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board had issued instructions to relieve the engine crews on completion of 10 hours' duty according to the recommendations of the Railway Accident Inquiry Committee;

(b) whether these instructions are being followed at Ajmer Station in the case of crews working ex-Phulra to Sojat Road; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No. However, instructions were issued in October 1968, in consultation with organised labour, that the overall duty at a stretch of running staff from the time of 'signing on' should not normally exceed 14 hours and they should be entitled to claim relief after 14 hours provided they have given two hours' notice for relief. The hours of overall duty of staff working on the Phulra-Sojat Road Section are also being regulated in accordance with these instructions.

(c) Does not arise.

Reopening of Cases of Promotions to Post of Clerk Grade I, Accounts Department (Western Railway)

6834. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of promotions to the post of Clerk Grade I from 1-10-1962 have been reopened recently, *vide* Railway Boards letter No. PC-66/PS-5/OS-8, dated the 31st January, 1970 to give benefit of retrospective promotion, fixation of pay and arrears to those unqualified Clerk Grade I in 25 per cent quota who were not eligible for promotion originally;

(b) whether similar cases of unqualified Clerk Grade I had been reopened and they were given promotion from 1st April, 1968 *vide* Railway Boards letter No. E(P&A)I-70/PS-5/OS-26, dated the 4th January, 1971;

(c) whether Railway Board issued a letter No. E(NG)168-PMI/99, dated

the 25th September, 1969 in reply to the representations, dt. 14th November, 1968 of the qualified staff of the Accounts Office of the Railway and had mentioned that the cases already dealt with otherwise need not be reopened; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not reopening of the cases of promotions in leave vacancies of Clerk Grade I w.e.f. 1st April, 1968?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A doubt had been raised whether the benefit of grant of 4 advance increments with effect from 1-10-62 as recommended by Justice Sankar Saran Ad-hoc Tribunal should be given to such of the unqualified Accounts Clerk Grade II (Rs. 110—180 AS) on promotion as Clerk Grade I who had already passed the written test at the time of crossing Efficiency Bar prior to 1-10-62 but whose service records were reviewed after that date. Since different practices were being followed in this respect on the Railways, a clarification was issued vide Railway Board's letter No. PC 66/PS-5/OS-8, dated 31-1-1970 to all Railway Administrations that benefit of grant of 4 advance increments w.e.f. 1-10-62 should be given to all such Clerks.

(b) Another clarification was issued vide Railway Board's letter dated 4-1-1971 to one Zonal Railway viz., Western Railway that the pay of Clerks Grade I who were promoted as such against vacancies released from quota reserved for direct recruitment of Graduates, as also against "Shadow Posts" may be fixed w.e.f. 1-4-68 by grant of 4 advance increments provided the staff concerned had passed the prescribed written test/Efficiency Bar test prior to 1-4-1968 though their service records were reviewed after 1-4-68.

(c) Yes.

(d) The reopening of past cases would upset the promotions already made. Orders referred to in parts (a) and (b) above are not relevant to this issue.

Divisional System working of trains by Divisional Crews, Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

6835. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board had issued orders for introducing Divisional System working of trains by Divisional crews and the reasons for doing so; and

(b) whether this system is in operation in Western Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry into affairs of Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior

6836. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations are being made into the affairs of the Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Limited, Gwalior;

(b) if so, the Act under which the investigations into the affairs of the Company have been ordered and the present stage of the investigations;

(c) the names of the Directors of the Mill;

(d) whether this Mill is being allowed expansion of its chemical plant to the tune of Rs. 7.5 crores; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). An investigation into the affairs of the Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Limited, Gwalior, had been ordered under section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956. The company filed a writ petition under article 226 of the Constitution of India, against the order of investigation, in Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur. The court struck down the investigation order. The Company Law Board has gone in appeal and the case is pending before the Supreme Court.

(c) The names of the Directors of the Company are: Sarvashri Gordhandas Jadavji Ruparel, R. B. Vaishya, K. G. Maheshwari, A. V. Birla, B. K. Jhawar, S. K. Birla and Nawal Kishore Kejriwal.

(d) and (e). The application under section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 for expansion of the Company's chemical plant is under consideration.

Execution of Kallada Irrigation Projects in Kerala

6837. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are responsible for defective planning and acceptance of defective tenders for the Kallada Irrigation Projects, which have caused delay in its execution;

(b) if not, the authorities responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to help the State Government in completing the above project speedily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Irrigation is

a State subject and the execution of the irrigation projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of Kerala who are in charge of the Kallada project have reported that no defect has been noticed in the planning and acceptance of tenders for Kallada project.

(c) Central assistance to State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants for the Plans as a whole, not related to any specific head of development or project. The question of providing special assistance to selected major irrigation projects in the country, including Kallada project, whose accelerated construction can help to create significant additional irrigation potential in the next three years, is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

Retention of Accounts in Railway Board's Office Drafted from Zonal Railways

6838. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Accountants in Railway Boards Office are drafted from Zonal Railways on tenure basis, and if so, what is the tenure; and

(b) the number of Accountants drafted from Zonal Railways who are being retained in Board's Office after completion of the tenure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes; normally their tenure extends upto a period of 5 years.

(b) Out of 31 Accountants in the Board's office, 13 Accountants have since completed their tenure. Arrangements are being made to replace them by suitable Accountants on railways, who are willing to accept transfer to the Board's office.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Bhatni-Varanasi and Barabanki-Samastipur lines into Broad Gauge (North-Eastern Railway)

6839. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhatni-Varanasi Metre-gauge line surveyed long ago has not been given priority for conversion into Broad-gauge, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur via Muzaffarpur is being delayed for want of funds and staff; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The reports of the surveys carried out for this conversion and the economic study have not established any immediate need for the conversion.

(b) and (c). No; work on this conversion project is progressing according to schedule.

Implementation of Recommendations Nos. 582, 584 and 593 of Expert Committee Report on Compensation and Claims

6840. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2728 on the 22nd June, 1971 regarding report of Expert Committee on Compensation and Claims and state:

(a) whether recommendations Nos. 582, 584 and 593 have since been examined;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the decision has been conveyed to the Zonal Railways; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the decisions, and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Recommendations No. 582 and 584 are still under examination. Recommendation No. 593 has two aspects which relate to investigations by the Special Police Establishment and the Vigilance Organisation. Action in respect of investigations by Vigilance has been finalised and that in respect of the Special Police Establishment is under examination.

(c) Decision in respect of investigations by Vigilance referred to in recommendation No. 593 has been conveyed to the Zonal Railways.

(d) As indicated in reply to part (c) of the question, instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways that in cases involving non-gazetted employees, where the irregularities detected or established by the Vigilance branch, are of a purely departmental nature without any evidence of malafide or ulterior motive or suspicion of the existence of these elements i.e., without a vigilance angle or a potential vigilance angle, the cases should be forwarded by the Vigilance Organisation to the concerned department for final action. Final instructions in respect of irregularities detected by the Special Police Establishment will be issued after the matter, which is still under examination, is decided.

The delay in finalisation of these recommendations is due to the policy issues involved, which have far reaching implications.

Construction of Link Road and Over-Bridge at Retang Railway Station

6841. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for an approach road to Retang Railway Station under Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway and for a foot over-bridge there for the convenience of the passengers; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) An approach road to the station on the west side of the Railway Station already exists. However, an approach road on the eastern side of the station building has been demanded in the representation and this can be considered only after the State Government or the local authorities construct a corresponding road beyond the railway land boundary.

As regards foot over-bridge, the same will be processed for inclusion in the future year's Works Programme subject to the availability of funds.

Legal Aid to the Poor in Orissa

6842. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have now implemented the model scheme for free legal aid to the poor; and

(b) the outlines of the model scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) However, the State Government has formulated a scheme for financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in land cases. The outline of the scheme is that persons desirous of aid may apply to the concerned collector in the prescribed form through the concerned welfare officer with a certificate from a gazetted officer or M.L.A. or M.P., to the effect that the applicant is a member of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and the opposite party does not belong to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community. After necessary enquiry, the application will be forwarded to the District Magistrate concerned, with the recommendation. The Scheduled Tribe people seeking justice will be at liberty to engage a pleader of their choice and the pleaders fee will be negotiated between them. However, the rate of fees shall not exceed half of what is payable to the Government Pleaders in similar cases. The quantum of legal aid will be in the shape of assistance and need not necessarily cover the entire cost of litigation. This is apart from the aid given to accused persons in capital cases before the Court of Sessions, cases involving a death sentence and the like.

रेलवे समय सारणी के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करणों के बीच अन्तर

6843. श्री जगदीश नारायण मण्डल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे समय सारणी के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करणों में कोई अन्तर है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या

Limited, Bombay, are given as under:—

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रकाशित अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की समय सारणियों में विज्ञापनों के अन्तर के अलावा कोई खास फरक नहीं होता। लेकिन, रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा अखिल भारतीय रेलवे समय सारणी केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती है।

Links between Chairman of M/s Automobile Products of India Limited, Bombay and Maruti and Company

6844. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Chairman and other members of the Board of Directors of M/s Automobile Products of India Limited, Bombay;

(b) whether the Chairman of this Company is in any way connected with Maruti and Company, a small car manufacturing firm in Haryana; and

(c) the names of the firms in which the Chairman of the Automobile Products of India, Limited has interests in some form or other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) As per the latest available information, the names of the Chairman and other Directors of M/s. Automobile Products of India

1. Shri M. A. Chidambaram, Chairman and Managing Director.

2. Dr. J. M. Rane, Director.

3. Shri C. B. Saraf, Director.

4. Shri R. N. Mafatlal, Director.

5. Shri K. N. Talwar, Director.

6. Shri J. M. Ghorpade, Director.

7. Shri R. P. Gaekwad, Director.

8. Shri F. K. F. Nariman, Director.

9. Shri A. A. Deshpande, Director.

10. Lt. Col. F. P. Gaekwad, Director.

(b) The Chairman of M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., is also the Chairman of M/s. Maruti Ltd., Haryana.

(c) The Chairman of M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., was connected with the following companies as Chairman/Managing Director/Director/Committee member, as on 28th January, 1972:—

Chairman:

1. Tubes & Malleables Ltd.,

2. South India Steel & Sugars Ltd.,

3. Southern Industrial Corpn. Ltd.,

4. Jenson & Nicholson (India) Ltd.,

5. Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corpn. Ltd.,

6. Tokushu-Manon Paper Manufacturing Company Ltd.,

7. Maruti Ltd.,

8. South India Wire Ropes Ltd.,
9. Western Thomson (India) Ltd.,
10. South India Corpn. (Agencies) Pvt. Ltd.,
11. Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.,
12. Security and Detective Bureau Pvt. Ltd.,
13. South India Turf Club Pvt. Ltd.

Managing Director:

Kanadukathan Electric Supply Corpn. Ltd. (In Liquidation)

Director:

1. Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.,
2. South India Insurance Company Ltd.,
3. Ratnakar Shipping Company Ltd.,
4. India Radiators Ltd.,
5. Fibreglass Pilkington Ltd.,
6. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.,
7. Southern Agrifurme Industries Ltd.,
8. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals Ltd.,
9. Mettur Beardsell Ltd.,
10. Man Industrial Corpn. Ltd.,

Chairman, President and Committee Member:

1. Madras Race Club Ltd. (Mg. Committee Member).
2. South India Iron and Hardware Merchants Association. (Committee Member).
3. Automobile Association of Southern India. (President)
4. Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry. (Member Executive Committee).

Expenditure incurred on the Maintenance and use of Computers

6845. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of computers installed on the Railways;

(b) the total amount of rent paid in respect of each computer during the last three years;

(c) the total cost of the imported and indigenous stationery, separately used in the computers, during the above period together with the foreign exchange component thereof; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the T.A. and D.A. of the staff in connection with the use of computers during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There are 14 computers on the Indian Railways.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Indigenous stationery :

	Rs.
1969-70 . . .	11,84,054
1970-71 . . .	17,00,923
1971-72 . . .	19,12,506
Imported stationery	Nil
Foreign exchange component	Nil

(d) 1969-70 . . .	1,12,744
1970-71 . . .	2,17,724
1971-72 . . .	5,49,487

STATEMENT

Rental paid for computers on the Indian Railways

Computer Installation at	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Railway, Bombay .	7,85,154	8,23,590	8,96,707
2. Eastern Railway, Calcutta .	6,45,700	7,50,594	8,27,871
3. Northern Railway, New Delhi .	7,73,763	8,31,254	8,38,485
4. North Eastern Rly., Gorakhpur .	4,53,273	6,54,953	7,01,428
5. Northeast Frontier Railway, Pandu	1,28,701	6,69,758	7,42,804
6. Southern Railway, Madras .	7,22,754	7,25,425	8,93,599
7. South Central Rly., Secunderabad	6,56,547	7,06,101	8,17,162
8. South Eastern Rly., Calcutta .	8,07,390	9,13,995	10,11,811
9. Western Railway, Bombay .	7,90,172	8,26,221	9,66,428
10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan .	6,18,940	6,25,567	6,40,175
11. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi	6,34,404	6,34,404	6,57,743
12. Integral Coach Factory, Madras .	7,91,290	8,33,538	9,07,193
13. Railway Board, New Delhi	9,18,397	9,56,287	10,05,097
14. Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard, Mughalsarai, E. Rly.	1,45,024	2,09,364	2,16,267

**De-registration of Undertakings
registered under Companies Act**

6846. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies
registered as dominant undertakings
under the MARTP Act and how
many of them have been deregistered
so far;

(b) whether Government are examining
the question of modifying
the classification of product Groups
made under the M.R.T.P. Rule to
determine correct dominance of undertaking,
and if so, the broad features
of the proposal under examination;
and

(c) the reasons for large number of
deregistrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
D. R. CHAVAN): (a) 119 undertakings
have registered from time to
time as dominant undertakings within
the meaning of clause (b) of section
20 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. Of
these 22 undertakings have been de-
registered so far.

(b) Yes, Sir. The question is
under examination with a view to
splitting up certain broad groups into
further groups, and also including
certain new commodities not listed in
the present notification.

(c) Many undertakings had registered
themselves as dominant undertakings
before publication on the
26th June, 1971 of the M.R.T.P. (Classification
of Goods) Rules, 1971. After

the publication of these Rules some dominant undertakings applied for de-registration on the ground that they were not dominant under the classification of commodities notified under the Rules.

Appointment of full-time Chairman in F.C.I.

6847. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to appoint a full-time Chairman in the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A plan for the re-organisation of the Fertilizer Corporation is under consideration and the question of appointing a full-time Chairman will be considered as a part of that plan.

Scrapping of Heavy Water Plant at Nangal

6848. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present heavy water plant built at a cost of Rs. 31 crores at Nangal will be scrapped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of continued operation of the facilities presently available at Nangal for production of heavy water will be reviewed when the expansion scheme,

which is currently under implementation, is completed. In doing so, all relevant factors like availability of power, economics of production, etc. will be kept in view.

Construction of Foot Over-Bridge at Tughlakabad (Northern Railway)

6849. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff residing in Railway Colony, Tughlakabad (N. Railway) and some Members of Parliament had represented for construction of a foot over-bridge connecting their residential colony with the town; and

(b) if so, by which time the construction is expected to begin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The provision of a foot over-bridge at Tughlakabad is being considered and is likely to be included in Northern Railway's Works Programme 1974-75 subject to availability of funds.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Crisis in Production of Power in Andhra Pradesh

S.N.Q. 6. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of his press interview as published in the "Hindu" dated the 9th March, 1973 indicating grave crisis in the production of power in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what urgent steps he proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As stated in the report, there is at present a shortage of 330 MW in peak load and nearly 4 million kWh per day shortage in energy. The shortage will increase in the years to come. In order to overcome this, the State must raise adequate resources and add at least 1500 MW to the existing installed capacity in the Fifth Plan.

Expediting Kothagudem two units of 110 MW each to be commissioned in 1973-74 will reduce the immediate shortage to some extent.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported serious shortage of coal resulting in cancelation of trains on Northern Railway

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Under Rule 377, I raise a point of order. My Calling Attention was addressed to the Minister of Railways. It should be answered by the Minister of Railways. Actually it is a matter for the Railway Minister. This deals with shortage of coal supply resulting in cancelation of nearly 74 branch-lines of the Railways. So, I think, the Railway Minister should be allowed to participate....

MR. SPEAKER: It has been addressed to the Minister of Steel and Mines.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: It is a matter for the Minister of Railways; it is a subject pertaining to him....

MR. SPEAKER: This has arisen a number of times in the House. We address it to the Minister concerned to whom it is addressed by the first Member.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I have addressed it to the Minister of Railways.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Joshi has addressed it to the Minister of Steel and Mines.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the first Member start it. That is according to the procedure. Different Members address to different Ministers. So, we have to adopt this procedure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): One copy of the Calling Attention Motion was also addressed to the hon. Railway Minister. The hon. Railway Minister is sitting here. He can participate. There is no difficulty.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: This relates to 74 branch-lines of the railways which suffer due to shortage of coal....

MR. SPEAKER: This position has been clarified in the House a number of times earlier also. I do appreciate your point of view, but I am helpless in the matter.

Now, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय इस्पात और खान मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“कोयले की सप्लाई में भारी कमी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर रेलवे की लगभग 74 शाखा लाइन रेलगाड़ियों को रद्द कर दिये जाने तथा उत्पादन में कमी आने और फिरोजाबाद में बूड़ी निर्माण उद्योग में जबरन छुट्टी दिये जाने तथा उसके कारण हजारों कामगारों के बेकार हो जाने के समाचार।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been no short-fall in the production of coal in the country. The production is increasing since 1972 and it is estimated that during 1972-73, it will be about 75 million tonnes as against about 72 million tonnes in 1971-72.

Prior to take over, a substantial portion of the non-coking coal used by the Railways was supplied from the Bengal-Bihar coalfields. These coalfields, particularly in West Bengal, which were largely in the hands of the private sector, could not maintain production due to various reasons. After the take-over of the management of the coal mines, the Government are making coordinated efforts to increase production.

As a result, the level of production has not only been maintained, but has also been improved upon marginally after the take-over. Before the take-over of the management of the mines, the coal production in the Bengal-Bihar fields was 4.66 million tonnes in January, 1973; it increased to 4.80 million tonnes in February, 1973 representing an increase in daily production from about 1,50,000 tonnes to about 1,70,000 tonnes. This trend has been maintained in March, 1973.

There has, however, been a large increase in the demand for coal during the last few months due to the following main reasons:—

- (i) Increased consumption by thermal power stations due to short fall in hydel power generation, arising out of drought condition in many States in the Western and Southern India; and
- (ii) increase in demand from the steel industry.

Efforts are being continuously made to meet this increased demand by developing the existing mines and making the best use of the available transport capacity.

Within the overall daily average loading of coal in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields varying between 5750 and 5827 wagons, the loco coal loading was being maintained till the end of February at a satisfactory level of about 1130 weagons a day. The Northern Railway which mainly depends for its coal supply on the Bengal-Bihar fields, had no difficulty in maintaining all the train services. However, in March, 1973, the demand of various consumers for steam coal from the Bengal-Bihar fields increased and consequently the share of steam coal for the Railways in the overall movement decreased by approximately 200 wagons per day i.e. by nearly one lakh tonnes during the whole month. The Northern Railway, therefore, cancelled certain un-important trains so as to conceive coal stocks for the more important services, goods traffic, including foodgrains movement. The Coal Mines Authority has tied up arrangements to offer additional steam coal suitable for Railways use in the Bengal-Bihar area itself and the Railways have now made arrangements to load this coal. With an improvement in loco coal despatches, it should be possible to restore the services that have been cancelled on the Northern Railway within a few days.

As regards supply of coal to the manufacturers of bangles in Ferozabad during the last three months, it may be stated that the rate of receipt of coal wagons was 601 in January, 735 in February and 691 in March. It will thus be seen that there is marginal deterioration of supply of coal to Ferozabad. The Government is not aware of any lay-off of workers engaged in the manufacture of bangles at Ferozabad.

The Minister for Steel and Mines, is at present touring the coalfields and is personally looking into the possibilities of developing these collieries and increasing production as rapidly as possible.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयले की कमी की वजह से गाड़ियां और

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

चूड़ी दोनों उद्योग ठप्प हो गये हैं। सब से पहले तो मैं चूड़ी उद्योग का सवाल उठाता हूँ क्योंकि छोटे उद्योगों पर ध्यान देने की बात यहाँ अक्सर दुआ करती है। हाल में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था कि छोटे उद्योगों में ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिलता है, इस लिये छोटे उद्योगों का जाल बिछाना चाहिये। ऐसी स्थिति में चूड़ी उद्योग में लगभग एक लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, वह उद्योग कोयले की कमी की वजह से ठप्प हो जाय, तो इस में केवल मजदूर ही बेकार नहीं होंगे, बल्कि सरकार को भी उस की वजह से नुकसान होता है, याने प्रदेश सरकार को सेल्ज टैक्स का और केन्द्र सरकार को इन्कम टैक्स का नुकसान होता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ जैसा उन्होंने कहा—

“However, in March 1973 the demand of various consumers for steam-coal from Bengal-Bihar fields increased.....”

तब ऐसी कौन सी इंडस्ट्री है कि स्टीम कोल की मांग ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, जिस की वजह से जो उद्योग पहले उस पर निर्भर रहा करते थे, जैसे चूड़ी उद्योग, उन की सप्लाई में कमी हो गई है तथा वे बन्द हो गये हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि फीरोजाबाद का जो ग्लास सिण्डीकेट है, यानी जो लोग चूड़ी उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं उन्होंने प्रदेश सरकार के अफसरों को इस के सम्बन्ध में लिखा—मैं उन के पत्र से यहां उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“हमें अत्यन्त दुख के साथ आप की सेवा में यह सूचित करना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे द्वारा बार बार प्रार्थना किये जाने के बावजूद भी कानपुर स्थित उद्योग निदेशालय एवं उस के अधीन सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने पदों का दुरुपयोग कर के स्थानी कांच व चूड़ी उद्योग में संलग्न कांच व चूड़ी के कारखानों को कोयला एलाट करने में इस समय भारी

घांघलेबाजी की जा रही है, और उस की ग्राह में भारी भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है, और एक एक अधिकारी जो इस एलाटमेंट से सम्बन्धित है, लाखों रुपये रिश्वत के रूप में ले रहा है तथा सही कारखानों को कोयला देने में कटौती कर के उसे बोगस कारखानों को दिया जा रहा है।”

यह मामला न केवल रेल मंत्रालय और इस्पात खान मंत्रालय से बल्कि उद्योग मंत्रालय से भी सम्बन्धित है। यानी कोल की सप्लाई होने के बाद भी वास्तव में जिस उद्योग को कोल सप्लाई होना चाहिए उस के अलावा कोई ऐसी बोगस फर्म खड़ी कर के उन को कोल एलाट कर के जो बड़ी रिश्वतखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार चलता है, उन्होंने नाम ले कर कहा है लेकिन वह सरकार के दफ्तर में हैं इस लिये नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, कानपुर के उद्योग निदेशालय से सम्बन्धित जो अधिकारी हैं जिस के पास सप्लाई का अधिकार है उनके भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से यह उद्योग ठप्प होता जा रहा है तो उस के लिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय पहले हमें आश्वासन दें कि इस की पूरी जांच वे करेंगे। सही उद्योग जो चल रहे हैं, रजिस्टर्ड फर्म जो हैं, जिन को दिया जाता है कोल, यह देख कर दिया जाता है कि कौन कौन रजिस्टर्ड हैं और उन की कितनी आवश्यकता है, यह सारा कुछ देख लिया जाता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह घांघलेबाजी और घपला फीरोजाबाद के बारे में क्यों हो रहा है—इस के बारे में पूरी जानकारी कर के और उन की सप्लाई बन्द न हो, इस का आश्वासन आप हम को दें।

जहां तक रेलवे का सवाल है, यह तो बिल्कुल असाधारण सी स्थिति है कि कोल की कमी की वजह से 74 रेलगाड़ियां बन्द कर दी जायें। उत्तरी रेलवे में बड़ौदा से भोपाल तक चलने वाली गाड़ी रतिलाम और भोपाल के बीच में बन्द कर दी गई। यह गाड़ी दिसम्बर में बन्द कर दी गई। उस के बारे में हमने

जनरल मैनेजर को लिखा और मंत्री महोदय को भी लिखा। मजे की बात यह है कि जनरल मैनेजर ने हम को सूचना दी कि अब गाड़ी फिर से शुरू हो गई है किन्तु उस के 15 दिन बाद मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आया कि मैं इस पर विचार करूंगा—यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आई। शायद यह हुआ होगा कि हमने पत्र भेजा हनुमन्तैया जी को, उस को पढ़ा टी० ए० पाई जी ने और आखिर में जवाब दिया एल० एन० मिश्र जी ने। क्योंकि जनरल मैनेजर का जवाब है कि गाड़ी फिर से शुरू कर दी है और मंत्री महोदय का जवाब 15 दिन बाद आता है कि हम विचार करेंगे। तो यह कोल सप्लाय जो रेलवे की होती है जो बताया है स्वयं मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कि फरवरी तक यह काम बिल्कुल ठीक चला और उन्होंने ने जो कारण बताये हैं उस में एक पावर शार्टेज का है कि हाइडल के बन्द होने से थर्मल के लिए ज्यादा कोयला लगता है लेकिन यह पावर शार्टेज तो नवम्बर से चल रही है—आज से नहीं है। पावर शार्टेज की वजह से कितनी मांग बढ़ेगी, रेलवे के लिये कितनी आवश्यकता है यह देखना तो बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि छुट्टी की वजह से गर्मी के दिनों में आवागमन ज्यादा होता है और शादी ब्याह की वजह से भी आवागमन ज्यादा होता है। इतना ही नहीं, सरकार न जो नया निर्णय लिया है टेकओवर आफ फूड ग्रेन्स उस में उत्तरी रेलवे का बहुत महत्व है क्योंकि हरयाणा और पंचाब ग्रैनरी हैं यहां से सारा माल बाहर जायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में उत्तरी रेलवे में 74 गाड़ियों के बन्द होने से अगर एक गाड़ी में एक हजार पसेन्जर्स लें तो 74 हजार

पसेन्जर्स का घाटा होगा ही। इस के अलावा उत्तरी रेलवे में गेहूं का यातायात उधर से दक्षिण की ओर या जहां जहां भी ले जाते हैं होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इतनी गाड़ियों का बन्द होना ठीक नहीं है।

अब जहां तक कोल सप्लाय का मामला है, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखने लायक है। कोल जो उठाया जाता है उस के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहती है :

“The total number of wagons programme during that period was 19,759.”

जबकि :

“12,644 wagons were actually loaded.”

यानी प्रोग्राम था 19,759 वैगन्स को लोड करने का लेकिन वास्तव में 12,644 वैगन ही लोड किए गए। और प्रत्यक्ष जाकर पहुंचे 7362 वैगन यानी केवल 58 परसेन्ट ही डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुंचे। बाकी वैगन पहुंचे ही नहीं भगवान जाने कहां गए।

“5282 wagons was the difference between the wagons loaded by collieries and wagons which reached destination as per their original programme. Out of 5,282 wagons, they were able to find 1635 wagons, that is 30 per cent, which were received by other sheds on the Central Railway. Actually 209 wagons have not been traced by them till the date of the report...received from them”

1972-73 की यह रिपोर्ट है और आखिर स्वयं जब रेलवे कहती है कि यह मामला इतना बड़ा है तो इस को पढ़कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर यह सारा हो

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

और हम कोयले की शार्टेज की वजह से गाड़ियां बन्द करें यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

जहां तक चोरियों का सवाल है, मैं सिर्फ कोयले के बारे में बता रहा हूँ, कोयले की जो चोरियां होती हैं, रेलवे की वह 1969 में नम्बर आफ केसेज 4593 और 1970 में वह हो गई 5672 यानी बढ़ गई। 1972 में थोड़ी घटी—4530 : (व्यवधान) चोरी के लिये जो जिम्मेदार हैं, वह बात भी देखने लायक है। रेलवे एम्पलाईज जो अरेस्ट हुए—मैं आउटसाइडर्स को नहीं लेता—1969 में 158 और 1970 में 267। यह भी बढ़ रहा है। तो कोल की जो चोरियां होती हैं वह बढ़ रही हैं।

रेलवे कन्वेनशन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में लिखा है, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“During the year 1971-72, the railways carried 16.4 million tonnes of coal for their own use—

क्योंकि रेलवे मंत्री ने बताया था कि कोयल की शार्टेज होगी तो उस पर ध्यान देंगे, चिन्तित होने की कोई बात नहीं है।

“.....the railways carried 16.4 million tonnes of coal for their own use. It is not a secret that this coal is equally subjected to pilferage and loss in transit. If the extent of the loss is conservatively estimated, at an average of 10 per cent....”

जो रेलवे अपने लिये कोयला लेती है उस में 10 परसेन्ट की कमी हो जाती है पिल्फेज की वजह से। बैगन्स तक गायब हो जाते हैं। 19 हजार बैगन्स यदि जाने हैं तो 12 हजार

बैगन्स भेजे जाते हैं और वह भी सभी डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुंचते नहीं। इस सारी धांधली को भुगतता कौन है? सामान्य आदमी ही इस को भुगतता है, जो चीजें वह खरीदना चाहता है, वह उस को प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शार्ट सप्लाय की वजह से हुआ है, धांधली की वजह से हुआ है यह भी पता चले और फिरोजाबाद का चूड़ी उद्योग, जो बन्द हुआ है वह धांधली की वजह से हुआ है, अष्टाचार की वजह से हुआ है, रिश्वतखोरी की वजह से हुआ है उस पर रोक लगा कर जो रजिस्टर्ड फर्म हैं उन को ठीक ढंग से कोयला सप्लाय हो और जो मजदूर बेकार हैं उन की छटनी न हो।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As regards the bangle factories at Firozabad, the hon. Member read out certain notes. I do not know from which source he has got them, but to our knowledge there is no such complaint from the Government of Uttar Pradesh or from the Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh Government; that there is a shortage of coal for these bangle factories. It may be true that there are certain cases where there are some bogus firms. These bogus firms may be having coal from the coal fields and may be selling it in the black market. But the Government is looking into all these things. I am sure that all these bogus firms should be punished, and they should not get any coal in future. Government will look into it.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I can give you the names: Raghav and Nanku Works.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: We have no information from the Uttar Pradesh Government and we have also no information that the bangle factories are going to close because of the short supply of coal. We have not received

any information from Firozabad also that they are going to close down the factories or that the workers have been laid off. We have no information at all.

I have already said that we are looking into it. You have mentioned certain bogus firms. We are looking into all these things. We will also see that all these bogus firms are detected and are punished.

If the hon. Member is having anything in his knowledge, if he kindly passes on the information to us, we will look into it. So far as the supply to railways is concerned, I have already said that the supply of coal has not decreased. It has increased and I have already read out in my previous statement. Regarding the despatches, we have despatched 13,050 wagons in February, 1973, and in March, we have despatched 14,431 wagons. I do not think that there is any shortage of coal and there is any shortage of coal at the pitheads. It may be true that there are certain reasons because of which the coal might not have reached the railways who are the carriers of this coal. But, as the hon. Member is aware, there are certain emergency matters like the movement of foodgrains. The hon. Member knows that there have been severe drought conditions throughout the country and the Government have given top priority to the movement of foodgrains for which all these wagons are used.

Then there is the question of power houses. As you know, there was a strike in Uttar Pradesh and because of the strike the wagons could not be moved. And then the power houses could not be fed, because without coal we cannot run our thermal power stations.

Regarding the steel plants also, we have had to rush the wagons to run the steel plants properly. Therefore, I do not think that because of shortage

of coal all these trains have been cancelled.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : पांच बैगन पहुंचे ही नहीं इस के बारे में नहीं बताया मंत्री जी ने ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार का जो बयान है इस में विरोधाभास है । यह बताते हैं कि 1972-73 में 75 मिलियन टन होगा । 1971-72 में 72 मिलियन टन तक कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया । यह शायद फिगरज अगर इस साल के किसी महीने की देते तो समझ में आता कि ठीक हैं । लेकिन सरकार ठीक फिगरस नहीं देती है । आप लिखते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन कुछ कारणों की वजह से मंटेन नहीं कर सके । तो सरकार को साफ बताना चाहिये कि वे क्या वैरियम क्या रीजन्स हैं । सरकार बताये कि कौन से कारण हैं ।

अध्यक्ष जी, एक फिगर इन्होंने दी है कि डेली प्रोडक्शन डेढ़ लाख टन से बढ़कर एक लाख 70 हजार टन हो गया पहली मार्च, 1973 को : यह इन्होंने ने अबाउट फिगरस में लिखा है । इस के माने यह है कि 20,000 टन के करीब इन का उत्पादन बढ़ा । लेकिन जो इनका खर्चा बढ़ गया, खुद देखते हैं कि ड्राउट की वजह से थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बन्द हो रहा है वहां कोयला देना पड़ा । इस के अलावा इन के और खर्चे जो हैं जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं उन में जरूरत पड़ी तो उस की खपत बढ़ गयी । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के ऊपर डिमान्ड कितनी है और डिमान्ड के मुताबिक इन प्रोडक्शन का क्या है ?

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

यह स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये। आप तो वकील हैं, सदन में बहुत से बड़े बड़े वकील हैं, सरकार को साफ़ बताना चाहिये कि कितनी मांग है और कितनी सप्लाई है। यह स्टेटमेंट मैं में इन्होंने नहीं दिया।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या वकील लोग ही समझते हैं इस बात को ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों नजदीक बैठे हैं, बताइये क्या बात है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन के पास स्टॉक कितना है ? क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने जो कोयला खदानों को टेक ओवर किया तो जो लोग इनमें काम करते थे प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले, और जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर की हां में हां भरने वाले ऐम्प्लॉईज हैं, उन लोगों ने प्रोडक्शन को कम करने की कोशिश की है ताकि सर वदनाम हो। यह बात है कि नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि रानीगंज वगैरह, जहां तहां, झरिया में जो इन के कस्टोडियन हैं वहां पर कुछ घूरा की बात भी चलती है कि नहीं चलती है। यदि चलती है तो कितने रुपए एक ट्रक पर चलती है ? और क्या यह नहीं सही है कि प्राइवेट ट्रकों को यह ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। बनिस्वत रेलवे के वैगन्स को लदाने में ? रेलवे वैगन्स को यह कम तरजीह देते हैं और प्राइवेट ट्रकों को ज्यादा तरजीह देते हैं क्योंकि प्राइवेट ट्रक वाले कुछ लेते देते रहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, चाणक्य खुद पता लगाता था, लोगों से पूछता नहीं था। अब हम को वहां

कहा फुर्सत कि चोरी का पता लगायें और अगर पकड़ भी लें तो फिर कचहरी में गवाही देने जायें। तो यह काम सरकार का है, और सरकार को जनता इसीलिये टैक्स देती है कि सरकार का नियंत्रण देश में ठीक से रहे और राज काज ठीक से चले। इसलिये इन को पता लगाना चाहिये। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार जो कोयले की स्थिति आज है इस को सुधारने की कोशिश करेगी ? जो राष्ट्रीयकरण आप ने किया है, जो उस में ऐंटी सोशल आदमी हैं जो उत्पादन को नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं उन को तुरन्त निकाल बाहर करेंगे ? क्या सरकार यह फिगर देगी कि कितनी मांग है सरकार के ऊपर और कितनी सप्लाई आप कर सकते हैं। और यह भी बतायें कि जो 74 रेलगाड़ियां नार्थर्न रेलवे ने बन्द कर दी हैं उन को जल्दी से जल्दी कोयला दे करके क्या आप उन गाड़ियों को चलाने की बात सोच रहे हैं कि नहीं ?

इस के अलावा जो फिरोजाबाद में चूड़ी के कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं, उन की यही आजीविका है, तो क्या सरकार उन को मुनासिब मांग के मुताबिक तुरन्त कोयला देगी कि नहीं ताकि लोग वाग चूड़ी के कारखाने चला सकें ?

इस के अलावा क्या सरकार का जो उत्पादन है, उस में जो मजदूर हैं उन को ये इंसेंटिव देने जा रहे हैं कि नहीं कि जितना उत्पादन करोगे उसी हिसाब से तुम्हारी मजदूरी बढ़ेगी ताकि उन मजदूरों का उत्साह बढ़े जिस से उत्पादन ठीक से कर सकें। और

आखिरी पात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन के पास अभी कितना स्टॉक है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The last point which the hon. Member raised was about the present stock position. The total stock position up to 1st March, 1973 is 7.23 million tonnes. Out of that 60 per cent, that is, nearly 4 million tonnes is at the pit-head. He mentioned about the bangle factory. This is a small-scale industry. It is not that the bangle factories are to get coal only from the pit-head direct. But, it has been the policy of the Government now that the State Governments should assess the requirements not only of bangle factories but also other small-scale industries as to their total demands. It is assessed on the basis of the demands of these industries.

श्री विमूति मिश्र : प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि छोटे छोटे कारखानों की मदद करनी चाहिये । जो फिरोजाबाद में कारखाने लगे हैं वे बन्द हो रहे हैं , उन का पहले आप इंतजाम सोचें ।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have no objection to supply coal to the bangle factories or any other small-scale industry provided they are prepared to get it direct from the pit-head and they have their own transport. We are prepared to get them direct from the pit-head, if necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): But, the transport cost is much more expensive.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: But, that should be sponsored by the Director of Industries of the State Government. If they are sponsored by him, then they may get the coal direct from the pit-heads for their own consumption.

The hon. Member has mentioned certain other points as well. One was regarding the demand and supply. The total requirement of railways is 50 million tonnes per year. In the Northern Railway, there is a programme to receive 340 wagons of coal daily. Accordingly, in February 1973, for the Northern Railways, their demand was 340 wagons per day while the supply was 382 wagons a day. In March, 1973, the demand was 340 wagons per day while the supply was 236 only. It is slightly less. But, I do not think that because of this, the trains have been cancelled. He mentioned also about certain other things. For example, he said that there are certain unscrupulous persons who were trying to let down the Government. Government is aware of this. The coal-mine authorities are trying their best. They are screening the officials as well as the employees and if anyone is found guilty in the coal-mining areas, certainly, strong action would be taken against all those officers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the hon. Minister, Shri Hansda is unwell. Still he has come to answer this. According to the Cabinet Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam's statement, he is trying to get coal from the coal-fields. He says that he will personally look into this and see that there is increase in the coal production as rapidly as possible. But, I am sorry, I have to put certain questions on that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have put this question to the Railway Minister as to why the supply of coal for U.P. including the stock in the pit-heads is so less. The supply of soft coke daily should have been 2,400 wagons. As against that, in July, 1972, only 382 wagons were supplied; in August, 1972, 955 wagons were supplied; in September, 1972, 551 wagons only were supplied, but in October, 1972, 698 wagons were supplied. 272 wagons in November, 733 wagons in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]
December, 1972 and 626 wagons in January 1973, were supplied. The percentages are as follows:—

U.P. It got 25 per cent of its quota only;

Punjab. It got 32 per cent of its quota;

Haryana. It got 35 per cent of its quota;

J. & K. It got 37 per cent of its quota;

Himachal Pradesh. It got 52 per cent of its quota.

Delhi. It got 89 per cent of its quota.

You can imagine this. Are all the V.I.Ps here using coal? No, they are using gas. But, still, the coal supplied is 89 per cent of the requirements. U.P. got only 25 per cent of its requirements in spite of the fact that it has got more industries than Delhi.

Rajasthan has got 32 per cent of its quota. Out of the total requirement, only 43 per cent of the average requirement is met. Still, the hon. Minister says that there is no coal shortage and that the coal production has increased. Either there is no co-ordination between the Railway Ministry and the Steel and Mines Ministry or there is something wrong somewhere. Whether it is bangle manufacturers of Ferozabad or the brick-makers in U.P. or Delhi, they are made as shuttle-cocks to move between the Ministries of Railways and Steel and Mines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that coal is available at the coalpit but there is inadequate supply of wagons only. If you take Mughalsarai, there is dearth of coal. Same is the case with regard to Haryana and other places. As a result of this, the hon. Minister said that some unimportant trains have been suspended. He said that 74 unimportant trains have been suspended. By doing so, thousands of passengers are in adequandary. They have to be moved from the place to another. In-

dustrial units in aKnpur, Banaras and other places are practically on the verge of closure firstly because of power crisis and secondly because coal is not available. Hardly there is any coal available in industrial units in Kanpur. Those who have conserved coal are selling it at black market prices to the small units. I fully endorse the view expressed by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi that the bangle produce in Ferozabad—this is the main industry in that area—have to pay Rs. 50 or 60 or even 200 more to have coal and keep their units working. I want to know whether there is any coordination between the Railways and the Steel and Mines Ministry. The other day when I represented the case of soft coke, Mr. Shafi Qureshi was kind enough to supply one rake. So, if there is coordination why should there be any lapse on the part of this or that ministry? I want to know whether a fixed quota has been given to those who are producing bangles and other articles in Ferozabad, because their livelihood depends on the production of such articles. I want to know why the requirements of U.P. are not being met and what steps have been taken to see that the wagons with coal do move from Mughalsarai. The minister said that people can lift the coal with their own conveyance like lorries etc. Sir, it is impossible and it will be extremely costly. If people are asked from Delhi, Haryana or U.P. to go to the coalfields and take delivery of coal in their own conveyance like scooter, taxi or lorry or buses, why is this Government functioning at all? I am not warning the minister, but I can tell him honestly that the industrial units in Kanpur, whether small or medium, will have to be closed down for want of coal.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Sir, there is full coordination on between the Railway Ministry and our Ministry, as a result of which we have been able to supply coal to the different parts of the country and also feed our steel plants and power houses. So, there is no point in saying there is no

coordination between the Steel and Mines Ministry and the Railway Ministry. It has been mentioned that 74 trains have been cancelled. It is not a fact. I think only 37 trains have been cancelled and these are local shuttle trains. One train goes and the same train comes back. So, this figure of 74 is inflated, as if something unprecedented has happened. I would remind hon. members that a number of new long distance trains have been introduced to facilitate the public going from one place to another. As regards fixation of quota of coal for bangle factories, if they can have a planned programme and if they submit it to us, certainly we can see, so that they can have the coal from the pithead for these factories. As regards U.P.'s requirements, if the U.P. Government can give us their total requirements of coal for their State, certainly we will try to supply that amount of coal to them. Government is looking into this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About soft coke, I am quoting the U.P. Government—their demand is 2400 wagons per day against which only 700 wagons have been supplied.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): This probably is the only Government which can make its trains run in both directions, because the Minister has just now claimed that the train which is going and coming is the same train and that they have cancelled only 37 trains and not 74 trains.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is only between Delhi and Ghaziabad and Ghaziabad and Delhi.

SHRI PILOO MODY: According to the Minister 1 Up and 2 Down are no longer relevant because they happen to be the same train going in both directions. I am not at all surprised because this Government have done similar things in the past.

The Government maintains, on the one hand, as the hon. Minister for Steel informed me only the other day, that there is no shortage of coal at all. Naturally, he has to say that, because he has stuck neck and nationalised the coal fields. Having done that, he has to maintain now that everything in the coal industry is hunky-dory and fine. Therefore, he has to maintain that there is no shortage of coal. Yet, when it comes to supplying coal to the end-consumer, the Government have one thousand and one reasons why they cannot supply.

All of a sudden, even in this statement which is made—I do not know why it is called a statement—it is mentioned that these mines were mostly owned by private owners in the past. I can appreciate their wanting to draw attention to the fact that when private owners owned these mines, they did not produce. This, of course, is the philosophy and theory of the Government. One can argue about it but one cannot knock sense into them. At the same time, the statement says that up till nationalisation the supply was well and good and nothing was lacking and it is only after the take-over that something went wrong.

If you accuse them that there is no co-ordination, they say "no, there is perfect co-ordination". You say there is no production, and they say "no, there is plenty of production". If you say the end-user is not getting it, they say "the end-user is getting it". At the most they will only concede "we have not heard any complaints". It so happens that my wife goes to Firozabad quite often and she knows the shop-keepers there, the end-users of this coal in Firozabad; not a single one of the little manufacturing units there, is functioning. Sometimes they work for only two hours a day and sometimes they work for no hours a

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day; at the most they will work for two and a half hours a day, which is the maximum period they can work because of the shortage of not only coal but soda ash, power, in fact every conceivable thing. The only thing that we are not short of is shortage itself.

So, I would like to know the Minister whether he will first concede that there are 74 trains have been cancelled and not only 37. Because, unless we can establish an honest basis for a reply, I do not think that the rest of the reply can have any credibility. So, let him first admit on the floor of this House that there are 74 trains that have been cancelled and not 37. Secondly, I want him to admit on the floor of the House that there is a shortage of coal in the country, despite the best protestations of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, the Minister for Steel. Let him admit thereafter that there is no proper co-ordination between his Ministry and the Ministry of Railways. Otherwise, even shortages can be made to go far and wide.

What I presume is happening is that because there is a shortage of coal, all the coal is taken over the shortest possible distance and dumped into the Steel mills. They have also to prove that the steel mills are working.

So, in all this rigmarole of shortage and inefficiency and lack of coordination, what have you, I would like to know what guarantee the Minister is prepared to give on the floor of the House, here and now, to the end-consumer without waiting for his complaint, that he will get his coal, particularly, the small ones, in the shortest possible time without any excuse of shortages, as soon as possible.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, has repeated the same question about our stock position. I would like to

assure him, as I have already said, that the production in 1971-72 was 72 million tonnes and, in 1972-73, it is 75 million tonnes.

As regards pit-head stocks, it is very difficult from here to convince him. I would rather invite him to come to the pit-head and see all these things for himself.

Regarding coordination, as I have already said, we have full coordination with the Railways. There is nothing between the Ministry of Steel and Mines and the Railways that has hampered in transporting coal from one place to another place.

He has rightly said about the Ferozabad bangles factories. There are certain difficulties. The power shortage is there; the soda-ash shortage is there. It may be due to these fact that all the factories were closed down. Why should one blame that it is because of shortage of coal that Ferozabad bangles factories have been closed?

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, you say, it is the fault of other Ministries. I do not mind which Ministry or Minister you blame for it.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Since he has said that there is shortage of soda ash and some other things, it may be true that because of the shortage of soda-ash and some other things that the factories were closed down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Whatever it is, I don't mind which Ministry you blame. But it is there.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is not because of shortage of coal that the factories were closed down.

As regards the supply of coal to small-scale industries, the Government is seriously thinking over it. As the hon. Member knows, the coal mines have been taken over only at the end of January. Only two months have elapsed. Within these two

months, during this transition period, it is very difficult to reorganise the whole thing. It may take some time to re-organise the whole thing. I can assure the hon. Member that within a short period, all the small-scale industries will get their coal for their consumption from the nearest point where the Government is trying to put up some dumps for their benefit.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Sir, the subject-matter of this Call Attention Notice appears to be innocuous. It only says, reported serious shortage of coal supply resulting in the cancellation of nearly 74 branch-line trains of Northern India. But this Call Attention Notice has serious repercussions in the country.

Firstly, the cancellation of such a large number of trains gives a feeling to the people all over the country that once a thing is taken over in the public sector, the people who are at the helm of affairs do not handle it properly. This is the very reason why that the public sector is suffering. The Minister should have taken up that matter and cleared that these things do not happen. The answers that are given here are not very convincing.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reply that he has given. He has said that there has been no shortfall in the production of coal in the country. He says that it is estimated that, during 1972-73, it will be about 75 million tonnes as against 72 million tonnes in 1971-72. This is only an estimate, a guess-work of what we may achieve. But the answer that has been given recently on the floor of the House amply proves that the production has been short after nationalisation. The coking coal mines were taken over on 1st May 1972, and in answer to Unstarred Question No. 4184, on 22nd March, 1973, the Minister told us that the production, prior to taking over, in March was 1,124,000 tonnes and in April it was 1,049,000 tonnes, and

after nationalisation, the production was 1,071,000 tonnes and 1,024,000 tonnes in May and June. Now, let us see the despatches from the coal-fields. They have despatched 825,000 tonnes in March and 728,000 tonnes in April. In May, the despatches were 757,000 tonnes and in June, only 771,000 tonnes. This shows that the production of coal has certainly not been to the extent what it was before nationalisation, and certainly the despatches have not been commensurate with the production; a large amount of coal has been left undespached every month. This is the situation that is obtaining today.

Now, what has been the effect of the cancellation of the 74 trains on the minds of the people? You may call them branch lines, but if you go through it a little deeply, you will find that most of the trains that have been cancelled area of the border areas. This creates a moral weakness in the people of those areas. Those people who had suffered on the border areas are made to suffer again by these handicaps. Without giving any reason or making alternative arrangements, these trains have been cancelled. I would like to know from the Railway Minister whether, when these trains have been cancelled, they have made any alternative arrangements for those people to go from there to other places. For example, if a person has to go from Delhi to Fazilka, he is stranded at Ferozepur. I want to know whether any alternative arrangement has been made. Some steps have to be taken so that the people living there do not suffer. On the one hand we find that special trains are being run. 'Northern Railway will run special trains during April, May, June and July to clear the summer rush' says a Press release. Is this the way you want to deal with the people of this country? These are branch lines and are not important from your point of view. On the one hand you want to run special trains for the urban people, but the people who are far

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off in rural and border areas are made to suffer-because these trains have been cancelled. This is a very callous attitude on the part of the Railways.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the answer given by him to Shri Jagannathrao Joshi; in conclusion, he has said, 'I do not think, the trains are cancelled due to shortage of coal'. I would like him to go through the reply and tell us whether he has come to the conclusion that cancellation of these trains is not due to shortage of coal. It is for him to check that and tell us the reason why the cancellation has resulted. If the trains have been cancelled for any other reason, the responsibility clearly lies on the Railways to tell us what are the reasons for the cancellation. The quarrel between the Steel Ministry and the Railway Ministry is a different matter.

We have read in the papers that a large amount of coal has been sent to Bangla Desh. We are very happy that coal has been sent, but I would like to know from the Minister whether it has created insufficient stocks of coal to meet our own requirements.

As I said earlier, I would like to know what are the alternative arrangements made by the Railways. Have they taken any effective steps to see that diesel locomotives are brought to operate in far-away places and steam locomotives are utilised near the coal pitheads so that consumption of coal is much less? Have they taken any step in that directions? I would like to know this from the Railway Minister. They have the electrical section in the Northern Railway. Are they not using steam engines for goods train and shunting in the electrical section?

You should do away with the steam engines and go in for electric trac-

tion or diesel engines and conserve coal to see that trains are not cancelled.

Lastly, I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Steel as to whether he has got any programme to see that coal is properly and adequately supplied to different States and stored. The other day, Mr. Kumaramangalam told the House that they are going to make some arrangements for distribution of coal in the urban cities. Have you got any blue-print for making dumps in different States where coal can be brought and conserved and then given away whether to the railways, industries or other consumers.

To-day a greater responsibility lies on this Ministry to see that a proper transportation and supply of coal is maintained in every States. I think it is fair to expect an answer to all these questions from the hon. Minister.

In conclusion, I would like to know whether these trains have been cancelled for want of coal or not. Then what arrangements have been made by the railways to see that coal is conserved so that cancellation of trains does not take place in the manner it has taken place.

I would also like to be assured that with regard to these Branch lines which are equally important where small people and rural people live, you will not repeat this performance and cancel these branch line trains. If you have to cancel some train services, we would like to see the main lines services to be cancelled so that people may know what is happening. We would like to see that the remedial measures are taken quickly.

Finally, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is making necessary arrangements to see that coal is available in different States through railways and other measures.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As regards the supply of coal to the different States, a meeting was held with the representatives of various States to find out ways and means how and in what way the coal can be reached to the different urban cities. As the hon. Member is well aware, there was a question raised on the floor of this House whether there was shortage of coal in Delhi. Steps are being taken and already there has been a proposal to set up five dumps in Delhi and probably, one has already been set up and the other four are under way and discussions are going on about the location of these dumps, and we are trying our best to send the coal to the dumps so that people can have the coal from that place.

The hon. Member raised as to what are the reasons for the cancellation of the trains and whether it is due to the fact that there is short supply of coal. I would not say that this is because of the short supply of coal. There is some sort of dislocation in transporting the coal from one site to the other and that is one of the reasons that some of the local trains have been cancelled. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that within the next few days all these trains which have been cancelled, will be restored.

As regards the estimate, he asked as to what is the estimate. I have already said that this is the estimate, this is the actual figure I am giving. The actual daily production of coal in the month of February was 1,50,000 tonnes and in the month of March it was 1,70,000 tonnes. This is the figure which I have got. Therefore, it cannot be said that the production of coal has gone down or there is no stock of coal.

Regarding Bangla Desh, the hon. Member should keep in mind that we have entered into certain contracts and we have to supply coal to Bangla Desh as per the contract and we are

committed to it. Even if we have to send coal to Bangla Desh, it has not affected our supplies to the country.

13 hrs.

RE. CRISIS IN POWERLOOM INDUSTRY IN GUJARAT

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri K. R. Ganesh.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Ahmedabad): Sir, the powerloom industry in Gujarat is facing a grave crisis. I have received this morning over 125 telegrams from Ahmedabad. 25,000 powerlooms are paralysed. There has been no yarn allotment made to them and they are facing a very serious situation. May I request you kindly to ask the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that allotment of yarn is done expeditiously?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, you should have given some written notice to me earlier.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, this is a very serious matter. I have received over 125 telegrams so far.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not get up abruptly; you should have given notice.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the situation is very serious and very severe and already 10,000 workers are without jobs. I request the hon. Minister, through you, to kindly look into this immediately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Let them make a statement, Sir. Three lakhs of people are involved in West Bengal alone.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Tomorrow is a holiday. The situation is very serious there. That is why I want them to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you would have done it much better if you had send to me in writing giving some

[Mr. Speaker]

intimation, so that I could also look into it and fix up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My aeroplane from Ahmedabad to Delhi this morning was late; that is not my fault.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked them...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may kindly ask them to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked them about it. This has been coming up for the last 10 days and he has already made statements twice. Still, if you think there is something new, please let me know and I will send it to him. Shri K. R. Ganesh.

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS RE. ANDHRA PRADESH
ENTERTAINMENT TAX RULES, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS RAILWAY FOR 1971-72 AND COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT THEREON AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS (GENERAL) FOR 1969-70.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(a) G.O. Ms. No. 459 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th August, 1972 making certain amendments

to the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Rules, 1939.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 469 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th August, 1972 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Rules, 1939.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying on the Table Hindi version of the above Notifications.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-4774/73).

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Railways), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1971-72, Part I-Review (Hindi version).

(4) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1971-72, Part II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi version).

(5) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1971-72 (Hindi version).

(6) A copy of the Finance Accounts (Hindi version) of the Central Government for the year 1969-70.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-4775/73).

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICE COMMISSION, 1970-71 AND WORKING OF THE MONOPOLIES RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES, ACT FOR 1970-71.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports (Hindi version) under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

- (i) Annual Administrative-Report on the working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for the period August 6, 1970-December 31, 1971.
- (ii) Report on the working and Administration of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period from 1st June, 1970 to 31st December, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4776/73].

EXPORT OF DE-OILED RICE BRAN (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) AUDIT RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of De-oiled Rice Bran (Quality Control and inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 878 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4777/73].

LIGHT DIESEL OIL (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) ORDER, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 189 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4778/73].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Thirty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Special Programme for Weaker Sections and Employment.
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

13.04 hrs.

PLANE CRASH NEAR PATNA

श्री शंकर ब्याल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल पटना के पास रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज का एक प्लैन क्रैश किया जिस में चार आदमी मारे गए । मैं सरकार का ध्यान केवल इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि उस प्लैन की

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

जांच सिविल एविएशन द्वारा होती है या नहीं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार सरकार के जो अधिकारी उस में बैठे थे वह किस हैसियत से बैठे थे यद्यपि उन के प्रति हमारी सिम्पैथी है। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो प्राइवेट प्लेन्स उड़ते रहते हैं उन पर कोई रोक लगाने का क्या विचार है ? जब तक उन को ठीक से जांच न हो तब तक उन को उड़ने की परमिशन नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर इस सदन के सामने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना एक वक्तव्य दे।

13—4½ hrs.

RE. STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): Under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

"The employees of the Reserve Bank of India are holding country-wide demonstrations including one day strike today, that is, April 10, 1973, against various schemes introduced by the Bank including installation of computers which would result in elimination of jobs and against new methods adopted for destruction of notes contrary to the normal rules giving rise to wide scope of fraud and also seriously affecting future job potential. Serious resentment has also expressed by the employees against the transfer of employees to other banks."

My request to the Minister through you is to immediately take up the issue, otherwise there will be all India prolonged strike on this issue. The Minister should take note of this situation which is developing throughout the country.

(Interruptions)

13.06 hrs.

RE. MODE OF ADDRESSING THE
SPEAKER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले दिन यहां पर जब पेट्रोलियम के मंत्री बरुआ जी बोल रहे थे तो वे मुझे सदर साहब कह रहे थे तो मैंने देखा जिसकी मर्जी चाहे कुछ कह देता है, कोई सदर साहब, कोई प्रधान साहब, कोई सभापति, तो मैंने उन्हें रोका कि स्पीकर ही कहिए क्योंकि स्पीकर शब्द के पोछे एक इतिहास है। अगर आप लोगों को इस हाउस में कोई शब्द कहना हो तो वह एक ही होना चाहिए, वह हिन्दी का ही शब्द ले लीजिए लेकिन एक ही होना चाहिए। तो पंजाब में एक अखबार है "अजीत" उसके एडीटर साहब ने कुछ को कुछ बात बना ली, वे कहते हैं कि मैंने कहा मुझे सरदार साहब नहीं कहना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) उन्होंने सदर साहब को सरदार साहब बना लिया और उसको लेकर दो लोडिंग आर्टिकल लिखे कि देखो, यह अच्छा आदमो है, पंजाब से आया है, सरदारों में से है और अपने आप को सरदार नहीं कहलवाता। जबकि और सभी अखबारों में ठीक छया "सदर साहब" तो मुझे अजीत अखबार ने सरदार लिखने में जान-बूझी शरारत की। उनको सिवाय स्पीकर के और कोई मजबूत ही तलाश नहीं होता है ? और भी कोई विषय हो सकता है। इसलिए मुझे इस बात का अफसोस हुआ। (व्यवधान) बहुत डिस्टार्ट किया है। उनका यह काम है लेकिन स्पीकर को तो उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए और आपस में झगड़ा रखें। मैंने इस बात

को पसन्द नहीं किया है, मैं प्रेस गैलरी कमेटों के चेयरमैन के पास भेजूंगा कि जानबूझकर ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैंने सोचा था कि सारी पार्लमेन्ट्स में स्पीकर ही बोलते हैं, यहां स्पीकर ही ठीक है या और कोई शब्द कना हो, इस सिलसिले में मैंने एक महापुरुष से पूछा भी और उनके बोलते बोलते निकल गया कि संसद अध्यक्ष होना चाहिए। एक शब्द होना चाहिए आप कोई भी रख लीजिए लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जब मैं यहां बैठा हूं तो कोई सदर साहब कहता है, कोई सभापति कहता है या कोई नाथ कहे या स्वामी कहे—यह बात गलत है। मैंने सबसे पूछा है, मेरे अपने खयाल में जो मॉडल को कमेटो होती है उसको भी अध्यक्ष बोलते हैं। औरों से फर्क डालने के लिए लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के लिए “संसद अध्यक्ष” ठीक रहेगा व बेहतर हो स्पीकर हां कहा करें क्योंकि इके पाछे इतिहास है। (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Both of you please sit down.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से मैंने कह दिया वह ठीक है।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझनू) : स्पीकर अंग्रेजी का शब्द है और हिन्दी में अध्यक्ष कहना चाहिये (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राष्ट्रभाषा हमारी जो है उस का एक शब्द होना चाहिये, यह नहीं कि जिसकी भर्जी जो कह दे। अध्यक्ष ठीक रहेगा। संसद अध्यक्ष होना ठीक है। यही शब्द मान लेना चाहिये।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : आप के प्रोडिसिसर इन आफिस, सरदार हुकम सिंह ने एक दर्दनाक दास्तान लिखी है अखबार में कि टेलीफोन वालों ने उन से रिश्तत लो हैं, और उन का टेलीफोन मुस्तकिल खराब रहता है। और खासतौर से साबिक स्पीकर जो हों वह यह कहें कि टेलीफोन वालों ने 10 मर्तबा उन से रिश्तत ली है, मैं समझता हूं कि बहुगुणा जी की तबज्ज आप इस तरफ दिलायें। यह बात अगर साबिक स्पीकर के साथ हो सकती है तो कल को आप के साथ भी हो सकती है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What is the final decision on the 'Speaker'?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the word should be retained as 'Speaker'. In case you want to use a word in your own language, the only word that should be approved should be the word in the national language and not in regional languages.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप चूंकि एक निर्णय देने जा रहे हैं जिस का सम्बन्ध इतिहास, परम्परा और संसद की प्रक्रिया से भी है, और मैं आप की इस भावना से और आदेश से जो अपने दिया, और शब्द व्याख्या के परि-वेश में जो कहा है कि अध्यक्ष कहा जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा है कि संसद अध्यक्ष कहा जाय क्योंकि जहां कहीं भी उल्लेख होगा अगर संसद को जाड़ देते हैं तो उस से आप को और इम सदन की गरिमा बढ़ जाती है। आप ने ठीक कहा कि अध्यक्ष बहुत सो साभाओं में हो सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर कहीं हम सभा में संसद अध्यक्ष कहें तो यह रूप, प्रारूप, व्याख्या यह सब कुछ अपने आप में सम्पूर्ण है। संसद अध्यक्ष ठीक है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: It appears the three words approved are: Sansad Adhyaksh, Speaker and Espeaker.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Adhyaksh is used in Parliament that has special significance, just as we use speaker, Speaker does not mean an ordinary speaker. Therefore Adhyaksh is correct and we should not add Sansad to that word.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अध्यक्ष तो जो भी सभा हो उस में होता है । बाहर भी जो सभा होती है तो उस में अध्यक्ष होता है । मुहल्ले की मीटिंग में भी अध्यक्ष होता है । इस में संसद जरूर आना चाहिए ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आम तौर से तो हम स्पीकर कहते हैं । लेकिन स्पीकर शब्द अंग्रेजी का है, यह हमारे देश का नहीं है । कुछ लोगों को संसद अध्यक्ष कहने में दिक्कत हो सकती है, वह चाहें तो आप को केवल अध्यक्ष ही कहें, क्योंकि अध्यक्ष के माने में जब अध्यक्ष आप को कोई कहता है तो माने है कि संसद के अध्यक्ष कल आप ने उर्दू जवान की काफी तर्जुमानी की

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे से बड़ा उर्दू जवान की तर्जुमानी करने वाला कोई नहीं है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं कह रहा था कि अगर शमीम साहब उर्दू में बोलते हैं और सदरे ऐवान कहें तो मेरे खयाल में ऐवान तो हम कहते हैं, सदरे ऐवान ठीक है । इसलिये मेरी गुजारिश है कि अगर कोई उर्दू में भाषण देना चाहें तो वह आप को सदरे ऐवान कहें, इस कोई एतराज को बात नहीं है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even in Gujarati it is a bad word.

MR. SPEAKER: Speaker or Sansad Adhyaksh.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What have you to say Sir, about the telephone difficulties experi-

enced by the former Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: He had been charged ten times.

MR. SPEAKER: If the ex-Speaker says it has happened, if he writes to the Minister, the Minister can examine it. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is there no protection to Sardar Hukam Singh?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go to him personally and enquire about it.

13.17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER
CONTD.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong): Yesterday, I was dealing with shortage of power and I mentioned that the per capita consumption of electricity in India in 1970-71 assessed at 9 kwh is dismally low, compared to the per capita consumption of 4013 kwh in America. I also mentioned that four figures of per capita consumption are low; they are staggering-ly low in some parts of the country. May I substantiate it with some figures? In 1970-71 the per capita consumption in Assam happened to be kwh, Andhra 55, MP 55, Rajasthan 46, UP 58, Bihar 65 and on the higher side, Maharashtra 157, Punjab 144, Tamilnadu 132. West Bengal 115, Gujarat 135. It shows how uneven it is our country itself. I raise this point to remind the planners of what they should do when they talk of removing imbalances in the country.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): On a point of order. May I seek your guidance? Cut motions in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power were moved at the fog end of the debate yesterday. Would you therefore kindly permit us to move cut motions at this stage because we could not do so yesterday?

MR. SPEAKER: Normally that is the practice we follow. The Speaker gives 15 minutes time and they are moved. If there is departure from that, it will be a precedent for the future; so we shall have to follow that.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: What is the approach in the Fifth Plan? This has been approved by the National Development Council and laid on the Table of the House and is shortly going to be discussed in this House also. Very welcome and imperative and urgent measures have been suggested such as, removal of poverty, removal of imbalances, catering to the weaker sections of society, combatting the menace of ever increasing unemployment, both urban and rural, more especially the educated unemployed and particularly, unemployed technocrats. How can these things be achieved unless there is power? Electricity is the basic infrastructure of all development and we are going to land ourselves in a crisis in this matter, to which I drew the attention of the House yesterday. We should take serious note of the present shortage. The projections in this perspective of decade 1971-81 will not be achieved for two reasons. Firstly, this document itself says that power generation takes a long gestation period and secondly it is a highly capital intensive thing. Advance action of a considerable size which is necessary has not been provided for. It is precisely because advance action of the needed magnitude was not taken in the earlier plans and in the earlier years of this Plan that we are today in this crisis. How is it we are going to achieve the target of 50 million kw by 1981 when today in 1970-71 our achievement is only 15.10 million kw installed capacity?

There is another aspect in power development. There are various sources—thermal, coal or fuel oil based. Coal and fuel oil, are in short supply. Even though a particular installed capacity is there, the actual generation will not be there unless other raw materials are there. For instance, we

have hydel projects. But we are in the grip of a drought and our reservoirs are drying up, which affects power generation. It is a catastrophe. I am therefore cautioning the Government, the Planning Commission particularly to see that adequate finances and other perquisites including the technical know-how, if necessary, import of machinery, etc. are made available so that power is generated without delay.

I am saying this because in many cases the generation of power is delayed due to the non-receipt of generating machinery or other essential raw material like steel or cement. I am not blaming one or the other; it is the responsibility of this Government and the concern of this Parliament to find out the causes and remove them. The country will not tolerate any delay in economic development, more so the advancement of weaker sections and backward classes.

The other thing is the economical development of power. On page 5 of the document Power Generation of the Decade 1971-81, on their own admission, they say: "hydel resources represent the cheapest source of power in the country and they would have to be the first choice and they would warrant development to the maximum extent wherever possible; in addition hydel projects also afford the highest employment potential." That is what they say. What do we find in their programme?

13.24 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In connection with the economic exploitation of water resources, may I congratulate Dr. K. L. Rao for conceiving a very ambitious and at the same time a very welcome idea of having a national water grid. Many an expert derided this idea. I am glad to find that even the UN experts have recently not only agreed with the idea but have also emphasised that

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

this should be taken up expeditiously. What does it mean? Linking Ganga with Cauvery, and again Ganga with Brahmapura. It will take a long time no doubt but a time has come to take a firm decision that this is a feasible proposition and we must go ahead with it, more particularly I emphasise the Ganga-Brahmaputra canal. In that connection I also link it up with the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin which includes the newly-emerged Bangla Desh. The entire flow of the northern rivers and the southern rivers also, which flow into the Bay of Bengal, the flow of Brahmaputra and the Ganges which constitute huge water resources for our country are allowed to go waste, not only that, they create colossal havoc year after year, more particularly after the big earthquake of 1950. I will not go into those arguments; year after year I have raised these things and only last year, on 8 August, we discussed that subject; I am not referring to it at all now. I welcome is the formation of the Joint Indo-Bangladesh River Commission. This is very necessary and I hope it will start the work soon.

About irrigation, I would only refer to the volumes I and II and parts 1 and 2 of Volume III of the report of the Irrigation Commission about the integrated development of the water resources. If you take it in isolation only for hydel power or for flood control or for irrigation, it may be turned down because it may be uneconomic. But if they are taken in an integrated manner, it would be found to be feasible. So far as Brahmaputra flood control is concerned, only lately the Governor of Assam in his address to the Assembly has stated that the Assam Government have agreed with the Centre's draft legislation for taking over the Commission by the Centre. This is a long standing demand because it is beyond the capacity of the State Government to cope with this colossal problem. I hope the Government will bring the legislation expeditiously.

Apart from the benefits of flood control and irrigation, and power, if hydro-power is surplus, it can be further processed as feedstock for fertilisers, of which also we are in short supply and we have to import. In Nangal, they have processed hydro-power into feedstock for fertilisers. In Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh, there is a proposal to do so but in the report they have omitted it. So, this integrated development of our water resources for flood control, irrigation and power and if there is surplus power, for feedstock for fertilisers, is the answer.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय के बजट पर सरकार की कड़ी से कड़ी आलोचना होनी चाहिये इसलिये कि कुछ नई स्थिति पूरे देश में अभूतपूर्व ढंग से आ गई है और उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज एक तरफ से बिजली की कमी के कारण सारे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। हर क्षेत्र में, चाहे कृषि हो, उद्योग हो, राजकीय उद्योग हों, या रक्षा संस्थानों में जहां रक्षा उत्पादन होते हैं, वे संस्थान हों, पावर लूम हों, तमाम क्षेत्रों में बिजली की जो कमी है उसके चलते स्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई है कि मंत्रालय की कड़ी से कड़ी आलोचना होनी चाहिये। जैसी स्थिति देश में बिजली की कमी से पैदा हुई है उसके लिये इस मंत्रालय की जितनी भी आलोचना की जाय वह नाकाफी है। इतनी बड़ी अदूरदर्शिता का परिचय इस मंत्रालय ने दिया है। यह नीम की पत्ती चाहे माननीय मंत्री जी चबायें या उनके अधिकारी लोग चबायें, लेकिन उनके आज यह नीम की पत्ती चबाने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ेगा चाहे जितनी भी कड़ी वह क्यों न हो।

इस बात को देखा जाय कि पावर शार्टेज आज हिन्दुस्तान में ही रही है उसके चलते रहने क्या स्थिति हो रही है ? जो आंकड़े हमें उपलब्ध हैं उनको ही लिया जाय तो महाराष्ट्र में 50 प्रतिशत, पंजाब में 60 प्रतिशत, तमिलनाडु में 75 प्रतिशत, उत्तर प्रदेश में 40 प्रतिशत, हरयाने में 40 प्रतिशत, इस तरह से तमाम राज्यों में कुछ एक राज्यों जैसे केरल इत्यादि को छोड़कर बाकी तमाम जगह बिजली की घनघोर कठिनाई हो गई है। नतीजा यह है कि इकोनोमिक सर्वे जो आपका निकलाता है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि :

"The prospect of a serious power shortage hangs like a dark cloud over the growth of Industrial production."

आप देखिये। यह आपकी ही रिपोर्ट है, उसी में यह स्थिति आपको बताई गई है। जो स्थिति हो रही है आये दिन लगातार आपके सदन में भी इस बात पर चर्चा हो रही है।

इतना ही नहीं बिजली की आपूर्ति में क्वाटें, लो-वोल्टेज, बिजली की दरों में लगातार वृद्धि, बिजली के कनेक्शन लेने में घूसखोरी, किसानों के लिये न्यूनतम इस्तेमाल की गारन्टी और उसके लिये लिया जाने वाला चार्ज, इन सारी चीजों के कारण कितनी ही कठिनाई हो रही है। अगर इसका हिसाब लगाया जाये तमाम क्षेत्रों में जो कमी हुई है और जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसका दखा जाये तो करोड़ों करोड़ रुपये हथ भुगताने जा रहे हैं।

आप यह कह सकते हैं बहुत गौरव के साथ कि हमने हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली के मामले में काफी तरक्की की है। 1951-52 में जहां हमारी क्षमता 1363 मैगावाट थी उसे बढ़ा कर आज 17.5 मिलियन मैगावाट कर दिया है और 1973 के अन्त तक 18 मिलियन मैगावाट तक क्षमता बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक 28 मिलियन मैगावाट बिजली बनाने की योजना है। आप यह भी कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में पांच लाख 66 हजार गांवों में से करीब एक लाख तीस हजार गांवों में बिजली 1973 के अन्त तक पहुंचाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह जो आपने काम किया है, जो देश की आवश्यकता है उससे इसका मिलान किया जाये तो आपके ये आंकड़े सन्तोष के लायक नहीं हैं। जो देश की आवश्यकता है उसको ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है जब कि देश की आबादी का अस्सी प्रतिशत खेत पर निर्भर करता है तो खेती को मैकेनाइज करने के लिये बिजली की आवश्यकता है और बिजली की आवश्यकता आप पूरी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो खेती की तरक्की भी आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी। आप डिवेलेप्ड देशों को देखें, अमरीका में 7 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर हैं, लेकिन वह देश न केवल अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर रहा है बल्कि वह आपको भी अन्न देता है और यह आज इस देश के लिये शर्मिदा होने की बात है, अपमानजनक है कि हम अमरीका से अन्न लेकर अपने यहां लोगों को खिलाते हैं। रूस में 23 प्रतिशत लोग खेती में लगे हुये हैं लेकिन वहां की तमाम खेती मैकेनाइज्ड है और उसमें बिजली का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। आंकड़ों

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

को देखा जाये तो दुनियां की 22 प्रतिशत आबादी 98 प्रतिशत बिजली का इस्तेमाल कर रही है और 78 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास बिजली की बहुत ही कमी है। भारत में सबसे बुरी हालत है। आपकी रिपोर्ट को मान लिया जाये तो 93 किलोवाट बिजली प्रति व्यक्ति की खपत आपके यहां है और उत्तर बिहार में तो 15 किलोवाट प्रति व्यक्ति पड़ता है। आपकी रिपोर्ट की प्रस्तावना में एक जगह कहा गया है कि Electricity supply is life blood of development. आप सोचिये कि शरीर में ब्लड सर्कुलेट नहीं होता रहेगा तो कब लकवा मार दे इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं और लकवा मार चुका है। इस सार्टेज के चलते आज यह हो रहा है कि ग्रामों के उद्योग खेती, खानों का काम, बिजली से चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां, ये सारे के सारे काम ठप्प हो रहे हैं। नतीजा यह है कि आपने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है बेकारी दूर करने का और समाजवाद लाने का वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपकी नीति न पूंजीवादी डेवलपमेंट की है न समाजवादी डेवलपमेंट की है, बल्कि पूरे मंत्रालय की नीति सामन्ती दृष्टिकोण से गाइड हो रही है। इसमें न कोई योजना है, न दूरदर्शिता और न भविष्य की कोई परिकल्पना है। आप ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं चाहे वह खेती के मामले में हों, बाड़ नियंत्रण के मामले में हों, ग्रामीण औद्योगिकीकरण के मामले में हों, या किसी भी मामले में आपने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं

उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं आपके ही आंकड़े सामने रखना चाहता हूं। बिजली के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1973 के अन्त तक 23 मिलियन किलोवाट आपने निर्धारित किया था। लेकिन वह लक्ष्य आपका पूरा नहीं होने जा रहा है। 1972-73 में 1.5 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने का लक्ष्य था, उसमें केवल 1 मिलियन किलोवाट पूरा होने की आशा है। वैसे ही बाड़ नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में भी 7.5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि की सुरक्षा का लक्ष्य था जिसमें केवल 7.1 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की पूर्ति आपने की है। वैसे ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये 1 लाख 30 हजार गांवों में बिजली लगाने की योजना थी, लेकिन केवल 1 लाख गांवों में बिजली लगाने जा रहे हैं। हरिजन बस्तियों के लिये स्कीम बनाई गई—लेकिन उसका क्या हुआ ? गांव-गांव में पोल रख दिये जाते हैं और रिपोर्ट भेज दी जाती है कि बिजली लग गई, परन्तु वास्तव में बिजली नहीं लगती, स्ट्रीट लाइट तक उनको नहीं मिल पाती है। हरिजन बस्तियों के साथ एक तरह से खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश का बोर्ड काम को करना चाहता है, लेकिन उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, उनके फण्ड को डाइवर्ट किया जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से आपका जो सिंचाई का लक्ष्य था, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है—10 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की योजना थी, 8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर को कर पायेंगे। गण्डक, कोसी और दूसरी योजनाओं की यही स्थिति है—नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि देश को तरक्की के जिस रास्ते

पर जाना चाहिये था, वह सफ़लता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। उत्तर बिहार, में जहाँ लगातार पानी देने वाली नदियाँ हैं, उपजाऊ भूमि है, वहाँ केवल 15 किलोवाट बिजली लोगों को मिलती है। नतीजा यह होता है जहाँ यूरेनियम, थारियम जैसी चीजें उपलब्ध हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल बिजली के उत्पादन के लिये नहीं हो रहा है, यहाँ तक कि कोयले तक का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, जिनसे बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। इसी तरह से केरल में बिजली के इतने साधन हैं यदि उनका सही रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो केरल में इतनी बिजली पैदा हो सकती है कि अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के बाद बड़े अन्य प्रदेशों को भी दे सकता है। उन्होंने आप को इसके सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट्स भी दिये हैं, लेकिन आपका ध्यान उनकी ओर नहीं जा रहा है। बिहार के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप 183 करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च करने वाले थे, परन्तु अब उसको घटा कर 137 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। 12 हजार 500 गांवों के लक्ष्य को घटा कर 4500 गांवों को बिजली देने की योजना चल रही है। बिहार में आपने एक अच्छे चेयरमैन दिये हैं, लेकिन आप उनको फण्ड नहीं दे रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से काम नहीं हो रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आपके काम के हर क्षेत्र में गिरावट आ रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि—

1. देश की न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी से बिजली पैदा करने वाली बृहद् योजनाएँ बनाई जायं। देश के अन्दर पर्याप्त न्यूक्लियर पावर उपलब्ध है, उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाय और ऐसी योजनाएँ बनाई जायं जो देश की बढ़ती हुई

बिजली की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकें और वे लगातार चलने वाली योजनाएँ हों।

2. आप नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड बना रहे हैं—जमना-कावेरी को मिलाने की योजना बना रहे हैं, उसी तरह से आप देश के अन्दर बिजली के लिये भी अधिक से अधिक प्रयास करें। विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्दर केन्द्र को अधिक से अधिक भाग लेना चाहिये। हमारा बिहार का अनुभव है—आपने बिहार को बरोनी में एक नया यूनिट देने की बात कही है—लेकिन बिहार के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह यूनिट काम नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिये केन्द्र को आगे आकर उसमें राज्य सरकार की सहायता करनी चाहिये। आपको चाहिये इन्टीग्रेटेड आपरेशनल प्रोग्राम बनायें, इससे यह लाभ होगा कि जहाँ सरप्लस हो या जहाँ कमी हो, उसका ठीक ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया जा सकेगा। उत्तर बिहार ऐसा इलाका है जहाँ ऐसी पहाड़ी नदियाँ हैं, जिनमें हर समय पानी मिलता है—वहाँ आपको अधिक से अधिक पन-बिजली योजनाएँ लागू करनी चाहियें।

3. आज एक नये आउटलुक की जरूरत है। जहाँ कोई नया प्लांट खोला जाता है, उसमें ब्रेक डाउन होती है, गड़बड़ होती है, उसका कारण यह है कि उनके जो मैनेजर हैं या अधिकारी हैं, उनका दृष्टिकोण अभी भी पुराना बना हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये उन पर जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये, उनका प्रमोशन और डिमोशन इसी बात पर निर्भर करना चाहिये कि वे काम को आगे बढ़ाते हैं या उसमें रुकावट पड़ती है।

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

4. आपको इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि आपका मंत्रालय अभी तक स्टेट-मिनिस्टर की हैसियत रखता है, पता नहीं इसी के कारण जो फण्ड आप मांगते हैं, वह नहीं मिलता है या अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ आप का प्रोपर कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है—यह खींचातानी अब समाप्त हो जानी चाहिये।

5. इस देश में बिजली का तमाम उत्पादन राजकीय संस्थानों के हाथ में है। अमरीका तथा दूसरे स्थानों में प्राइवेट संस्थानों के हाथ में है। आप को यह अनुभव करना चाहिये कि जहां बिजली का उत्पादन तथा वितरण राजकीय संस्थानों के हाथ में है तथा उसमें सब राजकीय पूंजी लगी हुई है—वहां पर एक नये सिस्टम के मैनेजमेंट की जरूरत है तथा वह ऐसा हो जिसमें रूलर और रूल्ड, छोटे अधिकारी और बड़े अधिकारी की भावना न रहे। रूलर और रूल्ड की भावना को, नौकरशाही की भावना को खत्म करना चाहिये, मैनेजमेंट में तमाम वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये ताकि वे महसूस करें कि यह थर्मल पावर प्लांट हमारा प्लांट है। बड़े अधिकारियों और छोटे अधिकारियों के बीच में सहयोग की भावना हो। हम को जो भी प्लांट पूरा करना है—उसमें दोनों की भूमिका समान है, उनमें भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये जिसमें मतभेद बढ़े। कुछ अफसर अपने आप को बड़ा समझें और छोटे कर्मचारियों को थर्ड-क्लास लोग समझें, आदमी नहीं बल्कि जानवर समझें।

6. लेबर ट्रबल क्यों होती है—इसलिये होती है कि आपके मैनेजमेंट का दृष्टिकोण अभी

नहीं बदला है, नया आउट-लुक उन्होंने एडाप्ट नहीं किया है—इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

7. आपको अपने देश में डिजाइन के नये नये संस्थान खोलने चाहियें, कम से कम एक जोन में एक डिजाइन संस्थान अवश्य होना चाहिये।

8. बिजली संस्थानों के निर्माण एवं अन्य मुख्य कार्यों में ठेका व्यवस्था समाप्त होनी चाहिये।

9. आपरेशनल ट्रेनिंग की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय।

10. स्पेअर पार्ट्स के ऐसे कारखाने खोलने चाहियें, जिसमें अपने देश में ही स्पेअर पार्ट्स बन सकें। हमें बाहर से मंगाना न पड़े।

11. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि जिन गांवों में बिजली लगा दी जाय, वहां ऐसे छोटे-मोटे कारोबार खोले जाय जिनसे वहां पर लगाई गई बिजली का इस्तेमाल हो सके और वहां के रहने वालों को मुनाफा हो सके।

12. छोटे किसानों, श्रमिकों की सहयोग समितियों के द्वारा बिजली के इस्तेमाल की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि ग्रामीण आबादी को नई जिन्दगी के निर्माण का अवसर प्राप्त हो और आप के द्वारा लगाई गई बिजली की खपत हो सके और उनको मुनाफा हो।

सिंचाई के मामले में आपने जो काम किया है, यद्यपि उसमें आपने कुछ तरक्की की है, मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ, लेकिन आज देश की जो आवश्यकता है उसका आपने ध्यान नहीं

रखा है। आपने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर आप 1200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उससे भी देश का 20 फीसदी भाग सिंचित होगा। बिहार में 24.1 प्रतिशत, पंजाब में 43.1 प्रतिशत, तमिलनाडू में 41 प्रतिशत और उत्तर प्रदेश में 31 प्रतिशत सिंचित होगा। यह क्या स्थिति है? सबसे पहले तो आपने देश की तमाम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं का राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया है—जैसे राजस्थान कैनल योजना है, गण्डक योजना है, काशी योजना है, बागमती योजना है—ऐसी बहुत सारी योजनाएँ हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सारी नदियाँ हैं—हमारे यहां के पंडित लोग हथेली में जल लेकर—गंगा, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, सभी नदियों का नाम लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि सब का जल हाथ में आ गया, लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि सब नदियों का जल हाथ में न आये, बल्कि खेतों में जाय। इसलिये जरूरी है कि आप इन बड़ी बड़ी नदियों की जो स्कीमें हैं इनको अपने हाथ में लीजिये और इस बात का भी ध्यान रखिये कि जहां बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ पानी देने वाली नहीं हैं, वहां ट्यूब वेल्ज की व्यवस्था कीजिये। जहां ऐसी नदियाँ हैं, जिनमें लगातार पानी मिलता है, वहां बड़े पावरफुल पम्पिंग सैट्स लगायें, जिससे कि उन इलाकों की सिंचाई हो सके।

मुझे बिहार का अनुभव है—आप गण्डक योजना को ही लीजिये। उसके बारे में मैंने रिपोर्ट भेजी है—गण्डक योजना ने पिछले साल अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन आज भी गण्डक योजना के इंजीनियर, बहुत ही निराश और हताशा हैं। उनकी प्रमोशन, डिमो-

शन, ट्रांसफर के मामलों में मन्त्री जी के यहां जीहुजूरी कीजिये, दलाली दीजिये, धूस दीजिये—सब कुछ हो सकता है—इस बात की सूचना प्रधान मन्त्री जी को भी है कि कैसे गड़बड़ी होती है। उनके प्रमोशन के मामले में गड़बड़ी होती है। यदि कोई इंजीनियर या कोई अधिकारी सही ढंग से काम करना चाहते हैं तो उनको आप डिमोट कर देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या कोई भी ईमानदार आदमी काम करने लायक रहेगा? इंजीनियर्स के प्रमोशन में आप उनके काम को देखिए, सीनियारिटी के हिसाब से ही मत कर दीजिए। इस बात से उनमें बड़ा असन्तोष है।

बागमती योजना के कार्य में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है। अभी तक अधिकारी एवं स्टाफ की पूरी नियक्तियां भी नहीं हो पाई हैं। उच्च सोन कैनल का काम भी फण्ड के अभाव में बिहार में धीमा पड़ा है। पश्चिमी कोसी नहर, नार्थ कोयल, पुन पुन आदि स्कीमें तो पता नहीं यह कांग्रेस का राज्य जाने के बाद ही बनेंगी या पहले। यद्यपि कुछ समझौता नैपाल से किया है। पूर्वी कोसी नहर में जो सिल्ट का जमाव हुआ है उसके बारे में चर्चा हुई है। गंडक योजना में भी फील्ड चैनल बनाने का काम स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लेना चाहिए। जब तक ग्राम पंचायतों के अधिकार में दिया जायेगा तब तक कठिनाइयां होंगी। इसलिए जहां पर बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को लागू करने का सवाल है उन योजनाओं की सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और राज्य सरकारों को छोटी छोटी योजनाएँ बनाने के लिए और ट्यूबवैल खोदने के लिए सहायता दे। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान आदि की नदियों का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

है। सात नदियां ही इस्तेमाल में आ रही हैं, बाकी नदियां नहीं आ रही हैं। गंगा कावेरी को जोड़ने की बात है उसी तरह से दूसरी नदियों को भी जोड़ने के विषय में ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि राष्ट्र की इस जल सम्पत्ति को इस्तेमाल में लाया जा सके।

बाढ़ के मामले में स्थिति यह है कि बाढ़ नियन्त्रण पर करीब 253 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, यू० पी० तथा समुद्री तट से लगे हुए प्रदेश उड़ीसा, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल आदि पीड़ित रहते हैं। समुद्री तूफान से उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडू, आंध्र और केरल में करोड़ों रुपए की बर्बादी होती है। पिछले साल केरल में दो करोड़ की बर्बादी हुई। (व्यवधान) इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इन तमाम इलाकों में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की स्कीम लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने जो मांग की है उन पर ध्यान दिया जाये और उनको सहायता दी जाये ताकि बाढ़ नियन्त्रण का काम ठीक से चले।

साथ ही सिकरहना कटाव से पीड़ित स्थान को आपने स्वयं देखा है लेकिन उस पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। योजना फाइल में पड़ी है उसको कार्य में लाया जाये।

आपने गंगा फ्लड कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड कायम किया है उसमें केवल 19 बड़े अधिकारी और 54 छोटे अधिकारी बहाल हुए हैं ऐसी स्थिति में गंगा फ्लड कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड का काम पटना में कैसे चल सकता है? उनको और अधिकारी दीजिए और उनको और अधिक फण्ड दीजिए ताकि काम हो सके। इसमें नये दृष्टिकोण की

आवश्यकता है उसको समझ कर आप ऐसी योजनाओं पर काम करें ताकि देश में जो बिजली की कमी है वह दूर हो सके और सिंचाई के साधन भी बढ़ सकें।

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया (भांसी) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस सब से अधिक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का समय दिया। मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के स्वावलम्बन और विकास के दृष्टिकोण से बिजली के उत्पादन और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इस देश में जो विधान बना है उसमें एक संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश का जो विधान बना उसमें पानी का अधिकार प्रदेशों को दिया गया है जिससे आये दिन दिक्कतें और मुसीबतें पैदा होती हैं। मेरा मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि वह शीघ्र ही इसमें परिवर्तन करे और पानी के ऊपर देश का और राष्ट्र का अधिकार होना चाहिए। आज इस देश में नर्मदा, कावेरी, सोन, बेतवा आदि बहुत सी नदियां हैं जिनका पानी बहता जाता है और उनके किनारे की जमीन सूखी रहती है। उन प्रदेशों में विवाद है जिनमें से होकर वे नदियां बहती हैं। उन प्रदेशों के विवाद तय न हो सकने के कारण उन नदियों का पानी बहता हुआ समुद्र में पहुंच जाता है और देश की जमीन सूखी पड़ी रहती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि यदि हो सके तो लोक सभा के इसी सत्र में यह परिवर्तन लाने की कृपा करें। मंत्री महोदय से मैं आपके द्वारा अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिवर्तन को करके

इस देश के विकास में, इस देश की सिंचाई योजनाओं को बनाने में जो बड़ी भारी दिक्कत है उसको दूर करें। आप बाढ़ नियंत्रण के कार्य को प्रदेशों पर छोड़ देते हैं लेकिन जिन नदियों में बाढ़ आती है जैसे ब्रह्मपुत्र की बाढ़ का नियंत्रण करना आसाम व बंगाल के वश की बात नहीं है, यह उनके काबू के बाहर की बात है। उसी प्रकार से गंगा में जो बाढ़ आती है वह उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या बंगाल के अलग अलग काबू के बाहर की बात है। इस बाढ़ नियंत्रण के कार्य और दैवी विपत्ति के लिए आप कहते हैं कि यह प्रदेश के अधिकार में है और इसका प्रबन्ध करें। तो मुझे आपसे यह अनुरोध करना है कि आप इसको केन्द्रीय मामला मान कर केन्द्र के द्वारा इसकी सारी व्यवस्था, अर्थात् बाढ़ नियंत्रण की, करने की कृपा करें। बाढ़ें नियन्त्रण करके और सूखे स्थानों के लिए जो हमारे देश में ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां पानी की कमी है वहां पानी भेजें। बड़ी बड़ी नदियों में ब्रह्मपुत्र और गंगा बेसिन में देश का दो तिहाई पानी रहता है और बाढ़ द्वारा नुकसान होता है, और समुद्र में बेकार चला जाता है, उसको नियन्त्रित करके देश के ऐसे भूभाग में पहुंचा दें जहां पर पानी की कमी है, और सूखा रहता है इससे बाढ़ पर नियन्त्रण भी हो जायेगा और सूखे का मुकाबला भी किया जा सकेगा।

14.00 hrs.

मैं उस योजना की याद करता हूं जिसकी कल्पना हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री ने की है कि गंगा के पानी को कावेरी से मिला देना चाहते हैं। उससे बाढ़ का नियंत्रण होगा और साथ साथ देश के उस भूभाग को पानी पहुंचेगा

जहां पर आज सूखा रहता है। यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है, इस पर भी कार्य होने की आवश्यकता है और इस योजना को याद करते हुए यह कल्पना करता हूं कि किसी समय भगीरथ ने जो काम किया था कि गंगा का पानी जो हिमालय के ऊपर बहता था उसको उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल में लाकर समुद्र तक पहुंचाया, उसी तरह की यह दूसरी कल्पना है, और जब सरकार होगी तो डा० राव को भगीरथ के रूप में याद किया जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसमें शीघ्रता की जाय।

इसी के साथ साथ बिजली के उत्पादन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वर्ष जो सूखा पड़ा है उस से यह प्रमाणित हो गया कि जहां दूसरे देश द्वारा हम पर आक्रमण होने पर उसका मुकाबला करने में हम सक्षम हैं, वहां दैवी आपदाओं का मुकाबला करने में, चाहे वह बाढ़ के रूप में हो, या सूखे के रूप में, स्वतन्त्रता के 25 साल बाद भी हम सक्षम नहीं हुए। इस वर्ष के सूखे ने यह साबित कर दिया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इससे सबक लेकर के उसे अपनी दिशा को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। और सब से बड़ी चीज जो मैं चाहता हूं वह यह कि बिजली उत्पादन के लिए आपने छोटे छोटे जलाशयों पर, छोटी छोटी नदियों पर जो बांध बनाये हैं जो एक आध वर्ष सूखे के कारण बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी कर देते हैं, तो उसको छोड़ कर आप ऐटमिक पावर से बिजली पैदा करें। इसके साथ साथ आपके पास कोयला अधिक है, जहां पर कोयला पैदा होता है वहां पर आप थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगायें जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हों, आपके

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

नियंत्रण में लगाये जायें क्योंकि जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा लगाये गये हैं उन पर आये दिन कोयले की दिक्कत पैदा होती है, आये दिन केन्द्रीय विभागों में समन्वय न होने के कारण असुविधा होती है और बिजली का उत्पादन रुकता है। इसलिए बड़े बड़े थर्मल पावर स्टेशन जो 300, 400 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकें, उन को केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत लगाना चाहिये। और अगर प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा लगाये जायें तो समन्वय रखें ताकि सामान समय पर पहुंच सके।

जहां तक बिजली पैदा करने का सवाल है मेरा सुझाव है कि पानी के द्वारा ऐसी जगहों पर बिजली पैदा करें जिन नदियों में हमेशा पानी रहता है। गंगा बेसिन की नदियों पर जैसे ब्रह्मपुत्र आदि हैं, जिन में हमेशा पानी रहता है, इन के ऊपर ही जल विद्युत के कारखाने लगा कर या बांध बना कर इनसे बिजली पैदा करें और उस बिजली का एक नेशनल ग्रिड बना कर सारे देश में उस बिजली का वितरण समान स्तर पर करें। जहां पानी होगा वहीं बिजली बनेगी, यह योजना होनी चाहिये और उसको सारे देश में भेजें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

साथ ही यह भी ध्यान रखें कि जिन प्रदेश सरकारों के द्वारा आप के पास जल विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए योजनाएं भेजी हैं उनको पांचवीं योजना में शामिल करना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज बिजली की अत्यन्त कमी है जिसके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का

संकट है। वहां की आबादी अधिक है इसलिये वहां की सरकार ने चार थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की योजनायें और चार पानी विद्युत की योजनायें आपके पास स्वीकृति के लिये भेजी हैं। उनके नाम यह हैं: ऋषिकेश, हरद्वार जल विद्युत योजना 100 मेगावाट की, मनेरी पाली जल विद्युत योजना 156 मेगावाट की, विष्णु प्रयाग जल विद्युत परियोजना 262 मेगावाट की, बोवाला नन्द प्रयाग जल विद्युत परियोजना 130 मेगावाट की। और इसी तरह से थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की योजनायें यह हैं: हरद्वारागंज तापीय विस्तार, षष्ठम चरण 120 मेगावाट की, ओबरा तापीय विस्तार तृतीय चरण योजना, 400 मेगावाट की, गोरखपुर तापीय परियोजना 400 मेगावाट की और गैसटरबाइन परियोजना 100 मेगावाट की। ये योजनायें आपके विभाग में स्वीकृति के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से आयी हुई हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का संकट है तो आप के विभाग से इन सारी योजनाओं की स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह आपके उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच जल विवाद तय कराया। उस सूखे भूखंड के लिये जो योजनायें स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें राजघाट बेटवा नदी पर, उमिल जिला हमीरपुर में और ग्रेटर गंगऊ जिला बांदा में, ये सिंचाई की योजनायें आपने स्वीकार करायी हैं। 14 अप्रैल को प्रधान मंत्री राजघाट योजना का शिलान्यास करने जा रही हैं, बाकी जो योजनायें हैं उनकी भी आप राजघाट की तरह से व्यवस्था

करें कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वे पूरी हो सकें। आप इन योजनाओं की इस तरह से व्यवस्था करें कि पांचवी योजना के अन्दर ही इनका काम हर हालत में पूरा हो सके।

सुरक्षा के बाद अगर देश के लिये किसी चीज की आवश्यकता है तो बिजली उत्पादन की है जिसके द्वारा हम गरीबी की लड़ाई जीत सकते हैं क्योंकि बिजली द्वारा सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ते हैं। इसलिये मैं केन्द्र से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको अपनी योजनाओं की प्राथमिकता बदलने की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन वहे कि सरकार अपनी प्राथमिकता बदले। सुरक्षा के बाद यदि दूसरे किसी विभाग पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, पैसे की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है तो वह सिंचाई के लिये, बिजली के लिये और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि गरीबी से लड़ाई लड़ने का आधार है अन्न का उत्पादन।

दूसरे देश जब हमारी अवस्था में थे, रूस और चीन, उन्होंने भी जिस समय विकास किया तो सब से अधिक ध्यान बिजली के उत्पादन पर दिया था। इसलिये हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार भी अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्राथमिकताओं में परिवर्तन ला कर सर्व प्रथम स्थान बिजली उत्पादन के लिये दे। यही आपसे मेरा अनुरोध है।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the demands for grants presented on the

House by the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power for the year 1973-74, I would like to say a few words on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

I would first refer to irrigation facilities in our country. Till March 31, 1973 our Government have invested on major and medium irrigation schemes an amount of Rs. 2770 crores. As a result of implementation of these schemes, the Government have been incurring losses continuously and the losses are increasing year after year. In 1968-69, the loss incurred by the Government was to the tune of Rs. 80 crores. In 1972-73 the loss went upto Rs. 140 crores. It is not what I say; Dr. Minhas, a member of the Planning Commission has given these figures recently.

Sir, it is not enough to have a few irrigation projects. The Government have to ensure that proper link canals are so provided that the small farmers are able to derive full benefits out of these schemes.

Since we have in our country "Free for all irrigation system", it is found that only 10 to 15 per cent of rich farmers in the upper reaches of the canal system are able to enjoy the fruits of the irrigation projects. Sir, this is not a statement from me; it has been made by no less a person than Shri Jagjivan Ram, our Defence Minister.

It has been said Sir, that we have in our country 588 major and medium irrigation projects. It is not enough just to feel proud by saying this. The annual report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should contain the information as to how many small farmers have actually been benefited as a result of these 588 irrigation projects.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Sir, the irrigation Commission has made many useful and valuable recommendations in its report to the Government of India. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that these recommendations should be taken up for implementation without any delay.

Sir, there is a proverb that even though water flows in a river the dog has to lick only to drink water. Sir, the same is the situation so far as utilisation of river waters in our country is concerned. The total volume of water that flows in the various rivers of our country has been estimated by the experts in the field to be of the order of 17 crores hectare meters. It is understood that the total utilisation of the river waters at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan period would only be 0.5 crores hectare meters. Thus Sir, a very huge volume of river water goes thoroughly unutilised. It only points out that not much has been done by the Government in harnessing huge river water resources in our country. In spite of very good availability of water for irrigation purposes in our country since irrigation projects have not been properly formulated and implemented, our country has to go through the sufferings caused by drought in various parts of our country and every year the Government is compelled to spend huge amounts of money by way of drought relief. In the year 1972-73 the Government had to spend Rs. 297 crores for mitigating the rigours of drought. Our country has been facing the twin problem of floods and droughts every year. It is due to the inefficiency, incompetence and the lack of advance planning of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power that our people are continuously afflicted by the phenomenon of floods and droughts. We have been hearing the complaints and accusations of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power against planning Commission and vice-versa. The mutual charges against each other are in no way going to help the millions of people who are suffering for want of proper irrigation and flood control

measures. Under the head irrigation, for "Surveys and Investigations" an amount of Rs. 192.5 lakhs were allocated for the year 1972-73 but the revised estimates of the year show a reduction of Rs. 9 lakhs under this account. If the amount meant for conducting surveys for irrigation is not spent to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs, however are we to think that this Government is fully alive to the irrigation needs of our country.

In the course of 18 years that is from 1953 to 1971, our country has sustained a huge damage due to floods. During that period the value of crops damaged was Rs. 419.6 crores; the value of property lost was Rs. 79.0 crores; the public utility like roads etc. suffered a damage to the tune of Rs. 129.1 crores. Thus the damage caused by the floods amounted to Rs. 628 crores in all. As many as 587 lakhs of people were affected by the floods. Sir, the amount spent for the flood control measures was not more than Rs. 288.30 crores till March 1971. It seems that Government are only making half-hearted attempts to protect the people and the crops from damage of floods. I wonder how many decades it will take for this country to rid itself from the devastations that are periodically caused by the floods. Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government sent to the Central Government two important flood control schemes for approval. They are (1) Varattu Pallam scheme and (2) Thodahalla Scheme. I regret to say, Sir, that so far the Tamil Nadu Government have not received any response from the Central Government regarding these two schemes. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that immediate clearance should be given by the Centre to these two schemes. Sir, we find that Northern States of our country are frequently affected by floods while the Southern States are afflicted by drought. To combat this problem the only permanent solution seems to be the link up of the Ganges and the Cauvery. This is not any new pro-

posals; many years ago Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer mooted the scheme. Had it been implemented then the country would not be facing the problems of droughts and floods as it does today. In fact, the project could have been completed at a very low cost. Because of the dithering and indifference of the Central Government, the project has not taken any shape till today and the present estimates are around Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 crores. Be that as it may, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Central Government should expeditiously complete all the preliminary work connected with the implementation of the most important and vital project is taken up on hand at the earliest possible time.

Sir, most of the rivers in our country flow through the territories of more than one state. As a result many inter state water dispute have arisen. The only way to ensure that all the waters of the rivers are fully utilised for the best national interest is to nationalise all the rivers and to bring them under national water grid to be controlled by the Central Government.

Sir, I would now refer to the power situation that is obtaining in our country. Till March 31, 1973 the total investment on power projects by the Central Government was Rs. 4700 crores. But it is estimated that the State Electricity Boards would incur a loss of Rs. 36 crores during the year 1972-73.

At this juncture Sir, I would like to refer to one important point. After 25 years of independence, let us see the progress made in the field of rural electrification. As you are aware Sir, there are 5 lakh villages in our country. According to a Government Plan for the decade, 1971-81, 2.5 lakhs villages would be electrified. The news item giving this information further states that even this would be achieved only if the necessary finances are made available. Sir, inspite of investment to the tune of Rs. 4700

crores on power projects, 44 crores of our people living in the rural areas are going without electricity and there seems to be no immediate hope of their getting electric facilities.

On 27-3-1973 in reply to a question hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao said that 1,22,094 villages have been electrified till 1972. At this rate, it will be no wonder if it takes 60 years to provide electricity to all the 5 lakh villages of our country.

Till 1972, 19,00,695 pump sets have been energised. I am proud to say that Tamil Nadu accounts for 30 per cent of the pump sets.

The population of Tamilnadu is about 4.1 crores. 1.2 crores out of this number live in 443 towns. The number of villages in Tamil Nadu is 61396. During the period of Congress rule, that is from 1947 to 1967 the number of villages electrified was only 20250. But during the short period from 1967 to 1972, when the DMK was in power, the number of villages electrified was 38524. Sir, the number of villages yet to be electrified is only 2622. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, is determined to see that these villages are also electrified before the end of 1973. Similarly, Sir, out of 23096 harijan colonies of Tamil Nadu only 4354 were electrified during the 20 year rule of the Congress Party. During the DMK rule as many as 18036 harijan colonies were given electric connection leaving a balance of 706 yet to be electrified. I can assure you that even this would be electrified very soon.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu so far 6 lakh pump sets have been energised. With the complete utilisation of the Cauvery waters flowing into Tamil Nadu from Mysore State and with the energising of 6 lakhs pump sets, the Tamil Nadu Government have done its best for augmenting agricultural production and also to provide the necessary facilities required by the farmers in Tamil Nadu.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Sir, in the Southern States, the requirement of electricity per day is as follows:—Kerala, the need is 60 lakh units; Andhra it is 90 lakh units; Mysore needs 130 lakh units and Tamil Nadu needs 225 lakh units of electric power.

As a result of economic and balanced distribution of electric power without much of transmission loss Tamil Nadu has made good strides in the field of agriculture and industry. At the same time the State Government has tried to augment the generation of electricity which is increasingly in demand in Tamil Nadu. Sir, in 1966-67 hydel power generated was 21 lakh units per day. In 1971-72, the hydel power produced was 37490 lakh units. Sir, so far as thermal power is concerned, in the year 1966-67 it was 4050 lakh units, in 1971-72 it went upto 6180 lakh units. At the end of the first plan period, the quantum of electricity generated was 110 megawatts. At the end of second plan, it came upto 315 megawatts. The end of the third plan saw generation of electricity at the level of 510 megawatts. During the period 1967-72 the electricity generated came to 625 megawatts. Not content with this generation of electricity, the State Government of Tamil Nadu formulated a few more power projects and have forwarded them to the Central Government for approval. These projects are:—

- (1) Koday H.E.C. with an estimated cost of 14 crores was sent to the Central Government on 16-4-69.
- (2) Upper Tambaravarani H.E.S. with an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores for Mundanthorai unit. It was sent to Central Government on 5-9-70.
- (3) Nellithorai H. E. S. with an estimated outlay of Rs. 6.70 crores. It was sent to Central Government on 28-12-70.

- (4) Paralayar H. E. S. with an estimated cost of Rs. 4.73 crores. It was forwarded to Central Government on 13-5-71.
- (5) Shanmuga Nadhi H. E. S. with an estimated cost of Rs. 9.02 crores. It was sent to Central Government on 29-5-1972.
- (6) Kalpakkam 3rd unit. It was sent to Central Government on 7-6-1972.
- (7) Neyveli 2nd Thermal power station. Sent on 9-6-1972.
- (8) Upper Amravati H. E. S.—Kumbhar Unit with an estimated cost of 5.55 crores.
- (9) Tuticorin Thermal Power station with an estimated outlay of 73 crores.
- (10) Mettur Thermal power station with an estimated cost of 65 crores.

All these projects are still pending for clearance with the Central Government. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that he should give immediate clearance to these projects.

Sir, according to the original schedule the two units of Kalpakkam atomic power station should have gone on stream during the year 1971-72. But because of the indifference of the Central Government it appears that they will generate electricity only from 1976. Sir, if these two units had been completed in 1971-72, you would agree that Tamil Nadu would not be facing the serious power crisis as it does today. Tamil Nadu Government has been acting with great deal of foresight and imagination. Dr. K. L. Rao has himself said that the Tamil Nadu Government have been distributing electricity economically and without loss in transmission. The hon. Minister had also pointed out that the

failure of monsoon was the main cause for the present power crisis in Tamil Nadu and also the inadequate power generation in the Thermal power stations under the control of Central Government had greatly contributed towards the power crisis in Tamil Nadu. In spite of all this, merely because an opposition party is in power in the State, persons belonging to the ruling party at the Centre namely the Congress Party have been accusing the State Government for the power cut that has been imposed in the State. It is indeed regrettable that political capital should be made out of a situation which has arisen due to natural causes.

In reply to a starred question on 27th February, 1973 the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power Dr. K. L. Rao explaining the causes for power shortage in Tamil Nadu stated that the failure of monsoon resulting in low level in hydel reservoirs was one of the factors for low generation of electricity. He added that due to shortage of lignite supply from Neyveli to Thermal power stations, the production of power in those stations became less. Thirdly, Dr. Rao had stated that shortage of cooling water supplies to Ennore and Basin Bridge Thermal power stations was another factor leading to power crisis in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government have been demanding for a long time now that there should be second mine cut in Neyveli lignite project. This demand has fallen on the deaf ears of the Central Government so far and the Central Government have not taken any initiative in this respect. But Dr. K. L. Rao has suggested that if the thermal power generation in the Neyveli station is to be increased then instead of lignite, 280 tons of oil should be used per day in the power stations. I would like to know from the Government what action has been taken by the concerned Ministry.

Sir, from what I have so far stated it would be amply clear that the Tamil

Nadu Government could not be blamed for the power crisis prevailing there. In spite of a very clear statement made by Dr. K. L. Rao as to the contributory factors to the power crisis in Tamil Nadu, I regret to say that the ruling Congress Party members are accusing the State Government for partisan political ends and are indulging in a virulent false propaganda.

As an example, I would like to refer to the speech made by a responsible Minister of the Central Government Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam in a public meeting at Vellore on 25th February, 1973. Sir, he said in that meeting that the Central Government was in no way responsible for the power crisis faced by Tamil Nadu. He also added that the Central Government had not received any official communication from the Tamil Nadu Government regarding the shortage in the supply of coal leading to power crisis even till 10 days ago. When this matter of power crisis came up in Tamil Nadu Assembly our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi explained on 2nd March, 1973 the reasons for the power crisis. Rebutting the charge of Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam that the Central Government was not apprised of the shortage of coal supply to Tamil Nadu Thermal Power station pointed out that this matter was taken up with the Central Government many months before the crisis overtook the State. In fact, on May 26, 1972, the Chairman of the State Electricity Board wrote a letter to the Deputy Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission and also to the Department of Mines. It was stressed in the letter that as there was delay in the supply of coal from Singareni mines of Andhra more Railway wagons should be made available. Again Sir, the Central Government was requested in the matter that coal from Bihar and Bengal should be supplied through ships. This matter again figured at a meeting on 30th May, 1972 at Delhi when the Chairman of Electricity Board met

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the representatives of Department of Mines, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Irrigation and Power. It followed it up by a letter on 3rd June, 1972 to the Department of Mines. At a meeting held at Delhi on 30th September, 1972 the matter was raised with the representatives of the Department of Mines, Irrigation and Power and Railway Board by the Chairman of the State Electricity Board who drew pointed attention to the shortage of coal supply in Tamil Nadu. On 7th October, 1972 and on 11th October, 1972 letters were again addressed to the Central Government. The Department of Mines was again addressed in the matter on 12th October, 1972 and on 18th January, 1973. The Chief Minister himself wrote a letter on 10th February, 1973 to Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam explaining the shortage of coal in the State and requesting supply to 1 lakh tons of coal at once. Thus it will be seen what the hon. Minister Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam had stated at Vellore was not the correct position. He seems to have been motivated by the fact that an opposition party is in power in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, if this was the behaviour of a Central Minister, I would refer to the type of speeches made by the responsible Congress leaders in Tamil Nadu. In the Triplane beach meeting on 26th February, 1973 Shri Ramaiah the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee President demanded that the DMK Government should resign as it did not anticipate the power shortage. I would like to remind the House that the power crisis is not confined to Tamil Nadu alone. The power cut in Haryana was to the extent of 80 per cent; in Punjab it is 75 per cent; in UP 40 per cent; Rajasthan 50 per cent; West Bengal 15 per cent and in parts of Gujarat 100 per cent. Sir, will the Central Government and the Congress leadership would advise the Governments in these States to resign. It is highly regrettable that responsible leader like

Shri Ramaiah should make statement of this nature.

Sir, we the people of Tamil Nadu and the State Government hold Dr. K. L. Rao, the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power in high esteem. But I would like to invite the attention of the House to what Shri Ramaiah has said about Dr. Rao in a meeting on 2nd April, 1973. His speech has appeared in a Congress daily, the Swadeshmitram, whose honorary editor is Shri M. Bhakthavasalam the ex-Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He said that he opposed the agreement of Tamil Nadu with Kerala in 1968 as harmful to Tamil Nadu. Though Dr. Rao belonged to his party he would like to state the truth about Dr. Rao. According to Shri Ramaiah, Dr. Rao could do no good to Tamil Nadu. Though he is a Minister in the Central Government, all his attention is on Andhra crisis. Our Chief Minister might not know about Dr. K. L. Rao. Dr. Rao was an Assistant Engineer at one time in Mettur project. At that time he was interested in collecting material for the separation of Andhra from the composite Madras State. Therefore, he would not believe that Shri Rao would be helpful to Tamil Nadu. what Shri Ramaiah said about our esteemed Minister of Irrigation and Power. If such an irresponsible statement had been made by any of our party members then immediate disciplinary action would have been taken against him. However, I would assure Dr. Rao that we hold him in great esteem and we have immense confidence in him. I regret that just to discredit the opposition party which is in power in Tamil Nadu all kinds of statements are being made by the ruling Congress party members which do no good to the Congress party in Tamil Nadu. Before I conclude Sir, I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister for Irrigation and power that he should expedite the clearance of the schemes for power generation submitted by the Tamil Nadu Government and are pending with the Central Government. With

these words I conclude.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all my praise is due to Irrigation Minister and his junior colleague for making tireless efforts to make irrigation and power potential of the country a success. But, it is a misfortune that in spite of very good experts being in this Ministry, I want to know as to why our targets are not being fulfilled? What is the hitch? Why is the department not able to colate this target? Has the procedure not been so streamlined as to cope with the task that the minister has in mind?

We have got here two reports of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—one report contains 164 pages while the other contains about 90 pages. But, we do not find anything in these reports with which we want to deal. They are full of extraneous matters—not concerning the fulfilment of the projects that have been taken in hand. Nowhere it has been mentioned in this report as to how much work has been done in regard to one or the other projects and what remains to be done or when is the project going to be finalised? These details are not given here. Is there anything worthwhile contained in these reports which we, the Members of Parliament, want to discuss in the House? No one can find any material with regard to shortcomings, shortfalls or successful completion of the projects that have been undertaken by the Ministry. These reports could have been put together and could form part of one volume by adding some more pages. Why so much money is to be spent at all for making two reports? What is the use of that? For example, in the performance report, on page 62-63 it has been mentioned that all India *per capita* consumption this year is 93 k.w. It means that in some States, as has been said by some other friends, the *per capita* consumption of power

is only one sixth. That means in some States, the *per capita* consumption of power is very low. Why is this regional imbalance? Dr. Rao has been in charge of this Ministry for more than ten years. What has he done to remove this imbalance? Disparities are increasing and along with that, the regional imbalance is also increasing. The *per capita* consumption of power is too low—20 or 25 k.w.—in Bihar, especially, North Bihar, which is a tract inhabited by more than 21½ crores of people. Their *per capita* consumption of power is less than 10 or k.w. If he cannot immediately bring us on par with the other advanced States, even if he brings us at least to half of the level of these States, I shall be very happy. What is he going to do about that? And in how many years is he going to bring us to the level of other States? During the last 12 years that has been in-charge of this Ministry, what has he been doing to remove this imbalance? What is standing in his way? Why is he ignoring the States which are very and very backward in the matter of power?

I shall take North Bihar. This is a very backward area which is mostly dependent on agriculture. 86 per cent of its population depends on agriculture. There are two irrigation projects—Kosi and Gandak. In these reports, Gandak Projects has been totally backed out. No mention is made here about this project. What has been done by this Ministry for this project? In the performance report, a casual reference has been made that so much allotment has been made. But what part of the work has been done and what part is yet to be done has not been given. How can we rely on these reports and discuss these matters? In North Bihar, there is no industry worth the name except a few out-dated sugar factories. Then, how can the 86 per cent of the population eke out their livelihood if even for agriculture sufficient arrangement is

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not made for irrigation and power? Do you want them to starve? There is often failure of the pumps due to power shortage. They are not being energised and they cannot give water to the fields. Has anybody given thought to this as to how these people will live? That area is called Gandak valley area. It has on an average 1020 persons per sq. mile. It is one of the most densely populated areas of the country. It is one of the most fertile agricultural tracts of India both in North Bihar and Nepal. It produces almost all crops. The Gandak project is an international as well as inter-State project for development of irrigation and power. This project is going to irrigate as much as 3.68 acres of land, which is more than what your biggest dam, Bhakra Nangal can irrigate, only 3.5 acres. This can irrigate more than the Rajasthan Canal or Nagarjunasagar. It is the biggest canal in India and cheapest too. Its first estimate was Rs. 52 crores. Due to delay, it has gone up by more than four times, and you are making it dearer still by delays. Had it been completed in time, if not Rs. 52 crores, Rs. 60 or 65 crores would have sufficed. But due to this time lag and increase in cost of materials and other things, the per-acre cost of this project has also gone up several fold.

In 1964, in the Governors' meeting, the Bihar Governor told the Government of India that Bihar was not able to execute this work due to its slender resources. Again the Governor wrote about it to Shri Asoka Mehta when he was Planning Minister. Again a letter was written to Shri Morarji Desai, who was then Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. But all were turned down and that tract of North Bihar has been left to suffer for all time to come in the matter of both irrigation and power.

Coming to my district of Saran, it is more than 12 years that the work

began on this project. On 3rd December, 1972, water was brought to some part of Saran, over a mile or so. Now it is April, 1973. In these four months the water has not gone a step further. In Saran, it will irrigate 14 lakhs acres. At this rate, it will perhaps take 10 or 15 years to achieve the target of irrigation in the districts of Saran and Siwan. The water goes through UP. In reply to my query the Minister said that UP is not releasing water for Saran. I am not blaming UP or raising inter-provincial rivalry. I blame the Irrigation Ministry for this lack of initiative and promptness in making available resources for completing this project.

There are many other projects in North Bihar. None of them is working according to schedule. Even the Western Kosi Canal, on which several crores of rupees have been spent, is not achieving anything. If it takes further time, I am afraid the estimate will have to be again revised. From the original estimate of Rs. 60 crores, it will go up to Rs. 300 crores.

A word about the National Project Construction Corporation, which does contract work for Government, especially in the construction of barrages. There are thousands of employees serving this organisation for the last ten years. Those who have joined this organisation when they were 23 or 24 are now 34 or 35. They are still temporary and there is no certainty of their services being continued. This organisation is incurring loss every year. If this goes on, I am afraid it will have to be closed down one day. Then, what will you do with these employees? Will you spoil their lives or will you give them some alternative employment so that they may not go on the streets and suffer? I want a definite answer because this concerns the lives of thousands of people working in this organisation.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इरिगेशन तथा पावर मन्त्रालय की डिमाण्ड पर जब हम बोलते हैं या उस की टीका करते हैं, तो वह डा० राव की व्यक्तिगत टीका नहीं करते हैं, हम उन के डिपार्टमेंट की टीका करते हैं—इस बात को ध्यान में रखें।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि आप को भागीरथ समझा जायेगा जो गंगा को ले आये थे, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग उन को राक्षस भी समझेंगे। अभी हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में मेरी कांस्टीबूएन्सी से नर्मदा नदी जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश के 90 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र से नर्मदा जाती है और 0. 10 गुजरात को छूती है, लेकिन गुजरात के वास्ते आप 530 फुट ऊंचा बांध बना रहे हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी के दोनों बाजू की जमीन, करीब 3 लाख एकाड़, ऐसी फर्टाइल जमीन है, जहां चार चार फसलें होती हैं तथा जो कुरं, मकान पुराने चले आ रहे हैं, वे सब इस से प्रभावित होंगे। सब पानी में डूब जायेंगे। वहां से उन लोगों को उखाड़ा जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि उन को कच्छकरण ले जायेंगे जो यहां से 500 मील दूर है। अपने पूर्वजों के मकान, पक्के बंधे हुए कुएं, उपजाऊ जमीन सब छोड़ना पड़ेगी—वे लोग कहेंगे कि हमारे डा० राव मिनिस्टर थे, वे राक्षस थे, भागीरथ नहीं थे। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि डा० राव का कोई खराब मत है? वह अच्छा करना चाहते हैं, उनके गुड इन्टेन्शन्स हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ डा० के० एल० राव से कि हमारे यहां रीजनल इम्प्रूवमेन्स है, हमारा मध्य प्रदेश सबसे बैकवर्ड प्रदेश है। जबकि दूसरे प्रदेशों में सिबाई का एक्सेज 23 प्रतिशत है तो हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सिबाई केवल 7 प्रतिशत है। हमारे यहां जो मालवा पठार है, जहां पर गेहूं होता है वहां के लिए आपने क्या किया है? आपने कहा कि सिंध की

योजना जोकि एक बड़ी योजना है वह स्वीकृत हो चुकी है लेकिन दो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें हो गई अभी तक उसपर कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ। मैं उसको सिंधी की परियोजना कहता हूँ उस पर काम क्यों नहीं शुरू किया। तो मालवा का जो पठार है वहां पर आपने कुछ नहीं किया। वहां से सिंध नदी जाती है वहां पर परियोजना स्वीकार की है लेकिन दो योजनायें निकल गई, अभी तक कोई काम शुरू नहीं किया गया। इसी प्रकार से भीलवाड़ा में तीन करोड़ की योजना है वहां भी काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रकार से जो रीजनल इम्प्रूवमेन्स है वह कैसे दूर होंगे। चंबल की जो योजना है, ठीक है वह राजस्थान से जाती है लेकिन मालवा के पठार के बारे में आपने क्या किया है? इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आप जो इम्प्रूवमेन्स दूर करने की बात कहते हैं रिपोर्ट में उसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है। आपके जो लक्ष्य हैं वह दक्षिण की तरफ हैं या उत्तर की तरफ हैं लेकिन मध्य में आपका कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश जो एक बैकवर्ड एरिया है जहां आदिवासी रहते हैं वहां के लिए आपको कोई स्कोम नहीं है।

दूसरे जहां तक नर्मदा योजना का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें गुजरात का हित हो लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का भी हित हो। इस प्रकार का कोई रास्ता निकाला जाये जिससे गुजरात भी नाराज न हो और मध्य प्रदेश भी नाराज न हो। डा० राव से हम लोग भी मिले और वह लोग भी मिले और प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने भी कहा कि आपका नुकसान नहीं होगा लेकिन हम को इस बात में विश्वास नहीं है।

जब हम आपके बजट को देखते हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश में पहले एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का जो बेस था वह कोल था लेकिन बाद में आप हाइड्रिल पर आये लेकिन उसमें मानसून की वजह से आपका काम नहीं चला

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

आप मानसून पर गैम्बलिंग कर रहे थे। अगर मानसून फेल हो गई तो आपने पावर पर कट लगा दिया। आपने पंजाब में 50 परसेंट कट लगा दिया, गुजरात में 50 परसेंट लगा दिया, हरियाणा और तमिलनाडू में 30 परसेंट का कट लगा दिया। इस प्रकार से जो आपने बिजली में कट लगाया है उससे उद्योगों में कितना नुकसान हुआ है यह तो आप जानें क्योंकि बहुत से कारखाने बन्द हो गए। एग्रीकल्चर के लिए इरीगेशन बन्द हो गई। हाइड्रल पावर होने की वजह से यह नुकसान हुआ है। इसके कारण जो आपके लक्ष्य थे उसमें फर्स्ट प्लान में 20 परसेंट की कमी रहो, सेकेण्ड प्लान में 36 परसेंट की कमी रहो, थर्ड प्लान में 35 परसेंट की कमी रहो और फोर्थ प्लान में 38 परसेंट की कमी रही। हाइड्रल पर ज्यादा भरोसा होने की वजह से आपके टार्गेट्स कम हो गए और आज इतना नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता हाइड्रल पावर को चेन्ज करने के लिए आपने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ इसके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए। यदि आप न्यूक्लियर पावर शुरू करते तो बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होता। आपने अभी जो न्यूक्लियर पावर शुरू की है उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है। न्यूक्लियर पावर होने पर आज जो हाइड्रल पर आप गैम्बलिंग करते हैं वह चीज नहीं रह जायेगी।

इसके अलावा आज आपने जो ग्रिड सिस्टम किया है उस में 35 परसेंट का नुकसान होता है ट्रान्समिशन पर। अन्य देशों में यह नुकसान केवल 4 परसेंट ही होता है। फिर क्या कारण है कि इस देश में 35 परसेंट का नुकसान ट्रान्समिशन पर होता है? इस नुकसान को अगर रोका जा सके तो 35 करोड़ का लाभ हो सकता है। आप बाकी देशों के आँकड़े देखें कि ट्रान्समिशन में क्या नुकसान होता है। मेरे पास बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का बुलेटिन है जिसमें लिखा है :

"A factor which has hampered the maximum utilisation of the generated power is the energy losses in the grid systems. According to a recent review by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India, such losses are estimated to have increased to about 18.5 per cent in 1971-72; in some States, the losses are as high as 30 per cent. It seems that for every one per cent reduction in these losses, the revenue benefit would be about Rs. 5 crores."

तो यह जो यहां पर ट्रान्समिशन में बिजली का नुकसान होता है वह ज्यादा क्यों होता है और बाकी देशों में केवल 4 परसेंट ही क्यों होता है—इस बात को भी आपने कभी देखा है या नहीं?

दूसरे इसी प्रकार से इस योजना में शार्ट टर्म और लांग टर्म मेथड्स को बात है। शार्ट टर्म मेथड्स के लिए लिखा हुआ

"A thorough study of the working of the existing plants both thermal and hydel be undertaken and the ills that are afflicting each one of them should be identified. As pointed out earlier, the hydel plants are working below capacity because of poor water storage in the dams consequent upon failure of rains this year and there is not much that one can do to improve their working this year. However, break-down in the plants where water is available should be minimised by taking measures to keep the plants in good condition."

इसका मतलब यह है कि हाइड्रल पावर का उपयोग किस प्रकार से करना चाहिए वह देखना चाहिए। एच. ई. एल., भोपाल को जो आर्डर्स देते हैं वह बराबर मिलते नहीं हैं। भोपाल में मजदूरों का झगड़ा रहता है। उस पर भी आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल में बिजली के ट्रांसफार्मर्स

तैयार होते हैं लेकिन वह बराबर मिलते नहीं हैं। यह रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है। आपने रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"The reasons for this shortfall are mainly: delay in the supply of generating equipment by indigenous manufacturers, shortage of essential materials like steel, cement, etc., and inadequacy of funds. In order to maximise the output from the existing power stations by reducing their outages, two expert groups have been set up—one for hydro and the other for thermal stations—to visit the power station and advise on measures to be taken for improving the performance of the existing plants to get more power."

पेज 4 पर आपने रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि भोपाल, हैदराबाद और हरिद्वार से जो मशीनरी मिलती है वह ठीक से मिलती नहीं है, वहां पर प्रोडक्शन ठीक नहीं होता है। इसके बारे में भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

लांग टर्म मेजर्स में जितने बिजली के बोर्ड हैं उनको अपने कंट्रोल में लेना चाहिए। जैसे मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र के जो बोर्ड हैं वह अलग अलग हैं और उनकी अलग अलग आटोनामी चलती है।

और सब बोर्डों का कंट्रोल आपके हाथ में रहना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा होगा तो उसका परिणाम ही अलग होगा। इसलिए लांग टर्म और शार्ट टर्म, दोनों आपको लेना चाहिए।

पर कैपिटा कंजम्पशन देखिए कि वह हमारे यहां सबसे कम है। यू० एस० ए० में 6065 के० डब्ल्यू० एच० है, स्वीडन में 5,913 है, यू० के० में, 3,254 है, बेस्ट

जर्मनी में 2,800 है और हंगरी में 1,185 के० डब्ल्यू० एच० पर कैपिटा कंजम्पशन है, जबकि हमारे यहां केवल 71 के० डब्ल्यू० एच० है। यह इतना कम क्यों है, इस पर कभी विचार किया है कि नहीं। मेरे ख्याल से इसका कारण यह है कि किसी एक गांव का नक्शा बना कर भेजने हैं तो पहले वह कलेक्टर के यहां जाता है, कुछ समय उनके यहां कागजात पड़े रहते हैं और कलेक्टर के यहां से बोर्ड को जा जाता है और हर योजना 5, 6 महीने वहां पड़ी रहती है। वह क्यों पड़ी रहती है कभी इसका कारण आपने सोचा है कि नहीं? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बोर्ड पर आपका पूरा कंट्रोल होना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखें कि 80 परसेंट बिजली इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को मिलती है और 20 परसेंट रूरल एरियाज में लोगों को मिलती है। मेरे पास एक किताब है ;

'Power for the Villages—A Perspective'

इसमें लिखा है कि जितनी बिजली देश में होती है, एक तो बैसे ही कम पैदा होती है, और जो होती भी है उसका 80 प्रतिशत इंडस्ट्रीज और अर्बन एरियाज को मिलता है और 20 परसेंट बिजली रूरल एरियाज में लोगों को मिलती है दूसरा कारण यह है कि आप इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए 50 परसेंट डिस्काउंट देते हैं, जबकि हमको मिनिमम चार्ज देने ही पड़ते हैं चाहे बिजली इस्तेमाल करें या न करें। इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे तभी आपका सिंचाई और पावर का जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा होगा वरना नहीं। पूरे भारत

[श्री आर० पी० बड़े]

को एक ग्रिड करदे जिससे कि वे आफ बंगाल से बिजली निकले तो सीधे गांवों में जाय तभी आपका सपना साकार होगा। काश्तकारों को बिजली महंगी मिलती है और कम मिलती है इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am deeply grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to say a few words on a subject which is of tremendous importance not only to India but to the mankind. There is not a facet of our life that is not affected by irrigation and power. Till 1947, it was the intention of the British empire or the Britishers to keep us poor so that they could get cheap recruits, but then after the end of the First World War, to provide raw materials for their industries and to settle the demobilised soldiers of India, the Britishers gave some attention to the irrigation field. The records that are available show that the first canal in India was built on the Cauvery in the Second Century; there is a mention about the canal on the Yamuna in the 14th Century. It was 90 years back that, on a systematic scale, the Britishers built the Ganges Canal and then the Upper Bari Canal, not for the good of the Indians but for the good of the mill-owners of Lancashire and Birmingham for whom they wanted to have cotton and other raw materials so that their industries could work.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

But, Sir, immediately after independence to be spent on that a large portion of our resources had to be spent on importing wheat and other eatables from abroad;

About Rs. 745 crores had to be spent by India on importing only

wheat from America and other countries. So, they took very seriously towards irrigation and power.

The total resources of India, so far as water, is concerned, are 1345 million acres ft. and at the moment only 90 million acres feet are being used for irrigation purposes. The others are either allowed to flood the country-side or go straight to the sea. I do not say that the whole of our water resources can be utilised for irrigation, but at least, 33 per cent, i.e. about 450 million acres feet of water can be utilised for irrigation purposes which will irrigate another 30 per cent of the land which can be easily irrigated.

I would draw the attention of our worthy Minister to the fact that greater attention should be given towards utilising the river waters for irrigation purposes. But, it is a pity that, on the one hand, we have done away with the princes but on the other, we have created a new type of Nawabs and princes in different States that we are today noticing. A river may flood one State but they will not allow the neighbour State to utilise that water because they feel that the water belongs to them only. Every State feels that water or electricity or whatever is produced by them or by the Central Government belongs hereditarily to them or to their ancestors. This spirit of provincialism must be done away with immediately if we have to properly utilise the resources of water or power of our country.

Only yesterday our Prime Minister talked about the integration of the country. Integration of the country cannot be brought about simply by words and conferences. Integration can be brought about only if we feel in terms of Indians and take whatever India has, whether it be in Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh or Punjab, as belonging to the whole of India. In this connection I would

suggest to Dr. K. L. Rao one thing. A reference has been made about to his qualities of head and heart. We are proud of him. At the same time, we are also sorry that when a man like him is at the helm of the affairs, we have not been able to make as much progress as we should have done.

I will not repeat what has been said by other speakers. I will only confine myself to some of the features that have not been discussed by any friends here. The multi-purpose projects started with Bhakra Nangal in 1948. The idea was mooted about 20 years ago but since the Britishers were not interested in giving water to this side of the Punjab and they wanted only that side which is now lying in Pakistan to be irrigated, so, instead of Bhakra Nangal, they gave preference to the Thal project, Haveli project and other canals that were irrigating those areas where the Muslims were residing or those areas from which most of the soliders were recruited.

In 1948 we started with Bhakra Nangal and within a period of seven years—all credit goes to our engineers—the Bhakra Nangal was inaugurated by our revered Panditji in 1955. That was the beginning of the multi-purpose projects. But of late, as I have stated, a sort of tendency has crept up in different States that 'Because this dam is situated in my area, I must have all the benefits of it.' This sort of provincialism, the sooner it is done away with, the better it is for the country.

Sir, the Punjab Government mooted the Thein dam in 1968 because we expected that by the end of 1970, the Beas dam will be completed. We know that 10,000 work-charged men and 4000 regular labour will be thrown out on the streets if no new project was taken up. So, we mooted the idea of the Thein Dam. But,

unfortunately, the Punjab was divided and because of certain constitutional obligations, the Punjab is not allowed to take the work on hand. Now, it has been entrusted to the Centre for completion of the Thein dam. I would most respectfully request the hon. Minister that till the Centre is prepared to go ahead with the construction of the Thein Dam, they must permit the Punjab Government to start the work so that most of the people who are retrenched from the Beas Dam are not thrown out on the road and they are employed at the Thein Dam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may please be brief.

15 hrs.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, I have just started. I have a feeling that those people who are obstinate get the better of it....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be given not more than 10 minutes. You have finished 3 minutes. You may take another 3 or 4 minutes.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about the bogey of autonomy of the Electricity Board. The Electricity Boards were constituted with a purpose so that the engineers could give their wholehearted attention to the production of electricity. But, Sir, they have become hot beds of corruption. Only in March, 1973 there has come out a Government publication which says:

"A number of diesel generating sets with capacity ranging from 5 KV to 310 KV have been lying idle for the last many years, some of them for 10 to 12 years at five different stations."

I am sorry that our hon. Minister made a statement that only six generating sets were not working, while it is a fact that more generating sets

[Shri Prabodh Chandra]

are lying idle. In 1971 we got some generating sets to generate 6 lakhs units of electricity. And now the total amount of electricity generated by the generators is not more than 1,25,000 units. I am sorry that he made a mis-statement to say that only six generators were not working.

While coming to the next point of States' imbalances, I would like to point out that I am an Indian first and Indian last. I do not only speak for Punjab. I speak for the whole of India. I know my principal saying: First deserve, then decide. I had on my letter head: Know thy rights and have them. But the Principal of my College, instead of having that, wrote: Know thy duties and perform them. This is what has happened in Punjab; Punjab has performed its duties admirably well during the last three wars. So we have the sympathy of the whole country. We gave ourselves so that the country may be free. We sacrificed so that the country may be protected. Millions of our people were uprooted. But we did not graudge. It is below my dignity, it is below the dignity of a Punjabi, to ask for any favour. But, I would plead only because of the fact that there is no public sector enterprise. Our people are agriculturists; we have got only agriculture. Unless you give us enough power we cannot supply enough of wheat and other staple crops to the people with the result that Government will have to spend much more. I know, obstinacy and insistence has a premium in this House. People who defy the Chair have the better of it. But I shall not defy the Chair. I will sit down within a minute.

I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister. About 8 years back I was at Nangal Dam. I had the privilege of meeting the Admiral of the Navy who was there with some naval divers to see how much silt collected at Bhakra-Nangal. He told me this. The life of

Bhakra-Nangal was expected to be 250 years. If the rate of the silt that is being collected goes on at this rate, he says, it will be lasting only for 70 years. What is a boom for Punjab and Haryana will become a bane after some years. The hon. Minister should look into this aspect of the problem and he should give attention to the de-silting of these dams. When I sought the reasons, I was told, this is because of the catchment area lying in Himachal Pradesh. If the goatwallahs and shepherds are not allowed to graze their cattle, if they are stopped from grazing, they will go against the Government and Himachal Congress will lose four seats. I was told they will be losing 4 constituencies. Actually, we are losing a project which cost us about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores, just to save four Assembly seats.

At the end I would request the hon. Minister to see what is the reason when the estimates are made they are for Rs. 20 crores but when they are revised they become Rs. 40 crores and by the time the project is finished they become Rs. 50 crores. I would not use the word 'corruption' but it is a picture of inefficiency, mal-administration and bad planning. Somebody is to be blamed either in the beginning, middle or at the end. With these words, I thank you very much.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This Ministry is mother for industrial growth and for assisting the higher production of goodgrains in the Country. Till the task of balancing the economic growth is fulfilled, there cannot be social justice for which we are trying to strive. Hence, Dr. Rao has got great responsibility for which he has drawn a ten years plan and I hope he will stick to it. Until and unless he works on war-footing and repeatedly pursues into the implementation of 10 year plan, I think, the usual story will be that the projects have

been delayed unusually long raising the cost of the project itself and the other cost also going up of acquisition of the land for paying compensation.

I want to ask the Minister why this indigenous capacity utilisation, construction of Pong Dam, rural electrification, loans for power from World Bank, the transmission project, the Kosi Canal and other dams have been delayed so long. Maharashtra, minus Bombay and Poona, is as backward as any other State in this country. The irrigation potential opportunities are there in Maharashtra but we are denied the facilities which we want. Maharashtra is the second lowest in the rung as compared to the all-India figures of irrigation. Why this is happening, I do not know? We have submitted our projects but they have not been cleared by the Government of India, the Planning Commission or the Central Water and Power Commission. Perhaps, they enjoy delaying the clearance of the projects which amounts to loss of production of foodgrains and retarded growth of small scale industries and agro-industries resulting in the increase of unemployment of large number of people which are increasing year after year.

Maharashtra has to suffer scarcity year after year. Even the irrigation projects upto the allocated waters from disputed rivers have not been cleared. Why, this has happened?

I wish to inform the House that the projects costing Rs. 5 crores require clearance from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Planning Commission. The medium projects costing less than Rs. 5 crores but not less than Rs. 25 lakhs need also clearance from the Government of India and the Planning Commission. But exhaustive projects are not to be submitted.

As many as 57 irrigation projects from my State have been sent for

clearance to the Central Water and Power Commission but they are lying in the cold storage from one year to eight years. We have sent detailed schemes of some 10 hydro power projects for clearance to the Government of India; two of them have also substantial irrigation potential. These hydro projects of power generation and irrigation will benefit thousands of hectares of land and hence these should be cleared as early as possible. We have Hirana-kesh power generation project of 653.5 MW, irrigation potential 45,916 hectares of land. This was submitted for clearance on 10th May 1966. The second was Kasari power generation project, 336 MW with irrigation potential of 22,424 hectares. This was submitted on 9th June 1966. Papers regarding the Sahasrakund project were submitted on 23rd March 1964; Bhandardare was submitted on 12th September, 1968; Girna was submitted on 18th June 1970; Pravara canal project was submitted on 22nd May 1965; the Kas project as submitted on 6th October 1969; the Jalsindhi project was submitted on 31st July 1970; the Vaitarna project Stage II, with which I am connected, because the water supply and transmission relate to the constituency from which I come, namely, Bombay, was submitted on 7th October 1971, and the Pawne project was submitted on 17th January 1970.

The Government of India's clearance is not obligatory under any statute. But the Central Government and the Planning Commission do not even agree to the inclusion of projects in the annual plan without a clearance. Why should we not change this outdated and outmoded concept that the expenditure incurred on these uncleared projects is not treated as plan expenditure on which central assistance is calculated? How can Maharashtra, nay, the whole country, progress when the hold-up on clearance has been from 5 to 7 years? Thereby the cost of the projects goes up. I demand that these

[Dr. Kailas]

projects must be cleared within one year.

The Government of Maharashtra has chalked out a programme for 1973-74 to spend about Rs. 8.58 crores on uncleared projects and the stage has come when either we have to slow down the projects or start losing on central assistance. We receive typical replies in regard to these projects that there are river disputes and till they are settled, the projects cannot be cleared. May I impress and urge upon the Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, to bring the Bill declaring rivers as national property before the House this session itself?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): National wealth.

DR. KAILAS: National wealth. I want an assurance that this Bill will be brought before this House during this session.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nationalise the rivers.

DR. KAILAS: Disputes concerning the Krishna, Godavari and Narmada should be settled finally. Otherwise, these will linger on for many more years to come for want of statutory provision.

Maharashtra, as I have earlier said, is the second lowest in the country in terms of irrigation. Here I would like to tell the Minister that two assurances were given in this House. One was by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, which I will quote a little later. But I would request Dr. Rao to kindly see that the Dudhganga project, pending since 1964, the Kukadi project held up since 1966 and the Upper Wardha pending since 1964 should be cleared immediately. Even projects like Surya, Bhatsa, Suki and Aner, in respect of which there is no river dispute or tribunal, are not being cleared. The Minister may kindly tell me why they are not being cleared.

Pandit Nehru had written a letter to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on 31st December, 1963 which said:

"So far as your irrigation projects are concerned, all waters that you required for them would be supplied."

Further, a statement was made in Parliament on 23rd March, 1963 that Maharashtra can have all irrigation projects on Godavari and may draw by 1978 about 400 TMC in the Godavari. Why then are the projects on the Godavari not being cleared at least up to the limits of the balance of the allocation of water, which I have mentioned a little earlier?

I do not know why the completion of the Pong dam, to be delayed by one year, is being pressed by my friends. Why not the Himachal Pradesh Government depute a senior officer to see that each and every oustee who is going to be displaced gets the land, when 2.5 lakh acres of land are there, and also get compensation? By delaying the Pong dam, perhaps we will lose in many ways. Firstly, we lose by way of agricultural produce, and then the Rajasthan Government loses crores of rupees for paying compensation, while the cost of the project goes higher and higher year after year.

I am told that there a compensation is being asked for, for the trees. Naturally compensation for the trees also should be paid because the trees are now three to seven years old and an amount of Rs. 5 crores has to be paid. Further, an interest of nine per cent which is charged will affect the Rajasthan Government. That is another reason why the cost of this project are going up. Why Rajasthan should suffer any more?

Let us think of the country as a whole and let us see that all the oustees get what they were assured from time to time. But let us see that

the Pong dam is completed this year.

During the fourth Plan, we have fixed a target of generating capacity to be 23 million kw after leaving the old and obsolete generating plants. But perhaps we did not determine the manufacturing capacity of HEIL, Bhopal, BHEL of Hardwar, and BHEL of Hyderabad, and hence, 4.3 million kw of equipment have to be imported. I am sorry to note that there is so much of foreign exchange which has got to be utilised. The only answer for industrial growth and agricultural production is that we must have more thermal generating stations rather than depend on hydel projects.

So, I would request Dr. Rao to personally look into the delays in getting the equipment, delay in the completion of civil works, delay in erection and delay in the finalisation of agency to supply the equipment.

Rural electrification has not been so satisfactory as it should have been, after 25 years of independence, so many villages still remain without electricity. Harijan bustees have been kept apart. Even when the whole village gets electricity, the Harijan bustees nearabout do not get electricity. I am sorry to note that though the Plan is there, the electrification of the Harijan bustees is not done. I hope Dr. Rao will apply his mind and see that we celebrate the 25th year of the independence of our country in a dignified way by electrifying all the villages including the Harijan bustees.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had looked forward to reading the achievements of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with considerable interest, and I must confess that I was a little disappointed because what the Minister has had to say both in regard to irrigation and power is that there has been a considerable shortfall in achievement in both cases.

In regard to power the Ministry says that in 1961 we had 2.3 million

kw of power and today we have 18 million. It is of course a matter for some satisfaction, but then, when we look to the targets that have been set for ourselves, we find that we had hoped to achieve 23 million kw of power by the end of the fourth Plan period, and we expect perhaps that with some luck we shall reach the figure of 20 million kw. That means a considerable shortfall of three million kw at the end of the fourth Plan. Today, already, we are short by over a million kilowatts. The report goes on to say that in the fifth Plan, we hope to double this, that is to say, we hope to have 41 million kw of energy, an additional established capacity of a little over 20 million kw. How is this going to be achieved? The shortfall that was there has been attributed to the failure of indigenous manufacturing capacity to supply sufficient equipment; secondly, shortfall in resources—not enough financial resources. Thirdly, failure in the establishment, maintenance and operation. The point about the indigenous capacity is very important. If the Fifth Plan target is to be realised, then one decision will have to be taken right from the outset and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should press for it right from this moment—whatever the indigenous capacity is unable to cope with should be allowed to be imported. The indigenous capacity today is no more than 8 million kws; perhaps if pressed very hard they may claim to be able to do 10 million kws. Where then is this gap of 10 million kws to be filled from clearly through imports; there is no other way in which we can achieve this target that we have set before ourselves. The demand for power rises rapidly; in fact in our country it doubles itself every five years; in an advanced country it may take ten years. That is why the Ministry has rightly said that during the Fifth Plan we must establish another 20 million kws and that is why I would urge the Minister to take a strong line in regard to im-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ports of equipment required which the indigenous manufacturing capacity will be unable to fulfil.

The indigenous manufacturing capacity has in fact a great deal to answer for. It knew what its limitations were; nevertheless it came in the way of import of equipment in good time. That is why we have to pass through tremendous shortages in power all over the country, last year. The cost of that has been incredible loss of industrial production, loss of agricultural production and so many other difficulties into which the whole country was placed; these were entirely because of the shortfall in power generation which shortfall was due to no small extent to the obstinacy of the indigenous manufacturing capacity. Even to this day they insist that they can manufacture everything that the country requires. Quite rightly, we should aim to be self-reliant. But there is no point in shutting our eyes to the fact that indigenous manufacture can only produce certain amount of equipment and no more. If we are satisfied that our requirement is of a certain order, we must see to it that the rest is imported and the foreign exchange necessary for it is found.

I would now like to say a few words in regard to irrigation.

In fact, the Irrigation Ministry takes a great deal of satisfaction from this fact that since independence, we have brought under irrigation 10.7 million hectares of land—far more than anything that was done before that date. That is undoubtedly a matter for satisfaction. But, this report goes on to say that we have so far utilised not more than one-seventh of the available irrigation potential. Why have we not been faster? You yourself say that irrigation facility is one of the foremost and important of infrastructures that is required. If that is so, it would mean that we should do something more in this regard. Water or whatever be the irrigation facility

available is a national resource. This is a point which my hon. friend, I am glad to say, has emphasised. Emphasising must also mean that he proposes to see that this laudable objective or principle is realised in actual practice.

You referred to a number of projects which are still virtually still-born. And Narmada is one which is one of the most important rivers which has remained unharnessed during the last twenty-five years. It carries as much water, I am told, as Sutlej, Beas and Ravi together carry. Water to-day is going into the sea whereas the water of those three rivers has enabled Haryana, Punjab and parts of Rajasthan to achieve the green revolution. Why are we continuing to do this? It is true that the matter is now referred to the Prime Minister for a decision. The Chief Ministers of the four Governments have agreed to refer this to her by withdrawing it from the Tribunal. I hope that the decision will soon be taken. It should be realised that if what Gujarat asks for is agreed to, then it will enable seventy lakhs of acres of land to be irrigated. Only if the height of Navagaondam is of the order which Gujarat has asked for, would it be possible for the Narmada water to reach Rajasthan. Otherwise, what is the point of allotting 500 thousand cusecs of water to Rajasthan? Only if the height of the dam is of that order, call the canal take off from the Narmada reservoir at a high enough level, and then only would you be able to take water upto Rajasthan. In fact the allotment of water to Rajasthan pre-supposes the acceptance of the principle of having a canal system capable of taking the Narmada water right up to Rajasthan borders. The position is simple. But, the point that I would like to mention is this. We have already got the Khosla Committee Report. The Committee was composed of engineers of the highest repute. It is a great pity that we should have allowed so much water to go into the sea and not taken a

decision at the earliest possible moment. If I may venture to make this suggestion for the Prime Minister's consideration it is this that whatever may be the decision in regard to the height of the dam that you may decide upon, let the foundations be laid for the full height that Gujarat requires so that later on we may not say that it was a pity that we have made this mistake in not laying the foundations capable of taking the dam up to the full required height. If the foundations for the full height are laid now, even at that late stage, you can allow the dam to be built upto the right height.

I wish to say one more thing. The hon. Minister, in reply to a Calling Attention Motion regarding Bihar, said something about the tremendous problem that silt creates for all our irrigation works. That is due, very largely, to the fact that not much progress has been made in regard to soil conservation in the catchment areas and afforestation is not proceeding at the pace that is necessary. This, I think, is something to which greatest importance should be attached and I think that it should be taken up in earnest. The programme of afforestation should be taken up on a war footing. That is the only way by which we can, perhaps, prevent the floods from increasing year after year. It will be noticed that every year, a significant increase in floods is bringing in greater destruction. This is the only answer to this.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदनगांव):
सभापति जी, विद्युत और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि मैं मन्त्री जी को बधाई दूँ या उनके प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करूँ। संवेदना इसलिए कि जितना बड़ा दायित्व, जितना बड़ा भार, देश की हरित क्रान्ति का भार, उनके कंधों पर है उतना उनको सशक्त नहीं किया गया। न तो वे उतने सशक्त

हैं और न उनका मन्त्रालय उतना सशक्त है। मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि अगर सिंचाई और विद्युत के विकास के सन्दर्भ में बार-फुटिंग पर इस मन्त्रालय को सशक्त नहीं किया गया तो फिर हम गरीबी हटाओ नारे को एक कल्पनामात्र ही समझेंगे। किसान आपसे कुछ नहीं चाहता है, किसान श्रम की अंजलि देना चाहता है, श्रम की साधना के माध्यम से धरती की पूजा करना चाहता है और आपसे केवल पानी चाहता है। धरती की वंदना में हमने सुजलाम् सफलाम् का गीत गाया है। यदि धरती सुजलाम् नहीं है तो सफलाम् नहीं हो सकती है। धरती यदि पानी से परिप्लवित नहीं है तो फिर उस उससे यह आशा नहीं कर सकते कि वह हमें खाद्य सामग्री दे, फल दे। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि पांचवी योजना के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक धन का प्रावधान करके इस हरित क्रान्ति की परिकल्पना के सन्दर्भ में इस मन्त्रालय को सशक्त करें। डा० राव बड़े योग्य मन्त्री हैं, उनका मन्त्रालय भी बड़ा योग्य है लेकिन कर्मठ होना एक बात है और साधनों को बटोर कर समृद्धि की ओर लगाना दूसरी बात है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 12 हजार करोड़ का सिंचाई का प्रावधान चौथी योजना में था और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसको बढ़ाकर 21 सौ करोड़ किया जायेगा। यदि आप हमारी स्थिति को देखें तो इस देश में, संसार में जितनी धरती पर खेती होती है उसकी दो प्रतिशत धरती यहाँ पर है जिसपर खेती होती है लेकिन हमारी आबादी

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

संसार की कुल आबादी का 14 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन इन्द्र भगवान की कृपा से संसार का जल जो हमको प्राप्त है वह दस प्रतिशत है यानी दस प्रतिशत जल, जो संसार में ऊपर से बरसता है वह हमारी धरती को प्राप्त होता है। लेकिन जो पानी बरसता है वह पानी नाली में, नालों में, नहरों में, नदियों में, बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों में बहकर समुद्र में विलीन हो जाता है। उस पानी का हम केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं कर पाते हैं, उस पानी को हम इकट्ठा नहीं कर पाते हैं। यही कारण है कि जब हर हर करके पानी बरसता है तो नदियों में बाढ़ आती है, हम फ्लड कंट्रोल नहीं करते और वह पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है। यदि हम संसार के पानी के इस दस प्रतिशत भाग को, जो ऊपर से बरसता है, उसका संयोजन कर सकें तो क्या हमारी धरती भूखी रहेगी, प्यासी रहेगी? हम समझते हैं कहीं न कहीं फाल्टी प्लानिंग है जिसके कारण हर जगह धरती प्यासी है, प्यासी है, किसान भूखा है, किसान भूखा है—यह नारा लग रहा है। यदि आप चाहे, धरती को पानी दे सकें तो बेकारी दूर कर सकते हैं, अनाज की समस्या को समाधान कर सकते हैं और वहां पर और तमाम विकास के काम हो सकते हैं।

में इस सन्दर्भ में अपने प्रदेश पर आ जाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आपकी घंटी का मुझे बड़ा डर है। मध्य प्रदेश इस देश का सबसे बड़ा भाग है जिसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 4,34,452 वर्ग किलोमीटर है जोकि हमारे देश का 13.5 प्रतिशत भाग है और आबादी 7.5 प्रतिशत है। आप सिंचाई की स्थिति

को भी देखें। यह सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है, आपसे क्या कहूं जब मैं कहता हूं कि दुर्भाग्य है, हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है तब न तो हमें यह कहना अच्छा लगता है कि हमारा दुर्भाग्य है और न यह कहने में बड़ा गर्व होता है हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है। साधन होते हुए भी, पानी होते हुए भी, नर्मदा, तापती, सोन, महानदी, गोदावरी इन नदियों के होते हुए भी जिनकी धारायें हमारी सीमा के बीच से होकर निकलती हैं, इतनी नदियों का नैसर्गिक प्रसाधन हमारे पास हो उसके बाद भी हमारे प्रदेश में केवल 7.5 प्रतिशत सिंचाई हो जबकि और स्थानों पर 23 प्रतिशत हो। (व्यवधान) इस सिंचाई की न्यूनता और कमी के कारण हमारा उत्पादन, देश भर में जितने प्रदेश हैं उनमें सबसे कम है क्योंकि सिंचाई हमारे यहां है केवल 7.5 प्रतिशत। इसी के कारण हमारे यहां जो चावल का उत्पादन होता है वह केवल 841 किलोग्राम पर-हेक्टर होता है और गेहूं 760 किलोग्राम पर-हेक्टर होता है। अब और प्रदेशों की जो स्थिति है उसकी तुलना में आप देखें कि चावल के लिए सिंचित क्षेत्र 13.3 प्रतिशत और 1970-71 में उत्पादन 841 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर जबकि तमिलनाडु में 93 प्रतिशत चावल का क्षेत्र सिंचित और उत्पादन 1974 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर। इसी प्रकार से गेहूं में मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचित क्षेत्र 10.6 प्रतिशत और उत्पादन 1970-71 में 760 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर जबकि पंजाब में गेहूं का सिंचित क्षेत्र 70 प्रतिशत और उत्पादन 2215 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर। इसी प्रकार से और प्रदेशों में भी होता है। इससे मैं यह सिद्ध करना चाहता हूं कि पानी होते हुए भी पानी प्राप्त नहीं होता है। सिंचाई के साधनों की कमी

के कारण हमारा उत्पादन कम होता है। हमारा क्षेत्र बड़ा है। और यदि आप नदी नाले और बड़ी बड़ी नदियां जिनका मैंने उल्लेख किया उनके पानी को बांधकर उसकी जलधारा खेती की तरफ उन्मुख कर दें तो पंजाब के अनुपात में, हरियाणा के अनुपात में और तामिलनाडू के अनुपात में हम भी आ सकते हैं। इस विपन्नता और अकिंचनता की स्थिति में भी हम तीन चार वर्ष पहले सरप्लस थे। इन तमाम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहिये मध्य प्रदेश की ओर से, कि एक हजार करोड़ का विशेष प्राविान करने का प्रयास करें। इस एक हजार करोड़ के लिए यदि हम रेगिस्तान में बसे होते तो कह सकती हैं कि एक हजार करोड़ क्यों दें लेकिन जहां पानी है—मध्य प्रदेश में 50 इंच पानी बरसता है—जहां गेहूं के लिए मालवा की भूमि है और चावल के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ की भूमि है, गेहूं भी है, चावल भी है और दालें भी हैं, वहां यदि एक हजार करोड़ का विशेष रूप से प्राविधान किया गया और जो हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स अधूरे हैं नदियों के वह पूरे कर सकें, तमाम पानी का संयोजन करके खेतों की तरफ बहा सकें—यदि इस प्रकार की सहायता आप हमारी करेंगे तो हमारे प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को भी दूर करेंगे जहां कि हर तीसरा आदमी अदिवासी है, हर तीसरा व्यक्ति हरिजन है। आज हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है, जंगलों में हैं और खेती के तमाम साधनों और उपकरणों का हम उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यही हालत बिजली की भी है, उस पर भी मैं आऊंगा।

इसके साथ साथ मैं नर्मदा नदी के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। यह नदी हमारे यहां से निकली है, इसका उद्गम हमारे यहां से है। उसका कुछ झगड़ा गुजरात से है। यह झगड़ा नवगांव बांध की ऊंचाई कितनी हो उसके सम्बन्ध में है और यह मामला प्रधान मन्त्री जी को सौंप दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहें एक-दो महीने में उसका निर्णय दे दें, बड़ी उत्सुकता से मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात उसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। यह जो डिस्प्यूट है वह कहीं न कहीं जाकर हल होना चाहिए। एक चम्मच पानी हम उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये हैं। यह एक पेरीनियल रिवर है जो कि समुद्र में जाकर विलीन हो जाती है किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उसके जल का हम उपयोग नहीं कर सके तो फिर हम भूखें रहेंगे ही। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री बड़ी सशक्त हैं, आज के समय की वह नेता हैं, हमारे देश की कर्णधार हैं, हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि इसका तुरन्त निर्णय वह दें।

बिजली का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां सस्ता कोयला है, घटिया क्वालिटी का कोयला है वहां पर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स लगा दिये जायें। डा० राव बतायेंगे, हमने उनको बाहर भेजा स्टेट की तरफ से और कहा कि पिटहेड्स पर आप पावर स्टेशन लगा दीजिये। हम ने नाम दे दिये। अब मालूम नहीं क्या कठिनाई है, शायद अन्ततोगत्वा यही कहेंगे कि इनके पास पैसा नहीं है, साधन नहीं है। लेकिन

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

हम कहते हैं कि साधन हमारे पास हैं, पैसा आप लगा दीजिये । हमारे पास साधन हैं, इनफ्रीरियर क्वालिटी का कोयला हमारे पास है, हम ने उनको गिनाया है कि अगर इस पिट हैड पर पावर स्टेशन लगा दें तो आपका काम बहुत आसान हो सकता है, और पांच, छः स्टेट्स को हम सस्ती बिजली दे सकते हैं अगर पिट हैड्स पर सुपर पावर स्टेशन लगा दें । सतपुड़ा में 6 यूनिट लगा दें तो 1200 मेगावाट बिजली हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, कोरबा में 5 यूनिट लगा दें तो 1000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं और सिंगरौली में 5 यूनिट लगा दें तो 1000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं । इस तरह से हम 3,200 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं अगर इन तीनों योजनाओं को आप पूरा कर दें । इस तरह से बिजली पैदा करके हम सारे प्रदेशों को बिजली दे सकते हैं केवल आप पिट हैड्स पर सुपर पावर स्टेशन लगा दें । और इसमें कमी क्या होगी कि ट्रांसमिशन टावर से बिजली जाये, अपनी अपनी स्टेट्स में ट्रांसमिशन टावर लगा लें, और हम रेलवे की भी मदद कर सकते हैं जो ऐक्सट्रा बैगन्स ऐनगेज होते हैं कोयला ले जाने में उनकी बचत होगी अगर पिट हैड पर आप पावर स्टेशन बना दें तो । पिट हैड पर पावर स्टेशन लगाने के बाद हम यह करेंगे कि वहां से सस्ती बिजली सप्लाई करेंगे और अलग-अलग स्टेट्स अपने ट्रांसमिशन टावर लगा दें । बैगन्स की भी बचत हो जायेगी ।

हमारे यहां क्या स्थिति है ? हमारे यहां 1,90,191 सिंचाई के कूप बन पाये, जब कि

लाखों-लाखों कूपों के लिए कूप पम्प्स की आवश्यकता है । आप तमिलनाडु, पंजाब और हरियाणा को देख लीजिये कि बिजली की बजह से वह ज्यादा पानी खींच सकते हैं, सब-सौइल वाटर उन के यहां मिलता है । हमारे यहां सब सौइल वाटर उतना नहीं है, इसलिए हम को ज्यादा गहराई में जाना पड़ता है । अब जरा यह भी देखें कि खेती में हमारे यहां कितनी बिजली लगती है ? केवल 4 प्रतिशत बिजली लगती है जब कि हरियाणा में 34 प्रतिशत, तमिलनाडु में 25 प्रतिशत, पंजाब में 24 प्रतिशत, आंध्र प्रदेश में 21 प्रतिशत । जरा देखिये तो मध्य प्रदेश है कहां ? कहीं नहीं । भूगोल में तो बड़ा दिखता है, लेकिन सिंचाई में कहीं नहीं दिखता है ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 70,414 गांव हैं उनमें से हम केवल 9,273 गांवों में बिजली दे सके हैं । जबकि हरियाणा में जितने गांव हैं अंतिम गांव को बिजली देने की सेरेमनी प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने हाथों से की, यानी 100 प्रतिशत । तामिलनाडु 96 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र 40 परसेंट, मैसूर 42 परसेंट, आन्ध्र 35 परसेंट, गुजरात 27 परसेंट और उत्तर प्रदेश 23 परसेंट, गांवों में बिजली पहुंचायी जा चुकी है । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 13 परसेंट गांवों में बिजली पहुंचायी जा सकी है । अब श्रीमन्, हम किससे रोयें ? का पर करूं सिंगार, पिया मोर आंध्र । ऐसी स्थिति हमारी हो गयी है ।

हालांकि हमारे मंत्री जी बड़े योग्य हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । मैं कहता हूं कि आप मंत्रालय को सशक्त कीजिये, पैसे का प्राविधान कीजिये, बीजनाओं को सशक्त कीजिये ताकि देश की हरित क्रांति की-

कल्याण को सेफली देंगे । और मध्य प्रदेश जो पिछड़ा हुआ है, गरीब है, निर्धन है, अधिकतर है, तमाम साधनों से अति-प्रीति होते हुए भी उसका कटोरा खाली है । धरती प्यारी है, उसकी प्यास बुझाईये जिससे हमारी धरती सुजलोम हो ताकि सुफलाम हो सके । धन्यवाद ।

15.44 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the chair.]

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा (नागौर) : सभापति जी, देश का सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय एक बहुत ही महत्व का मंत्रालय है और इसके जरिये देश को बनाने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है । स मंत्रालय की कार्यवाहियों से क्योंकि सिंचाई से और बिजली से कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ता है और देश के अन्दर उद्योग का उत्पादन भी बढ़ता है । इसलिए इसकी मांगों का समर्थन करना जरूरी है, और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । पर मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ फ़ैसले जो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को करने हैं, और जिसमें इस मंत्रालय को भी अपना हिस्सा अदा करना है, उनका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ । उनमें सब से अहम फ़ैसला तो यह है कि हमारे देश की नदियों का पानी का उपयोग, जो कई राज्यों से हो कर गुजरती हैं, उन योजनाओं का, जो काफ़ी अर्थ से विचाराधीन पड़ी हुई हैं, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो पाया । और वह इसलिए नहीं होता कि कई तरह के विवाद हमारे राज्यों के आपस में होते हैं । उनको निपटाने के लिए कई व्यवस्थाएँ हमारे विधान में हैं, पर वे व्यवस्थाएँ जो विधान में हैं वह काफ़ी उपयोगी नहीं हैं, काफ़ी सफ़िशियट नहीं हैं,

जिसकी वजह से उन विवादों को निपटारा जा सके । इसलिए कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट करने का निश्चय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है । और वह बिल आना चाहिए था इस सदन में । पिछली दफ़ा नहीं आया, इस बार भी आयेगा कि नहीं पता नहीं । पर मैं खास तौर से डा० राव से कहना चाहता हूँ, और आप की मार्फत केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट होता है तो राज्यों से पूछते हैं कि आप लोग अपनी राय दीजिये । कुछ राज्यों ने जवाब भेजा है, लेकिन कुछ ने नहीं भेजा है । मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो प्रधान मंत्री को राज्यों को चिट्ठी लिखनी चाहिए और इस सदन के उठने से पहले कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल पास होना चाहिए क्योंकि उसको बिना पास किये कई विवादग्रस्त मामले जो पड़े हैं वह नहीं निपट पायेंगे । उनको निपटाने के लिए एक ताकतवर कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोवीज़न जब तक हमारे पास नहीं होगा तब तक उन विवादों को नहीं निपटाया जा सकता । नेशनल ग्रिड का आइडिया बड़ा अच्छा है क्योंकि जहाँ सारे देश का है और उसका उपयोग भी सारे देश के लिए होना चाहिए । लेकिन यह काम ठीक ढंग से तभी कर पायेंगे जब कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल पास हो जाये, और वह इसी सेशन में पास होना चाहिए । इसलिए मेरी माँग है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस बिल को इसी सेशन में लाये । पोलियामेट्री मैत्री जो निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही जरूरी और अहम कानून है और उसको जल्दी से जल्दी इसी सेशन में पास करना ।

[श्री नाथू राम मिश्रा]

सभापति जी, खास तौर से अब मैं देश के सुखाग्रस्त इलाकों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था न होने की वजह से इस देश का करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो जाता है हर साल अकाल की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये। करीबों ६०० राजस्थान में खर्च होता है, गुजरात में खर्च होता है, हरियाणा के उन इलाकों में खर्च होता है, महाराष्ट्र में खर्च होता है। उन इलाकों के अन्दर पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था को जमाना है तो जिन नदियों का पानी आ सकता है रावी, व्यास और सतलज जिन के जरिये भाखड़ा बना और उस के बाद राजस्थान कैनल बन रहा है, ऐसी योजनाओं को चालू करना पड़ेगा जिस से सूखे की समस्या का मुकाबला किया जा सके और जो करोड़ों रुपये हर साल खर्च करना पड़ता है उस को बचाया जा सके।

राजस्थान कैनल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में खासतौर से जो काम एक विवाद खड़ा हुआ था काल अटेंशन के जरिये कि जब तक उन विस्थापितों को न बसा दिया जाय तब तक पानी स्टोर न करो पीग बांध में। तो यह शर्त लगाना, मैं सोचता हूँ उचित नहीं है। जिस योजना से 10 लाख टन अनाज पैदा होने की गुंजाइश है, बांध बना हुआ तैयार है, पहले भी उस में बहुत देरी हो चुकी है, उस में अब और विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये। रावी, व्यास और सतलज के पानी का उपयोग राजस्थान के उन इलाकों में करने जा रहे हैं जहाँ कि आज पीने का पानी भी नहीं है। 10 साल

में एक बार बरसात होती है, 9, 9 साल अकाल पड़ता है। राजस्थान कैनल के अन्दर मैंने निवेदन किया है कि उस का सारा पानी पश्चिम की ओर ढाल है जो पाकिस्तान बोर्डर की तरफ है, तो उस पानी को लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन स्कीम्स के जरिये पूर्व की तरफ लाया जाय। उस के लिये हम ने तीन लिफ्ट योजनाय रखी हैं, पहली तो छतीसगढ़ से नीखा होते हुए नागौर और नागौर से जोधपुर तक की योजना है। इस लिफ्ट से करीब 50,000 एकड़ की सिंचाई बाँकानेर जिले में होगी, डेढ़ लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई नागौर जिले में और 1 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई जोधपुर जिले में करने से इन तीनों जिलों की अकाल की समस्या समाप्त हो सकती है। दूसरी लिफ्ट स्कीम है नाचना, रामदेवरा, पोफरान भिनियाना, कालमुंड तक। इसी नहर के जरिये फलो द्वारा बाड़मेर जिले के तिलवाड़ा गांव तक पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है। और तीसरी योजना रामगढ़ से पाकिस्तान बोर्डर के किनारे फलो के जरिये इसी पानी को बाड़मेर की चौहाटन तहसील तक पहुंचाया जा सकता है। जब तक इन स्कीमों के जरिये एक एक जिले की डेढ़, दो लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई को स्टेबिलाइज नहीं करेंगे तब तक इन इलाकों के अन्दर और कोई पानी का व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है।

वहाँ पर कुछ पोंकेट्स में भूमिगत पानी है, उस पानी को निकालने के लिये उन डेपार्टमेंट के इलाकों में बिजली पहुंचानी पड़ेगी। बिजली बोर्ड अपनी मौजूदा इकोनामिक्स

में उन इलाकों में बिजली पहुंचाने में सक्षम नहीं है । इसलिये बिजली के प्राविधान को रखने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर उन इलाकों में काम अतने हाथ में लेना चाहिये जिस से वहां पर ट्यूब वेल चलाये जा सके । उन इलाकों में बिजली की बड़ी-बड़ी लाइन लगाने और उस के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम केन्द्र को करना चाहिये जिस से हर साल जो करोड़ों रुपया अकाल राहत कार्यों में खर्च करना पड़ता है, उस की बचत हो सकती है, और समस्या का स्थायी हल भी निकल सकता है । अगर इन योजनाओं को सबसिडाइज करना पड़े, ग्रांट देनी पड़े तो भी मेरी समझ में यह एक प्रोफ़ीटेबिल प्रोपोजीशन रहेगा और तब जा कर के हम उन इलाकों के अन्दर बिजला पहुंचा सकेंगे भूमिगत पानी लेने के लिये ।

इसी तरह से गंगा-कावेरी लिंक का नेशनल ग्रिड का जो आइडिया है वह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है । उसके बारे में यू० एन० ओ० की टीम ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस काम को करने की सक्षमता है, थोड़ी सी बाहर से कुछ बातों में सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी । इसलिये जब हमारे पास सक्षमता है तो हम को उस पानी को कावेरी तक जोड़ना चाहिये जिस के कई उपयोग हैं जैसे ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होगा, बिजली जेनरेट होगी जिस से बड़ी भारी सिंचाई होगी । जमीन में पानी की रिसाई होने से जहां जमीन में पानी नहीं है वहां पानी बढ़ेगा । इस तरह से वह बड़ी इम्पार्टेंट योजना है । राजस्थान के लिए भी नर्बदा से फायदा पहुंचाने की

बात है । लेकिन वह तभी सम्भव हो सकती है जबकि हम नर्बदा पर जो बांध बन रहा है नवगांव में उसकी हाइट का फैसला तुरन्त करें । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इसका फैसला तुरन्त करें और उसकी हाइट को बढ़ायें । तभी उस पानी का उपयोग राजस्थान के बाढ़मेर तथा जालौर के सूखे जिलों में हो सकेगा जहां हमेशा अकाल की वजह से करोड़ों रुपया हर वर्ष खर्च करना पड़ता है । गुजरात का भी बहुत सा इलाका नवगांव और नर्बदा के पानी के उपयोग से सैलाब होगा और करोड़ों रुपये का देश को लाभ होगा । यह बहुत जरूरी है । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्राजैक्ट है । इसको बनाना चाहिये यह कोई काल्पनिक नहीं है, प्रैक्टिकल प्राजैक्ट है । इस दृष्टिकोण से हमें चाहिये कि इस नैशनल ग्रिड के आइडिया को हम देश में जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करने की कोशिश करें । उस पानी का उपयोग होना चाहिये ।

बिजली के लिए खास तौर से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सूखे इलाकों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए हमें आज भी देश में थर्मल पावर पर ज्यादा जोर देना होगा । कोटा में सो मैगावाट का पावर स्टेशन लगाने की बात भी है ।

लेकिन उसका अभी तक सर्वे भी नहीं हुआ है । आपको चाहिये कि आप उसके अन्दर जल्दी से कार्रवाई करें और साथ ही राजस्थान सरकार को भी जोर दे कर इसके बारे में लिखें कि वह इस काम को जल्दी पूरा करे । सिंचाई और बिजली के अन्दर हमें बहुत

[श्री नौधू राज मिश्र]

सूख बूझ से और निश्चित नीतिका लागू करके चलने की आवश्यकता अभी काफी देर तक रहेगी और उस में थर्मल पावर पर ज्यादा जोर देना होगा।

आप सम्झते हैं कि एटमिक पावर सस्ती पड़ती है। चार सौ मेगावाट का कोटा में आपने एटमिक पावर प्लांट लगाया है। उसको आप उधें ही चालू करते हैं उसका बैरिंग निकल जाता है और वह चले नहीं पा रहा है। उसको जल्दी दुस्त किया जाये ताकि देश की समस्याओं का कुछ हल निकल सके। जो कनेडियन एक्सपर्ट्स हैं उनको आप कहें कि वे इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें। साथ ही थर्मल पावर पर आप ज्यादा जोर दें क्योंकि जैसी स्थिति आज इस देश में पैदा हुई है वह और भी आगे पैदा हो सकती है। एटमिक पावर पर आपका नौ दस पैसे खर्च आता है जबकि थर्मल पर दस ग्यारह पैसे आता है। थोड़ी सी थर्मल पावर महंगी जरूर पड़ती है लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति में यह मान कर आपको चलना होगा कि थर्मल पावर पर जोर दिया जाए। कारण यह है कि देश में कोयला है। कोयले से जेनरेशन चौहे पिट हैड्रोज पर करें या नजदीक से नजदीक कहीं पर कोयले का ट्रांसपोर्ट करके करें, आपको इसके बारे में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि पावर की कमी की वजह से जो इनस्टेबिलिटी आती रह रही है वह न आ सके।

गंगा में से फ्लड के दिनों में पानी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और खास तौर से नरीरा के पास बीस तीस हजार क्यूसेक पानी लिफ्ट करके भनखुन लाया जाए। कुछ

हिस्से में लिफ्ट और कुछ हिस्से में फलों से वहाँ इस पानी से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। नागौर, चरु, बाड़मेर, जालोर, जोधपुर आदि में फलों से इसका उपयोग खरीफ फसल के वक्त सिंचाई कर के किया जा सकता है। पटने के पास जो पानी आप लेना चाहते हैं कावरी के लिए उसका भी कोई विरोध नहीं है। वह पानी भी सरपलस गंगा में है। इस तरह से गंगा के पानी के बारे में हरियाणा सरकार ने यह तजवीज की कि फ्लड के दिनों में जो पानी अवलेबल है उसको हरद्वार के पास से बैरेज बना करके गंगा कैनल, यमुना कैनल को फ्लास करते हुए जो उन्होंने अपनी आगमेंटेशन कैनल बनाई है, उसके साथ महेन्द्रगढ़, गुड़गांव आदि के सूखे इलाकों में पानी से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था वह करना चाहती है। इसके लिए वह दस हजार क्यूसेक पानी लेना चाहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को पांच हजार क्यूसेक और बढ़ा कर राजस्थान के नौहर, मादरा आदि के इलाकों की भी फलों के जरिये सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाए। गंगानगर आदि इलाके राजस्थान "नाल" में नहीं आते हैं। इनकी ऐसा करके 80-90 दिन तक सैलाब किया जा सकता है और उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। सूखे इलाकों के लिए जो आप प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं उसका एक विविध नक्शा आपके सामने होना चाहिये। आज जो आप सोचते हैं कि फालतू खर्चा अकाल के वक्त आप कर रहे हैं उससे आप बच जाएंगे और इन योजनाओं के अन्दर अगर पैसा लगाया जाएगा तो यह पैसा का सदुपयोग होगा।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): To-day we are discussing the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. Sir, to-day, in view of the certain conditions prevalent in the country, I have to submit that a new look, a new approach and a new planning is needed to solve the problems facing the country.

The entire country is facing a power shortage and I would request the hon. Minister to scrap all the previous approaches and have a fresh look at the entire power system in the country. The maximum power in the next five years can be developed in Himachal Pradesh if a crash programme is gone through and I am sure, for the next 20 years, the power shortage can be met only from that small region. Therefore, the entire programme or at least the major programme should be diverted towards developing the power potential of Himachal Pradesh where minimum land will be utilised for the dams and the maximum power can be generated. Not only this, efforts should be made to complete the power projects in the shortest possible time instead of wasting the time in spreading out the projects over five or seven years. I will quote the instance of Seul project in the Himachal Pradesh. The project was supposed to be completed within a year but it was delayed and, not only there is delay in the production of power, but the cost also has mounted up. Instead of one shift, if three shifts have been put in, then, by this day, the project would have been completed and the cost would have been much less than what it will be when the project is ultimately completed. Not only this, the country would have got more power by now than it would get later on and the industries which have suffered and irrigation which has suffered, would not have suffered to that extent.

Therefore, what I am submitting now is that if a new look, a new approach is made and if you select only

a few projects and complete them at the earliest possible time by putting in three shifts so that the country gets the maximum power within the shortest possible time, that is the approach that is needed. We do not want spreading out 20 projects and each one taking 20 years. We need a few projects and maximum amount should be put in and they are completed and they are put in execution and more power is generated so that more industries come up. So, what we need is a new approach.

Sir, one of the biggest blunders which has been committed is the construction of the Pong Dam. I will give three major reasons why it is the blunder of the 20th century. 50,000 acres of irrigated land which produce half a million tonnes of foodgrains is going to be dammed up, is going to be submerged in water for the production of a million tonnes of foodgrains. I have never heard a greater blunder in the history of irrigation, where land producing half a million tonnes of foodgrains is going to be submerged for the production of a million tonnes of foodgrains. It is what the project is ultimately going to cost us. This is what the Minister has stated in the House yesterday that the irrigation which the water that will come out on account of this dam will produce a million tonnes of food-

Not only this, this project is mainly meant for the benefit of the Rajasthan State. Now this project is wholly meant for the benefit of the Rajasthan State and I for one, would try to give the maximum benefit to the people of Rajasthan because it is an area which is regularly facing famines and there is no water and maximum help should be given to Rajasthan. But, at the same time, the people with whose tears the particular project is made, should be given a humane treatment. There should be a humanistic approach and all the efforts should be

[Shri Vikram Phalajan]

to minimise the misery of these people. These two different points of view should be fused in such a way that minimum misery is caused to the people affected and maximum benefit accrues to the nation. That should be the objective. From this point of view, Dr. K. L. Rao did take in the early stages a very humanistic view. Thrice he gave an assurance in the House that he will reduce the miseries to the minimum, by saying that these oustees will be rehabilitated first and then the water will be impounded. In a sense, that was his approach then but I don't know how suddenly he has changed his view. His entire approach now is this, he has now started thinking like this, that he will have to impound the water whatever the consequences may be. This he is going to do in this very year. As I mentioned yesterday, if such assurances are not implemented and are not kept up, what happens is, such things bring congress party to ridicule, the Minister who gives such assurance to ridicule, it does bring the Government to ridicule. Therefore every effort should be made to implement these assurances which are given in this House. This is my respectful submission, Sir.

16 hrs.

A point was made that if we do not impound the water in this dam then we will lose millions of tonnes of foodgrains and all that. I have another point to make. This very land which is going to be submerged under water is producing about half a million tons of foodgrains. Therefore, if the same water is taken to Rajasthan in the next two years one million tonnes of foodgrains is not going to be produced. At the moment it will be quarter million in 1974 and half a million in 1975 and so on, it will be a gradual rise. The hon Minister should maintain the assurance which he has given in this House. He should implement such assurances. He should

see that they are rehabilitated and then only he should impound the water. This will not harm the interest of Rajasthan at all. Because, whatever the gains made there are the losses in this particular region. We have to take both the factors into account. Therefore, I submit, water should not be impounded at all for another 6 months or one year till rehabilitation takes place. It will not cause any damage to the foodgrain production in the country. Actually it will cost less to the Government of India and to the country. It is because the amount which is spent on temporary rehabilitation of these people, 70,000 of them, will be much more than the corresponding benefit which will accrue if the water is impounded. I have no quarrel with the representatives of Rajasthan. I do think that if hon. Members from Rajasthan had taken deep interest in this problem they would have solved it by this time and this situation would not have arisen at all. It is only because the bureaucracy in Rajasthan has been feeding them with wrong facts and information that they are taking this particular attitude. I want them to form a Committee, a Committee consisting of Rajasthan MPs who should see that these people who are going to be thrown out for the benefit of Rajasthan, are given proper treatment in Rajasthan.

The rainy season will be coming in June, 1973. The impounding of water will start. There will be enough water coming and difficulty will be faced by these 70,000 people, because there is no other source of income for them. Whatever nominal compensation has been given is not enough. It has been said that majority, 80 per cent, have got compensation and an impression has gone round to the effect that huge amounts have been given to the majority of the people. It is not so, I represent that area. I know that area. I can assure the House that they have not got compensation of more than 20,000. What can you get

for Rs. 20,000? For Rs. 20,000 you cannot get a single irrigated acre of land at all. It costs about Rs. 25,000 to get a good perennial acre of land and it is this class of people that I am speaking for. If there are five to seven persons who have got huge land Dr. Rao can amend the law and deny the entire compensation to them but I am speaking for 80 per cent of people who are small farmers. Therefore, I entreat Dr. Rao to treat their case in a way that the misery which is going to be caused now is reduced to the minimum. Therefore, I submit that he should keep up the assurance which he has given to this House so that all of us are not put to ridicule.

Lastly, he should make an attempt to coordinate the entire power in the country from whatever source it is. They should have a broader outlook and coordinate the three systems so that maximum electricity is produced and each region is given the proper share.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I suppose that in this era of shortages Dr. Rao would happily combine qualities of a statesman and an engineer. We would have, of course, plenty of occasions to be exercised over the conditions as this country is passing through but at the same time, I feel, that for a country like ours that we are experiencing a power shortage at the moment is the first indication that we are entering the age of progress and development. As such, this is not the time when we should be overwhelmed by the difficulties that we are facing. I submit this is the time when the qualities of a statesman should be used and helped by the qualities of an engineer should take a long-term view of the difficulties that we face. I think the projection of 52 million KW of power needed in 1980-81 might again turn out to be conservative as our projections in the previous years turned out to be far short of what we are needing now. So, I plead that

it is time that we take a broader perspective of this particular problem.

At this time our country is mainly dependant on hydel electricity and thermal power. We are just entering the atomic age of power generation. I submit respectfully, because Dr. Rao is a specialist in this field, would it not be possible, and I am afraid reading the present Report of the Ministry there are no indications to this effect, and cheaper also to start thinking of harnessing the geo-thermal power that we have in our country. As per the latest publication of a scientist we have a geo-thermal vein running parallel to the Himalayas in the North and then crossing over to the South in Tamil Nadu. These areas happen to be most endemically short of power and if we were able to do something in this field there might be a solution to our problem there.

At the same time, this is an age which snowballs in its progression rate, when we recall that what happened in the last 500 years in this country has been repeated in ten years and, may be, in the coming five years, that will repeat itself. The projects that may be made for the future have to take into account the gradually accelerating pace of the world as such.

So may I respectfully therefore submit that it is time that apart from these orthodox energy sources that we have been using so far, this geo-thermal power that is capable of being used was also taken account? Again, I am told—this is as per one of the papers I have with me—that the source of energy for the future is going to be hydrogen gas. It might sound rather too utopian to think about it in the present context of the economy, but what I mean to submit is that when we look at this power position in a pragmatic way, we have to take into account these factors which might help us in the future,

[Shri Ranabhadur Singh]

and there is no point in closing our eyes to these possibilities.

At the same time, incidentally, what we are going to face as a problem gradually over the years is and will be environmental pollution. When we talk about geo-thermal and hydrogen gas power, we obviate the possibility of this.

Closer to home, as my hon. friend, Shri R. S. Pandey, has very ably put it, the area of Singrouli, which is very rich in low quality coal, is an ideal setting for a super-thermal power station. The shortage points of North India would be ideally commanded by a super-thermal power station that can be located at that place. It is a matter of satisfaction that in answer to a question recently, we are told that particular suggestion of the State Government to set up a super-thermal power station has reached this Ministry, and I am sure that they would give quick clearance to that.

I wish also to draw the attention of Dr. Rao to the fact that one thing which is exercising almost all the farmers in my region is the question of tariffs. Our Electricity Board has set about the task of charging the farmers for the electricity that they consume on their farms in a very complicated manner. I do not wish to go into that particular complication because there is no time, but I would entreat Dr. Rao here to take this matter up with the Electricity Board and see whether it is possible to simplify the tariffs so that they become comprehensible to the small farmers. Right at this moment, they are incomprehensible and the farmer is hard put to understand them. Consequently, he is also exploited and he sometimes loses more money than the electricity he uses.

As far as rural electrification goes, this is one particular aspect of the Ministry which is grati-

formance. I say that it particularly this aspect of this Ministry that can really do something for backward regions as such. All this talk of removal of the imbalances and of bringing up the backward regions can be put into effect by this one particular Rural Electrification Corporation scheme but for the fact that this particular Corporation is now starved of funds. I would make a very sincere plea that Dr. Rao should take all the precautions necessary to see that the Rural Electrification Corporation is not put back due to shortage of funds.

In the same context, I feel that this new mini project that has been brought out by the Rural Electrification Corporation is a very meaningful one and it should be put to use. Villages of 2,000 to 2,500 population spread out over the whole country which, in spite of the assurances given on the floor of the House and in other State Assemblies, have remained unelectrified, should be given electricity by taking advantage of this mini project.

Also, I have come across one particular aspect of the functioning of the REC which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister, and it is this. The REC has two types of programmes, one for the normal regions and one for the backward regions. The programme for the backward regions takes account of the fact that areas are predominantly Adivasi and have very little paying capacity and so they recover the amount which is recoverable from the farmer or from the Electricity Board. I have been facing this problem that some of the Electricity Boards initially started out by sending all the schemes, even for advanced regions, as backward schemes. The result has been that the Corporation being a careful authority started to reject those schemes. Now, the reverse procedure has set in. Now, even schemes meant for backward regions are processed in the State Electricity Boards as schemes for advanced

ed regions and subsequently the people who are backward initially are new saddled by the schemes which are meant for advanced regions. I would contract that this aspect should be looked into, and in case there is a machinery that is possible to be set up, those areas which have been sanctioned the advanced area schemes might be again classified as and given the advantage of backward area schemes.

Now, my learned friend Dr. Karni Singh has requested me to put before the Minister his views which I shall read out from his letter. He says that for many years he has been making the request on the floor of Parliament that the Rajasthan canal project should be taken over by the Centre. "Since I am going to be out, I shall be grateful if you can read out this particular thing and say that the hon. Minister might look into this matter in the context of the famine problem in that area at the moment." I support this request in view of the famine conditions prevailing in that region and also the magnitude of the project.

He goes on to say:

"The hon. Minister had also assured me that the Churu district of Rajasthan which suffers from acute water shortage would be explored by the survey team of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to find out if the Rajasthan canal project water could be lifted to the Churu district, or, alternatively, the Ghaggar flood water can be down to the Churu district. I at this survey will be done and if already done, the Government may kindly inform the House of the results of the survey."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I shall just take one more minute. One full year has gone by and we the or Rewa region have waited an-

xiously for the Ban gar Project. This is a unique project. It is something like the new schemes for air travel; where you go now and pay later. In this scheme, a slight amount of money is put up for a barrage and then you divert the floodwaters into a certain canal to generate electricity and the rest of the dam will be built by the revenue that will accrue from the electricity. Each year that is lost, apart from the fact that nearly six and a half million acres are losing the capacity of doubling their production, nearly 10 crores of rupees of revenue that is possible from the electricity is also being lost. I do not mean to hasten the process wherein we have been fully assured of Dr. Rao's encouraging attitude to this thing. What I mean to mention is only a fact that a backward region has many ramifications.

If an advanced region is denied something which it wants, it can raise a strong voice, but a backward region does not even have the capacity to raise a strong voice. It can only pray that a sympathetic and early decision would be reached on the matter and the only possibility that appears to us is to reach a decision is this: Whereas the amount of water-flow itself ranges from—according to the Khosla Committee Report—42,888 million cubic metres. It goes down in another estimate to 30,000 million cubic meters and the Bihar Government's own assessment is nearly 50,000 million cubic meters. In such a situation would it not be possible for him to accept this suggestion to set up a high power national body of experts which could evaluate the availability of water correctly and having done that, could evolve an equitable distribution formula.

I hope that Dr. Rao will study this suggestion for whatever it is worth. I did get a shock of my life when on 6 March Dr. Rao answering starred question 201 failed to mention Banagar project as a project under dis-

[Shri Ranabhadur Singh]

pute. My feelings could only be described by a certain based in his *sher*;

गुल रखेंगे लेहद पर
जिनसे यह उम्मीद थी
सीने पर पत्थर रख कर
चल दिए दफनाने के बाद ।

I hope that situation will not arise, and by next year when we meet again to discuss this Ministry's demands the Ban Sagar Project shall have been formally launched.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : सभा-
पति महोदय, आज भी देश की 80 प्रतिशत
जनता कृषि पर निर्भर करती है और कृषि
के लिये सिंचाई अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । हमारे
देश में जल की कमी नहीं है, नदियां हैं, पानी
भी बरसता है लेकिन उसका सिर्फ सातवां
हिस्सा ही उपयोग होता है और बाकी पानी
समुद्र में जाता है या ऐसे ही सूख जाता है ।
ऐसी हालत में यह प्रश्न उठता है कि क्यों नहीं
पहले से और काम किए गए । यूं तो 1951
में पहली योजना प्रारम्भ होने के बाद 588
बड़ी और छोटी योजनाएँ चलीं लेकिन वह
पूरी नहीं हो पाई । अभी तक सिर्फ 361
पूरी हुई और बाकी अभी चल रही हैं । जैसे
गंडक योजना है, राजस्थान योजना है,
ऐसी योजनाएँ जो बहुत उपयोगी हैं
वे अभी चल रही हैं । इसलिये यह
सवाल उठता है कभी-कभी क्या प्रदेश की सरकारें
उनको पूरा करने में, उनको अच्छी तरह से
चलाने में अयोग्य हैं और केन्द्र को उन्हें ले
लेना चाहिए या नहीं लेना चाहिए बहरहाल
इस विवाद में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता लेकिन
यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जैसे

गंडक योजना है जिसको पूरा करने में 12 वर्ष
लगभग लग चुके हैं उस पर विशेष ध्यान दें
और जो योजनाएँ प्रारम्भ हो चुकी हैं वे
पूरी हो जायें । केवल 361 नहीं बल्कि 588
जो पहली योजना के शुरू के बाद प्रारम्भ हुईं
वह पूरी हों ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने प्रदेश—उत्तर प्रदेश के
बारें में कहूँगा कि वहाँ 54 जिले हैं जिनमें से
27 जिले बैकवर्ड हैं । प्लानिंग कमिशन की
तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उसके हिसाब से
27 जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं । पहली और दूसरी योजना
में तो कोई प्रोजेक्ट वहाँ चला नहीं और उसका
नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह प्रदेश दस साल
पिछड़ गया । अब उसको पूरा करने के लिये
प्रदेश भी उत्सुक है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का
ध्यान भी जा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर
प्रदेश सरकार ने 7-8 छोटी छोटी योजनाएँ
केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हैं जो इस मंत्रालय
के सामने विचाराधीन हैं । इसमें पहली 400
मेगावाट की गोरखपुर के पास एक योजना
है जिसमें दो मशीनें लगेंगी जो कि दो दो सौ
मेगावाट की होंगी । इसके लिये 61.84
करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी । पांचवीं
योजना में यह पूरी हो सकती है और इससे
लाभ होने लगेगा । इसलिये यह योजना न०
एक पर है । दूसरे ओवरा का जो प्रोजेक्ट है
उन्को बढाने के लिये है । उसमें भी दो दो सौ
मेगावाट की दो मशीनें लगनी है । उसको
लगाने से वहाँ पावर जेनरेटिंग का काम भी बढ़
सकता है । इसी तरह से हरदुआगंज का जो
प्रोजेक्ट है जिस पर पहले से काम हो रहा है,
उत्पादन भी हो रहा है वहाँ 120 मेगावाट
की दो मशीनें लगाने की योजना प्रदेशीय

सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ भेजी है। इसी प्रकार से विष्णु प्रयाग और नन्द प्रयाग में जो नदियों का जल आता है उसकी भी योजनाएँ हैं। ऋषीकेश के पास भी छोटी-मोटी योजना शुरू करने की बात है। सब मिलाकर 8 छोटी मोटी योजनाएँ पांचवीं योजना में चलाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का आपसे अनुरोध है। मैं इस बजह से जोर नहीं दे रहा हूँ कि मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ बल्कि जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी जैसे वहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति आय कम है वैसे ही प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत भी बहुत कम है। अंतिम तो नहीं लेकिन देश में जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं उनमें नीचे से दूसरे या तीसरे स्थान पर उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर आता है। इस बजह से जो प्रदेश और देश के भाग बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह नीति अपनाई है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हों, जिनकी आवादी अधिक हो वहाँ पर धन के दृष्टिकोण से विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। यदि उसी नीति को आप भी अपनायें तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये पावर और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वहाँ पिछड़ापन कम नहीं है बल्कि 27 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनके लिये प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कह दिया है कि वे पिछड़े हुए हैं। यह तो मैं नयी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ।

अब जो योजनाएँ पहले से चल रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में बतलाऊँ। हमारे देश में फ्लड की जो समस्या है वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। 1951-52 के बाद आपकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार औसतन 126 करोड़ रुपए की सम्पत्ति

की बर्बादी हर साल बाढ़ से होती है। अब तक आप ने बाढ़ से रक्षा के लिये कुल मिलाकर जो खर्च किया है वह केवल 266 करोड़ है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जहाँ करीब 22-23 सौ करोड़ रुपए की बर्बादी अब तक बाढ़ से हुई है उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये आपने अब तक सिर्फ 266 करोड़ रुपए ही लगाए हैं। यह इस देश की एक ऐसी बड़ी समस्या है जिसका आपके मंत्रालय से सीधा सम्बन्ध है। यदि आप इसके लिये कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तो जैसे कभी किसी एक साल में ही लगभग 4 सौ करोड़ की बर्बादी बाढ़ के कारण हुई थी उसको कैसे रोक सकेंगे। मैं इसलिये इसकी चर्चा कर रहा हूँ कि मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ बहुत सी नदियाँ हैं। इस समय भी जो बड़ी गंडक है उसका कटाव बड़ी तेजी पर है। उसकी बजह से दो चीनी की मिले खतरों में हैं और रेलवे भी खतरे में है। पार साल रेलवे लाइन कट भी चुकी थी। यही तक नहीं आपकी गंडक योजना जो है जिसमें 129 करोड़ से अधिक लगने जा रहा है, अगर कटाव उसी तरह से जारी रहा तो जो आपकी नहर है वह किसी वक्त धारा के रूप में परिवर्तित हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं आपका ध्यान विशेष तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रदेश सरकार पर उस गंडक के कटाव को न छोड़ें, इस रूप में न छोड़ें कि वह बढ़ते बढ़ते रेलवे लाइन भी निगल जाये, जोकि पार साल कट भी चुकी थी—उस रेलवे लाइन की उतनी फिक्र नहीं है—लेकिन बात यह है कि इस योजना पर जितना रुपया खर्चा हुआ वह और बिहार और यू० पी० की सिंचाई के लिये जिससे लगभग साठे पांच लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी, वह योजना भी नदी

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

के रूप में परिवर्तित हो जायेगी तथा धन जो खर्चा है उसका भी नुकसान हो जायेगा और जो आमदनी हो सकती है, जो उत्पादक बढ सकता है उसका भी नुकसान हो जायेगा। इसलिये मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि उस कड़ाव के रोक्ने के कार्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में लें और उस पर विशेष ध्यान दें। इस साल की बात है, जहाँ से खबर आई है कि कदाव बड़ी सेज़ी पर है उसको रोक्ने के लिये लगभग पाँच लाख करोड़ रुपये लग गए। उत्तर प्रदेश का जो रूपया लगता है उससे जब तक एक ठोकर बरती है जब तक दूसरी जगह सेज़ी से कदाव होने लगता है। इसलिये उस पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट विशेष तौर से ध्यान दें।

जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, हमारा प्रदेश बहुत सिकड़ा हुआ है ही इस सम्बन्ध में दो बातें फँस रही हैं। मंत्री जी एक्सपर्ट होने के नाते बतलायेंगे। एक बात तो यह है कि पानी कम बरसने से देश में बिजली पैदा करने में दिक्कत हो रही है एक सय यह है। इससे यार यह भी है कि जो लम्बा है, जो लम्बे ब्रेम्स हैं उनमें सिल्टिंग बहुत हो गई है जिसकी वजह से उसकी गहचई खतरी नहीं रह गई है, उनमें पानी कम होता जा रहा है। जिसका काम यह दे सकते हैं उसके लिये उनमें उत्तम पानी नहीं रह पाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो थर्मल प्लांट्स हैं उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह बहुत पुराने हो गए हैं और उसकी वजह से उनका काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। उसकी वजह से इस साल बिजली के उत्पादन में विशेष प्रतिकूल हुई है। तो इन बातों के बारे में, जो

आपके स्पेशलिस्ट्स हैं वे सारे देश में जायें और देखें कि जो थर्मल प्लांट्स हैं या जो डैम्स हैं जिनमें सिल्टिंग हो रही है उनकी हालत कैसी है। जैसे कि नंगल के बारे में अभी पंजाब के एक सदस्य जी ने कहा था कि उसकी उम्र केवल 70 साल रह जायेगी। तो ऐसी स्थिति और जगह भी हो रही है, उस सम्बन्ध में देखना चाहिये।

गांवों में बिजली पहुँचाने के सम्बन्ध में जो कार्य हुआ है वह ठीक है, उससे हम सन्तोषजनक कह सकते हैं। लेकिन एक बात है कि वह बिजली जो उद्योग धंधे के लिये सस्ती जाती है वह कृषि उत्पादन के लिये महंगी दी जाती है। इसके सम्बन्ध में बार बार यहां प्रश्न उठता है लेकिन तब भी सरकार अपनी पौजिशी में ज़ेज नहीं करती है। यह ख्याल करें कि केवल इंडस्ट्रीज से ही देश की उन्नति हो जायेगी, ऐसा नहीं है। देश की उन्नति में कृषि उत्पादन का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय आय का 50 प्रतिशत कृषि से आता है और 50 प्रतिशत में और बाकी सारी चीज़ें हैं। ऐसी दशा में जो उद्योग धंधे के लिये दी जाने वाली बिजली और सिंचाई आदि के लिये खेतों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये दी जावे वाली बिजली के रेट्स में इतना अन्तर हो यह उचित नहीं है। सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिये और इतना अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात मैं मंत्री प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैंने 5 मार्च, 1953 को इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया था और सिंधु के एक सदस्य ने उसका

समर्पण किया था। उन्होंने बताया कि 12 वर्ष बनते ही गये लेकिन अभी तक वह योजना पूरी नहीं हुई। उनके यहां थोड़ा पानी पहुंचा है लेकिन हमारे यहां देवरिया जिले से गोरखपुर होकर के, जो पश्चिमी कैनाल कहलाती है, वह जाती है। परन्तु हमारे यहां उस से एक एकड़ की भी सिंचाई नहीं हुई। जहाँ सड़ें पाँच लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होनी है वहाँ उससे एक एकड़ की सिंचाई नहीं हुई, जब कि हमारे दो जिलों को पार करके दूसरी ओर बिहार में पानी पहुंचता है। तीनों ऑप इंजीनियरों से कहें कि जिधर से पानी आता है उधर भी पानी देना चाहिये उसके बाद आगे पानी पहुंचाये तो किसी की कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I would like to place certain aspects before the Government. If an agricultural country like India is to prosper, irrigation comes first and foremost. Top priority should be given to it and an assured water supply should be made available to the agriculturists. But Irrigation and Assured water supply under irrigation system always remains as a scarce commodity because they are not available all over the country. Only one-third of the cultivable land in this country has got assured water supply under irrigation systems and two-thirds are rain-fed. Even taking into account all the water resources like tubewells, rain water, tanks, etc. not even 50 per cent of the cultivable land gets irrigation facilities. A major portion of the land still depends on rain. This is the fate of agriculture in our country.

The National Commission on Agriculture has come up with a proposal that irrigation should be modernised.

Modernisation means improving the efficiency of the existing irrigation systems, remodelling the headworks, raising the level of the crests, augmenting the channel capacity and reinforcing the bunds of the channels to prevent seepage of water.

In Tamil Nadu, it appears most of the river projects have been tapped and we have to look to other sources. Of course, there are certain rivers on the borders of Kerala whose water is flowing waste into the Arabian Sea. I know it is very difficult to convince the Kerala Government to help Tamil Nadu by supplying some water.

Even one ordinary scheme, the Upper Periyar Scheme, which is only to raise the crest of the dam, is hanging fire with the Government for a very long time. We do not know what is the reason for the delay. Is it because the Kerala Government stand in the way since they have also got a say in this Upper Periyar Project?

In Ramnad we have got a beautiful irrigation system on account of which water is not wasted. There are a number of tanks, one adjacent to the other, in such a way that the outlet of water from the tank flows to another tank. Even the drainage water flows to the tank. This system is prevalent from the Western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal, from West of Madurai to East of Madurai, because the slope of the land in that region is also favourable for such a system. In Tamil Nadu invariably the ayacuts under these Tanks comes to only 50 acres to 500 acres. Of course, in some cases the tank irrigation caters to 1,000 to 2,000 acres. As these tanks are depending on rain water, there is shortage of one or two wetting for the crops resulting in low yield. If we provide some tube-wells by deepening the tanks by 1,000 to 1,500 ft. we will be able to provide the farmers one or two more wetting which will help them in getting a good yield. This is a stupendous task and the State Government will not be able to afford it. So, this should be taken up by the Central Government.

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

and executed immediately. I am very sorry to mention that I am disappointed that Hon. Minister Dr. Rao did not come forward with a token grant for the Ganga-Cauveri scheme, which is the dream of our people for a very long time. Many experts and politicians have talked about it. In the olden days, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Shri Satyamurthi top congress leaders talked about this project. While Shri Satyamurthi was contesting a seat for the old Central Assembly during the year 1936, he assured the people that he will bring the Ganga-water to the south if he is elected, in the same way as Bhagirath brought Ganga to the earth. We have been talking about this for a very long time. Very recently foreign experts came, investigated the matter and made an aerial survey and declared it as a feasible proposition. The hon. Minister has not come forward even with a token grant.

Here I would say that this project should be renamed and hereafter called Ganga-Kanyakumari project and not as Ganga-Cauveri project. In the olden days in the south Cauveri was the only source and it was flowing in the Trichy and Tanjore districts. The politicians who came to the Central and State legislatures were the vociferous leaders from Tanjore and Trichy who were benefited by the Cauveri. Further, there were no river projects beyond Cauveri north to mention at that time. Therefore, they thought of Ganga-Cauveri scheme. Now, they are the projects of Periyar Vaigai and Tambrabaranj beyond Kaveri extending upto Kanyakumari. Therefore, the Ganga project should be taken up and extended to Kanyakumari. I think the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao will agree to my suggestion to re-name this project as Ganga-Kanyakumari Project. This project, if it is taken up, will be a multi-purpose project. Firstly if the project is put through, it will control floods and reduce devastation, provide irrigation for several States in the country by bringing several lakhs of acres under cultivation and it will

also provide a suitable inland water transport system from the North to the South, from the foot-hills of Himalayas to Kanyakumari. This is a very important project. Maybe one of the biggest in the world. I do not know why the Government has not done anything about it so far. We have been talking about this; hon. Members from both sides of the House have been asking for this project for a very long time. In the Congress Election Manifesto, it was mentioned that this project would be taken up. Therefore, the Minister who represents the Congress Government, should give an answer to this.

I would like to mention another important thing. This is about water disputes. The hon. Member, Shri H. M. Patel mentioned about the dispute over the Narmada waters. There is also the dispute over the Cauvery waters. In order to solve this problem, we must have an autonomous National Irrigation Commission. This Commission should function independently on the lines of the Election Commission and the Attorney General and their verdict should be final and binding on all concerned. Had this Commission been established before, many of the disputes could have been solved long long ago.

I would also like to mention about the power crisis. This has affected the whole country. It is much worse in Tamil Nadu. Seventy-five per cent power cut has been imposed in Tamil Nadu. I am very sorry to mention here that the Tamil Nadu Government has been sleeping over this matter. They have not looked into the future position and assessed the shortage. They have not anticipated the deficit. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and come forth with immediate as well as long-term solutions. In fact, not only the Tamil Nadu Government, but the Central Government has also been lethargic over this subject. The Hon. Minister should enlighten us as to what is being done to solve the power crisis in Tamil Nadu immediately.

We have been clamouring for major power projects. We cannot depend only on hydel sources. Hydel sources have been fully tapped in Tamil Nadu and now we have to go back to the thermal power sources. As far as thermal power is concerned, I understand, Tamil Nadu Government have sent about 11 new proposals for a total power generation of about 500 MW. I like to know how these new proposals stand. The Central Government, besides implementing the Kalpakkam Scheme, and bringing the installed capacity at Neyveli to 800 MW. and commissioning of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station should establish two thermal power stations one at Tuticorin and also one at Madurai. They should also establish two Atomic Power Stations in the coastal area of Tamil Nadu, one Tanjore and the other at Ramand.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much conscious of the time-limit and I would like to lay stress on certain points and complete my speech.

Several hon. Members have very rightly stressed about the desirability of bringing in a constitutional amendment so as to make water as a national asset. In the Report, they have said:

"Water is a national asset and we have to develop this concept in the interests of proper utilisation of our resources. As a first step, it would be necessary to amend some of the existing provisions of the Constitution to reflect the concept of water as a national asset and to provide for the settlement of water disputes by conciliation, arbitration or otherwise."

So, it has only remained a pious wish and I do not know when Dr. K. L. Rao and the Government as a matter of fact, will bring forward

this important issue before the House and see that what they have envisaged in their Report will become a reality.

They have also said in the Report:

"Despite the rapid strides made in developing irrigation, it has been possible to utilise only about a seven of the available water resources of the country so far."

So, the position remains that the majority of the water potential that is going waste into the sea has not been fully utilised.

As a matter of fact, every State has developed a sort of vested interest and there have been endless disputes with regard to sharing of waters. Referring disputes to arbitration or appointing tribunals has not accelerated the solution but has delayed it.

For years together, for instance, Krishna-Godavari water dispute has been going on endlessly with the result that millions of people are suffering. Also, there is no project that could be made available with the result that disparities and regional imbalances have been growing from day to day.

Coming to my State, it looks as though we have been denied power as well as water but we have been given a Minister incharge of irrigation and power. Dr. K. L. Rao being an eminent Minister as well as an engineer has got many schemes at hand. But I do not know whether they will be a bit hesitant when it comes to economic conditions of Andhra Pradesh. I only request him not to be hesitant but to do justice to this neglected area.

About the power position in Andhra Pradesh, I would only quote an editorial that has been brought out in the *Hindu*, date March 31st. *Hindu* is a reputed daily whose editorials are read with respect. The

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

editorial has said about the completion of the Srisaïlam hydro-electric project in Andhra Pradesh. The editorial says—I quote:

‘In the light of the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao’s statement in the Rajya Sabha the other day that there was no proposal for the Centre to take over the Srisaïlam power project in Andhra Pradesh, it is highly doubtful if the schedule of 1974-75 for commissioning the project can be kept up. The installed capacity is 440 MW in four units of 110 MW each. With nearly Rs. 30 crores spent on the scheme so far out of an estimated cost of Rs. 74 crores (the cost of transmission lines is another Rs. 10 crores), the project has absorbed enough funds already and reached a stage when further delay beyond 1974-75 would not only mean a rise in cost, but a grievous loss of revenue from use of power from the project. The indications are not encouraging. The annual expenditure incurred by the State Government is about Rs. 4 crores. If at this rate where is the question of adhering to the time schedule? The financial position of Andhra State is not very comfortable. It has gone through some agonising months of agitation, destruction and administrative disruption that whatever resources it can muster would go to meet the immediate needs of bringing the State to normal working condition. Nor is it placed in the matter of power generation and in the context of the travails of power shortage experienced in large areas of the country now, the self-interest of each State is likely to predominate over the large need to share any extra power with more vulnerable neighbouring States.

Some kind of Central assistance seems to be called for. Any expeditious power generation adds to the well-being of the country.

Allocation of funds is said to be not yet finalised. If the Central Government cannot take over the Srisaïlam project to accelerate the work on some technical grounds, it should certainly underwrite the expenditure in this regard. Indeed, the budgetary position of Andhra Pradesh is such that the State Government is unable to find funds for even some of its important Plan projects. In the case of the Kalinadhi scheme in Mysore, the Central Government has agreed to finance the first phase of the project outside the Plan during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan and during 1973-74, the Mysore Government expects Rs. 23.42 crores as Central assistance, the balance of Rs. 37 crores promised for 1972-73 and 1973-74. A similar approach in the case of the Srisaïlam project can help its early completion.”

They have said in the editorial elaborately that this project must be financed by the Central Government as they have done in the case of Kalinadhi Project of Mysore. They have clearly said in the editorial that, if there is no Central assistance coming outside the State Plan and as Andhra Pradesh, as it is now in a troubled state, would not be able to finance the project, this project will not be completed even during the Sixth Plan period. So, they have very strongly pleaded that this project must be taken up by the Central Government as they have done in the case of Kalinadhi project. (Interruptions). They have given extra financial assistance during the first phase of its execution. Therefore, it has been pleaded that Srisaïlam project should be treated on par with Kalinadhi project of Mysore.

About acute power shortage, Andhra Pradesh occupies a pride of place next only to Assam. It is far below the all India average. Today, in that State, there is acute power shortage. Only 40 per cent of the

installed power capacity in the State is done by hydel projects and the rest by thermal projects. I do not know whether the continuing schemes of Srisaillam, Upper Sileru and Nagarjunasagar will be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan. Upper Sileru is a project where the infrastructure is ready, everything is ready; with Rs. 30 to 40 crores of Central assistance, that project can be commissioned soon; it has a generating capacity of 400 megawatts.

Andhra Pradesh is one State where thermal projects can be executed without any difficulty. Coal is in abundance there—the coal suited for generation of thermal station. I do not find any reason for the Planning Commission or for the Government of India to sanction schemes outside Andhra Pradesh where they have to depend on Andhra Pradesh for the raw material, coal. Instead, they can as well start a thermal plant in Andhra Pradesh. For instance, they can straightaway sanction the thermal plant envisaged at Vijayawada where cheap coal is available. That will not only feed Andhra Pradesh but also the other power-hungry States in the south. I only plead with Dr. K. L. Rao that this thermal plant must be accelerated. Otherwise, as and when the other States advance in power generation, there will be a wide gap between Andhra Pradesh and other States and it would be said that because of certain circumstances, they were able to get more power than Andhra Pradesh through Central assistance. The Neiveli Power Station and the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station were purely Central projects and the benefits have gone to Madras. Likewise, we reasonably feel that there should be an atomic power plant in Srisaillam. I am told that they are selecting certain atomic power plants. I would request Dr. K. L. Rao that the proposed atomic power station that has been thought of for being located in the south be located in an ideal place like Srisaillam.

Coming to the irrigation aspect, I feel that these river water disputes must be taken out from the purview of the Tribunal and they must be settled soon. With regard to sharing of Krishna waters, I plead with Dr. K. L. Rao to implement the recommendations of the Khosla Committee. The Khosla Committee, while recommending the Nagarjunasagar Project, have said that 250 TMCT of water must be spared for irrigation purposes for Rayalaseema. The Srisaillam Hydro-electric project is purely a power project and it should be converted into an irrigation project. That project alone will be able to irrigate the drought-affected and famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema.

Now, coming to another project which has been envisaged as a gigantic project—the Ganga-Kaveri link, I think it will take shape soon. While implementing or surveying that project, I am sure Dr. K. L. Rao will keep in mind that the alignment should be in such a manner that it covers the drought-affected and poverty-stricken areas in the country which include Rayalaseema also and I do not know what the alignment as at present envisaged is, but I want him to bear in mind this aspect.

There are certain medium irrigation projects about which we have made representations, for instance, the Varadarajaswamy project, the Gazuladinne project and the Pulivendla canal in Rayalaseema. Unless we pay more attention for bringing irrigation to the drought-stricken and famine-stricken areas, the backward areas will not be brought on par. Other irrigation projects also need very urgent attention. For instance, the Godavari Barrage which has been constructed hundreds of years ago. The barrage is about to collapse. I do not know what is going to happen to the delta districts of Andhra Pradesh if the repairs to the Godavari barrage are not attended to soon. So also, the Pochampahad project and the Vam-

[Shri P. K. Kalasubhaiah]
sadhara project. They must be looked into.

Coming to the Nagarjunasagar project, it has become yet another white elephant, as white elephant as the Rajasthan Canal, with the result that the financial resources of the State Government have been spent on the Nagarjunasagar project and consequently other minor irrigation projects and some other which will give immediate benefit to the people have been held up for want of resources.

I would again plead with the Planning Commission, with the Central Government and with Dr. K. L. Rao that a way has to be found for these huge river valley projects which are eating into the financial resources of the State Governments, they must be taken out from the purview of the State Governments and tackled at the national level so that they become national projects. The power generation hydel projects at Vijayawada and Lower-Sileru project, like the thermal plant should be given top priority. All the irrigation projects must be taken on hand as early as possible and then the all India National Grid must be put into a concrete shape as immediately as possible. I am sure every section in this House will whole-heartedly support this because we have suffered enough for the last 25 years because of these river disputes from State to State, each State behaving as if it is an independent sovereign State. It is a national asset—power and water, and it should be shared by all and I hope the proposed Bill will be brought soon to see that water is made available to every State irrespective of whether it flows through that State or not.

Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Demands and I am sure Dr. Rao, while replying to the debate, will make a specific mention about the Srisailem project as to when it is going to be taken up and how it is going to be implemented and also the irrigation aspect of the matter.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): The progress and development of a country is measured by its power consumption. Even twenty five years after Independence, India has the lowest rate of per capita consumption of power in the world.

17 hrs.

Dr. K. L. Rao is an able person. He is a technician. He is an engineer. But I am sorry to say that he has been absolutely ineffective during this considerably long period that he has been in charge of this most important Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I do not blame him. I blame the Government for not paying proper attention, perhaps, to his plans and to his demands. I would have been happy if a man of his calibre had been a full fledged Minister of the Cabinet, so that his voice carried greater weight.

17-01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

We have seen that power on which depends our agriculture and our industry has been in short supply. Out of the total of Rs. 122 crores, demanded by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, about Rs. 86 crores are to be spent on Power alone. This is the position. We know that power is in short supply because of wrong planning. Most of our projects have not been completed. The costs have been rising. One of the former Planning Minister is sitting here. The Planning Commission and the Planning Ministers have not paid due attention to the importance of production of power in this country. Our projects have not been commissioned because we want machinery only from Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals Limited. We have failed to import power machinery from abroad. If it had been done, the situation would have been probably very different today.

As an example, Sir, I would like to mention about Badarpur Thermal Station. It was stated in 1967. The cost of the project, initially estimated was Rs. 40 crores. Today it is nearly Rs. 60 crores. Dr. Rao assured me in 1967 that power would be made available from Badarpur in 1968. Now we are in 1973. And, still, there is nothing in view. It may take another year or two when even the first unit could be commissioned. Same is the fate of all the State thermal projects all over the Country.

Similarly, the cost estimates on Baira Salal and Salal projects have gone up by more than 100 per cent. Now, this amount of Rs. 86 crores which is being demanded by the Ministry for Power Development, would really amount to about Rs. 40 crores in terms of the money value of what it was two years back. If the money had been found then, probably much better work could have been done and most of our projects could have been completed. But this was not thought of.

I would particularly wish to voice the complaint of the farmers. They have received a raw deal at the hands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. 70 per cent of the power is being utilised for industry. Only 10 per cent is being consumed by the agricultural sector. The remaining 20 per cent is for commercial use, for street-lighting, for house-lighting in big cities and so on. Only 1 per cent of the total production goes for rural electrification. To meet the power shortage in villages why can't the Cities be looked after by private electric supply Companies? If that is the picture, what has been the need for setting up the Rural Electrification Corporation? Why should money be spent if there was no power? Haryana has been electrified only on paper. I can say from experience that hardly any village has seen electric light during the past

one year. That is the position in the whole of the country also. They plan to electrify 75,000 villages more in the current Plan. That would mean nothing without power. Out of your installed capacity, hardly 45 per cent is being utilised for production. This is what I believe and out of the production of 20 per cent is lost in transmission. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. I would prefer that the existing projects should be made to work more efficiently. Our transmission losses should be reduced. More power should be found for agriculture which produces 50 per cent of our gross national income and which is receiving only 10 per cent of power. There would have been no shortage of foodgrains if adequate power had been found for agriculture.

As regards irrigation the situation is no better. We are utilising hardly 17 per cent of our water resources in the country today. During our four Five Year Plan there has been an increase of only about 3 or 4 per cent. It is lack of irrigation that is responsible for food shortage in that vast agriculture country.

There has been talk about Ganga-Kaveri link. Dr. Rao termed it as a grant project. People call it a dream. To my mind this dream would remain a dream. It would never come true. According to the present estimates it is going to cost about Rs. 3,000 crores and about 6 million KW of energy would be used, which is one-sixth of the total power that we produce today in India, for lifting Ganga over 2,300 ft. over a canal of 3,000 miles. There have been many wisemen in the world, and Dr. Rao also may be a very wise-man but I would advise him to go slow. Most of the wisest men of the world are not known for their wisdom but better known for their whims and eccentricity. Let us not see that a very able engineer started a project which proved disastrous. These friends of mine from U.P., Bihar and Bengal, some of whom

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

refuse to have U.P. divided because it is the land of Rama and Krishna. Does Dr. Rao believe they would allow mother Ganga to be taken to South so easily. U.P. requires water; Bihar and West Bengal require water. All the navigation will suffer in Bihar and West Bengal if Ganges is diverted. Port of Calcutta would suffer as the Hooghly requires 40,000 cusecs of Ganga water. Therefore, this project certainly requires re-consideration and very deep thought. After U.P., Bihar and Bengal, Haryana and Rajasthan have a prior claim on Ganga water.

As regards irrigation projects, I would suggest that the projects which would give immediately benefit to the country in the matter of foodgrains should be taken up first. Inter-State water disputes should be speedily resolved. Haryana is asking for a canal, the Nehru Canal, which would irrigate about 7 lakh acres. It would only require about Rs. 30 crores, but sanction has not been accorded to it and work has not started. Haryana's share in Ravi-Beas waters has not yet been determined. It is holding up Haryana's irrigation projects.

There may be many more projects like this. If Dr. Rao would see that the water resources of the country are utilised in such a way that the dry areas get benefit and at the same time, immediate benefit accrues, perhaps this country would get out of the food crisis very soon.

I would suggest that Irrigation should receive more funds. Only Rs. 25 crores have been allotted for irrigation and flood control measures this year, as against Rs. 86 crores for power alone. This amount is certainly insufficient. Dr. Rao should fight with his Cabinet colleague. He should make a case for allotment of more funds because irrigation and power are going to bring us progress and prosperity. But this Ministry, I am sorry to say, has not received the attention of the Government it deserves; it has not received

the attention of the House that it deserves.

With these words, I would wind up and hope that Dr. Rao would give due consideration to the agricultural sector, that he would see that the farmers receive a fair treatment, that the flat rate being imposed on tubewells is terminated, that there should be meters for tubewells, that industry receives power at night if there is shortage and that agriculture receives power during the day when farmers can work in the fields.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझनू) : सभापति:

महोदय, पावर और इरीगेशन हमारी एको-नोमी के आज बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक पावर का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी प्लानिंग फेल हुई है। हमने शुरु से हाइडल पर जोर दिया और उस वक्त हम समझते थे कि हाइडल पावर हम इतना पैदा कर सकेंगे जिससे जनता की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकेंगे लेकिन हमारा एक्सपीरियन्स यह रहा है कि हमारी प्लानिंग डिफेक्टिव थी। हमने थर्मल पावर पर जोर नहीं दिया और उसका नतीजा हम आज भोगत रहे हैं। आज हम जगह जगह में पावर कट की बात सुन रहे हैं। यदि हम हाइडल के साथ साथ थर्मल पावर को बेस बनाकर चलते तो आज इस कन्टिन्जेंसी को मीट कर सकते थे। जहां तक हाइडल पावर का सम्बन्ध है, जिस साल अच्छी वर्षा हो गई, हमारे अंगर भर गए तो हम पर्याप्त बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं लेकिन यदि वर्षा नहीं हुई, हमारे बांधों में पूरा पानी नहीं भरा तब हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार बिजली पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूंगा

कि हमारी प्लानिंग इस तरह की होनी चाहिये कि हम थर्मल पावर पर ज्यादा जोर दें, जहां पर कोयले का उत्पादन होता है वहां पर अलग अलग थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का निर्माण करें और उनका एक ग्रिड बनाकर सारे देश को पावर की सप्लाई करें। हो सकता है ऐसे साल आयें जिनमें थर्मल पावर की आवश्यकता न हो तो हम थर्मल स्टेशन को बन्द रख सकते हैं लेकिन जैसे ही कहीं आवश्यकता हो हम उनको स्वीच आन करके उस नेसेसिटी को पूरा कर सकते हैं। एक बात तो यह मैंने आप से निवेदन की।

दूसरी बात, पावर के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है वह दुरुस्त होना चाहिए। जो बड़े बड़े बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट हैं वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में होने चाहिये। अलग अलग स्टेट्स के हाथ में होने से इस में दिक्कत आती है। किसी स्टेट का किसी प्रोजेक्ट में कुछ परसेन्टेज होता है और उन में आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन न होने की वजह से पूरे कन्ट्री को सफर करना पड़ता है। इसलिए बड़े पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में ही होने चाहिए। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को फाइनेन्स करती है तो फिर उनका मैनेजमेंट भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में होना चाहिए। एक यूनाइटेड ग्रिड हो और सभी प्रान्तों को उनकी आवश्यकता-नुसार पावर का वितरण किया जाये—इस तरह की योजना होनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली का किस प्रकार से वितरण

होगा उसकी एडवान्स प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए। मैं खास तौर से कृषि के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अक्टूबर नवम्बर के महीने में पता होना चाहिए कि कितनी विद्युत पैदा करेंगे और उसी के हिसाब से आप काश्तकारों से कह दें कि अक्टूबर नवम्बर के महीने में इतनी बिजली मिलेगी और इतना पावर कट होगा कि उसी के हिसाब से काश्तकार भी अपना काम करें। आज हम देखते हैं कि हरियाणा, राजस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रान्तों के किसान तबाह हो गए। हमारी पिछली खरीफ की फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई तो हमने कहा कि अधिक से अधिक एरिया में रबी का कल्टिवेशन किया जाये मगर उसका नतीजा हमारे सामने है। आज किसान की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है। एक पानी न मिलने की वजह से किसान की चार महीने की कमाई बेकार हो जाती है। इसके अलावा किसान को जो बिजली दी जाती है वह रात के समय दी जाती है जबकि कल-कारखाने जोकि छत के नीचे काम करते हैं उनको दिन में बिजली दी जाती है। हमारे किसान रात के समय बिच्छू सांप से लड़ते हैं, कड़-कड़ाती सर्दियों में अपनी खेती का काम करते हैं क्योंकि उनको दिन के समय बिजली मिलती नहीं है और उसके बाद फसल में जब आखिरी पानी देने का समय आता है तो पावर-कट हो जाता है जिससे उसकी सारी मेहनत बेकार हो जाती है। इसलिये आप राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें और इसके लिये कोई कमेटी बनायें ताकि किसानों को एडवान्स मालूम हो सके, अक्टूबर, नवम्बर के महीने में कि इतनी बिजली उसको मिलेगी और फिर वह बिजली उसको जरूर मिलनी चाहिये

[श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह]

वरना फिर इसका एडवर्स इफेक्ट किसान की पैदावार पर पड़ता है।

अन्डरग्राउन्ड वाटर के सम्बन्ध में हमारे यहां जी० एस० आई० का सर्वे हुआ है तो उसके अनुसार जहां जहां अन्डरग्राउन्ड वाटर है वहां पर हमें बिजली का अधिक से अधिक विस्तार करना चाहिये। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से जो आपका रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन है उसको विशेष ध्यान देकर उन प्रदेशों में और उन इलाकों में बिजली का विस्तार करना चाहिये। आज तो एक रैंडम सेलेक्शन होता है, कभी एक टुकड़ा यहां लिया जाता है, कभी एक टुकड़ा वहां ले लिया जाता है उससे एक्सपेंशन अधिक होता है और रिटर्न्स बहुत कम मिलते हैं। इसलिये जहां जहां इस प्रकार का पानी है वहां पर कुंयें खोदकर ठीक से बिजली सप्लाई की जाये। इससे हमारे एक्सपेंशन में खर्चा भी कम आयेगा। और ट्रान्समिशन में जो हमारा लास होता है वह भी लास कम होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूं जैसे सीकर, झुन्सुनू, चुरू, उदयपुर, अलवर—यह ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां अन्डरग्राउन्ड वाटर बहुत है लेकिन हमें बिजली की कोई योजना नहीं मिल रही है। हमारे यहां से कई स्कीमें राज्य सरकार ने भेजी हैं क्योंकि रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन के पास स्वीकृति के लिये पड़ी हैं लेकिन वह स्वीकार नहीं की जाती हैं। यदि वह स्वीकार हो जायें तो एमीजिष्ट रिटर्न्स मिल सकते हैं। आज किसान को आप बिजली दें तो 6 महीने

में उससे रिटर्न्स ले सकते हैं। यदि इस प्रकार के टैजिबिल प्रोजेक्ट्स आप न लें तो यह बड़ी ज्यादाती होगी।

अब मैं सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आज सिंचाई का एक सिस्टम बना हुआ है कि जहां पानी अधिक है, जहां नदियों का पानी है उसी को सिंचित किया जाता है। आप उन भागों की तरफ भी देखें जहां पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है। राजस्थान में कितने ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां 15-20 मील दूर से पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है। बार बार यहां पर राजस्थान नहर के बारे में चर्चा हो चुकी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा निवेदन नहीं करूंगा। अभी कुछ दिन पहले सिंचाई मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया था कि राजस्थान के इंजीनियर्स ने गंगा से पानी लेने के लिये एक योजना बनायी है और सर्वे करके आपके पास पेश की है। उन्होंने मांग की है कि 40 हजार क्यूसेक्स गंगा का फ्लड वाटर उनको दिया जाये लेकिन आपका निर्णय नहीं हो रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि नेशनल ग्रिड जब बनेगा तब इस बात को सोचा जायेगा लेकिन आप अनुमान लगायें कि उन इलाकों का जहां पर पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है और लोग तरस रहे हैं। इसलिये आप राजस्थान के झुन्सुनू, अलवर, चुरू, नागौर जिलों को गंगा का फ्लड वाटर दें जिसकी योजना राजस्थान के इंजीनियर्स ने आपके सामने पेश की है, उसको आप जल्दी से स्वीकार करें। राजस्थान का चुरू का इलाका ऐसा है जो बिल्कुल सूखा रहता है और जहां पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है। वहां

नहर की योजना काफी दिनों से पड़ी है, राज्य सरकार के पास फंड्स नहीं हैं, वह बार बार फंड्स मांग रहे हैं लेकिन आपके यहां से स्वीकृति नहीं होती है। उसको भी आप स्वीकार करें। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जवाहर नहर का जिक्र किया। झुनझुनू जिले का उत्तरी हिस्सा तो बिल्कुल पानी से सूखा है। वहां का पानी खारा है जो कि पीने के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। तो जवाहर नहर की योजना को आप स्वीकार कर सकते हैं और वहां पर पीने का पानी दे सकते हैं। उसको भी आप स्वीकार करें, उसका भी एक्सपेंशन हो तो झुझनू जिले का उत्तरी भाग उससे लाभान्वित हो सकता है और चुरू का भी कुछ भाग उससे लाभान्वित हो सकता है। उसी प्रकार जैसे नरेरा से पानी इकट्ठा हो कर राजस्थान में आने की बात है। उसको भी आप स्वीकार करें। यह कुछ इस प्रकार के सबाल है कि यदि हम इन बैंकबर्ड एरियाज को आज की हालत में भी दूसरों के बराबर नहीं लायेंगे तो वह हमेशा के लिए बैंकबर्ड ही रह जायेंगे जिससे देश में एक असन्तुलन हो जायेगा तरककी के हिसाब से और फिर वह इलाके कभी भी बराबरी में नहीं आ सकेंगे और हमेशा के लिए देश पर बर्झन होते रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं सिचाई व विद्युत मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह छोटी मोटी बातें हैं जिनके बहुत बड़े रिजल्ट्स मिल सकते हैं।

मैं अन्त में पोंग डैम के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा। पिछले कई दिनों से यहां पर कहा गया है, जिससे स्थिरी बहुत एजिटेड हो रही है। राजस्थान के बारे में यह बहुत

बड़ी ट्रैजडी है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि पोंग डैम में राजस्थान की बहुत बड़ी राशि खर्च हो चुकी है लेकिन आज भी हिमाचल प्रदेश के सदस्यों की तरफ से और गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से मांग होती है कि वाटर इम्पाउन्ड न किया जाये उसको डेफर किया जाये।

माननीय सभापति महोदय इस पोंग बांध के अन्दर जितना कम्पेनसेशन लोगों को दिया गया उतना किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए नहीं दिया गया है। मैं थोड़े से आंकड़ें देना चाहता हूं, पोंग डैम में 75,000 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी है जिसके लिए 58 करोड़ रु० मुआवजे का दिया जा रहा है। हीराकुड में 1,82,590 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी, मुआवजा दिया गया 11.71 करोड़। गांधी सागर डैम में 1,69,984 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी थी और मुआवजा दिया गया साढ़े पांच करोड़ रु०। भाखड़ा में 44,000 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी और मुआवजा दिया गया 4 करोड़ रु०। इसी तरह से रिहान्ड डैम में जमीन डूब में आयी, मुआवजा दिया गया 2.14 करोड़ रु०। उकई डैम में 1,28,000 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी, मुआवजा दिया 4.41 करोड़ रु०। रामगंगा में 23,600 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी, मुआवजा दिया गया 1.78 करोड़ रु०। तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट में 93,440 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी और मुआवजा दिया गया 1.50 करोड़ रु०। नागार्जुन सागर डैम में 71,000 एकड़ जमीन डूब में आयी, और उस के लिए मुआवजा दिया गया 1.29 करोड़ रु०। इसके बाद भी कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा

[श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह]

कि पानी अभी नहीं भरना चाहिये। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वें किस की पैरवी कर रहे हैं। आप देखें की मुआवजे की रकम किन किन लोगों को दी जा रही है, एक हैं दादा सीता के राजा, जिनकी 8012 एकड़ जमीन डूब रही है, उस में से सिर्फ 312 एकड़ जमीन काबिलें काबत थी। उन को एक करोड़ 25 लाख रु० मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से दूसरे राजा मुलेर के हैं जिनकी 6,068 एकड़ जमीन डूब रही है जिसमें से 341 एकड़ जमीन कल्टीवेटिल है, उन को भी 1.25 करोड़ रु० मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। अब आप कहते हैं कि वाटर इम्पाउण्ड नहीं हो। 13 साल से लोग इंतजार कर रहे हैं राजस्थान कैनाल एरिया के अन्दर, उन के लिये आप कहते हैं कि पानी न दो और दो, तीन साल के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दो। मैं मंत्री जी का स्वागत करता हूँ जिन्होंने कल कहा कि इस साल से वाटर इम्पाउण्ड होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने वचन पर कायम रहें और इस साल पीगं डैम में वाटर इम्पाउण्ड हो ताकि हम हिमाचल से आने वाले लोगों को इर्रिगेंटेड जमीन दे सकें। हम ने अभी तक एक लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन दे दी है। लेकिन वें लोग वहां बसना नहीं चाहते हैं। इस मामले में हिमाचल प्रदेश की नौकरशाही ने फ़र्जी नामों से अपनी फ़ैमिलीज बना कर जमीन ली है और अट उस जमीन को बेच रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी बैठे जो इस की जांच करे ताकि पता लगे कि कौन शोषी है।

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGALAH
(Mandya): India is predominantly

an agricultural country where more than 70 per cent of the population are living in the villages and their principal avocation is agriculture. Agriculture to be successful needs adequate and timely moisture in the soil. Rainfall in India is mostly confined to the months of June to September when the south west monsoon brings in rain.

Many times the rains are inadequate and untimely and as a result agriculture depending upon rainfall is precarious. Therefore irrigation plays a crucial role in successful agricultural operations. Assured water supply is necessary for increased agricultural production. Further in the interest of earning more foreign exchange for improving the balance of trade, increased production of commercial crops has also to be given high priority.

Agriculture has, therefore, been accorded high priority in the National Plan which began in 1951. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the irrigation potential from major and medium projects was 9.66 million hectares. There has been substantial increase in the area provided with irrigation facilities during the last two decades. Out of the 589 major and medium irrigation projects undertaken since planned development was initiated in the country, 361 projects have so far been completed and others are in various stages of construction; many of them have already started yielding benefits. The anticipated outlay for the year 1972-73 is Rs. 275 crores on major and medium irrigation projects and it is anticipated that 0.9 million hectares of additional irrigation potential would have been provided during this year against a target of 1.1 million hectares. The likely achievement of additional irrigation potential created from major and medium projects during the Fourth Plan is expected to be about 3.8 million hectares against a target of 4.8 million hectares.

There is always some timelag in the utilisation of irrigation potential in almost all new projects. Especially in the tail end reaches, it takes a few years for these areas to be developed and the entire potential as envisaged is achieved.

Paucity of water is very keenly felt by the ryots in the tailend reaches. This is most effectively solved in the Nira Canal Area in (Old Bombay Presidency) Maharashtra. There, a *phatkari*, an official, is appointed in each distributory to see to the proper control and distribution of water. Dating card will be given to each ryot, who will be in readiness to take water to his land. Otherwise he will be deprived of water for that period. The last man to be served with water is the *Maduboy* man, i.e., the ryot, who will be in the immediate vicinity of the distributory.

How water distribution is controlled? Before the advent of water to the newly dug canal, measuring devices, such as Gibbs module 'V' notches and Ventury meters are installed. In every distributory water is measured and distributed for the crops. Every drop of water is utilised to the best advantage of all concerned.

Unauthorised and clandestine use of water by any ryot is severely dealt with. The P.W.D. is given summary powers to deal with such cases. The minimum punishment given in such cases is to throw away his filled out of wet cultivation, so that it may be a standing example for those who are likeminded to follow. I was one of the deputationists, who was sent to Nira canal area by the Government of Mysore to study the analogous conditions prevailing there and to adopt the methods in the Viswesvariah Canal Area whatever is feasible.

Therefore, wherever new schemes are to be sanctioned, the costs of installing the measuring devices etc. have to be included in the Estimate. This works out cheaper in the long-run to maintain the Canal and to

have control over distribution of water.

The Hikkal system in the Nira Canal Area is perfect. The nikkals are cement pointed. It eliminates the disputes among the ryots and also arrests the loss of percolation water.

As regards agricultural drainage system, huge pipes are hewn underneath. The percolation water is tapped and led again to the main distributory at the tailend so that paucity of water is avoided and the difficulties may be minimised.

Coming to the Inter-State Water Disputes, there are certain differences of opinion which have arisen among the States of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala over the utilisation of the water of the Cauvery river. The salient features of the 1924 agreement between Mysore and Tamilnadu are:

(i) Mysore has the right to construct the Krishnarajasagar dam up to a height of 130' to collect water upto a height of 124'—49,300 M.C. ft. of water to irrigate 1.25 lakhs of acres of land.

(2) Mysore is allowed to construct additional reservoirs upstream of Krishnarajasagar across Herma-vati and Cauvery to impound 45,000 M.C. ft. to irrigate 1.10 lakh acres. But somehow or other, the technical sanction is withheld.

(3) Madras Government is allowed to have a reservoir at Mettur to collect water to the tune of 93,000 M.C. ft. to irrigate 3.1 lakh acres. It may also construct reservoirs across Bhavani, Amaravati and Noil rivers, in which case Mysore may constructan offset reservoirs to impound 60 per cent of what Madras impounds.

So, whereas the Mettur project is allowed to collect 93,000 M.C. ft. of water Mysore is allowed only 49,000 M.C. ft of water. So, Madras gets the lion's share according to the agreement

[Shri K. Chikkalingaiah]

I do not know why this injustice has been done to Mysore. I request Dr. K. L. Rao to take into account this injustice which has been done to Mysore.

Berber who is an authority has written a book entitled *Rivers in International Law*. The undermentioned extract from this book on the Cauvery Agreement merits special notice:

"In India, Cauvery dispute between Mysore and Madras settled in 1925 was a dispute between British India and the other was a dependent Princely State under British Suzerainty. The dispute was not settled by the application of law but through an authoritative decision of the Sovereign Power of the British Crown, under the general responsibility to interfere in every matter, in which, according to its estimation, the public interest was threatened with injury."

So, the Madras Government has enjoyed a lion's share. According to the formula, we have a right to a certain amount of water to be impounded over and above K.R.S., but they are not allowing us to construct dams to impound 45,000 M.C. ft. The Tribunal appointed to go into this matter has not done anything. A fact-finding committee was constituted and it has sent its report. Now the Chief Ministers of these three States—Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala—are expected to meet during the course of this month. I request Dr. Rao to take into consideration the fact that Mysore has suffered and Madras has stood to gain under the Agreement. Under the law of equity, those who come to equity courts must come with clean hands. So, the Madras Government has to come with clean hands. Those who claim equity from others must do equity to others. Under these circumstances, I request Dr. Rao to see that justice is done to Mysore.

*SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise only a few points. I would at the outset take up the Ganga Cauvery link issue. Dr. Rao is trying to take the Ganga water to the South and merge it in Cauvery. I must say that it is wholly an unrealistic plan. Ganga water is needed for the port of Calcutta and the Government is unable to supply 40,000 cusecs of water which is absolutely necessary to keep the port alive. The Central Government under the strong pressure from the State of West Bengal have temporarily permitted the flow of 40,000 cusecs of water for a period of 5 years and I do not know what will happen when this period is over. Sir, if Ganga water is diverted to the South, the river Hooghly will dry up and the State of West Bengal will wither and not only this but the State of UP will also be affected very badly. Apart from all these, the paucity in water flow will also cost its disastrous spell on Bangladesh too. Dr. Rao may be a religious minded man and through this project he may be trying to enhance the religious importance of the river Cauvery by mixing Ganga water into it. But this apart, if his idea is to give more water to the South then I would ask him why he is not trying to divert the surplus Brahmaputra water to Cauvery? Why is he not making effort to divert this water to the port of Calcutta through the river Hooghly? He is not mindful of doing any one of these things but on the contrary he is bent upon pursuing an unrealistic plan of linking Ganga with Cauvery. For all these reasons I very strongly oppose the whole project because it is unrealistic and it will bring ruinous effects on the States of West Bengal and Bihar and also Bangladesh. This cannot be done and this should not be done.

Secondly, Sir, in 1971 in reply to my question Dr. K. L. Rao had stated

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

that a plan had been formulated to set up 100 sluice gates in Sunderbans area which will ultimately be linked with the Sunderband Delta Project. Since then every year we are being told about these 100 gates and every year allocations are also made in the budget but in reality nothing is done beyond this. It must be borne in mind Sir, that 96 per cent of the population of the Sunderbans area are cultivators and they can raise only one crop in a year. But for the last few years these cultivators are unable to raise this one crop even. They are facing starvation and driven by hunger. They are flocking around the city of Calcutta with begging howls. This is the reality of the situation prevailing in Sunderbans today.

We have been hearing for a long time about this Sunderbans Delta Project but nothing precious is being done. At that time it was estimated that the whole project would entail an expenditure of Rs. 200 crores but we do not know how far the project has progress and in which direction. With a proper implementation of this project many salt water rivers can be turned into sweet water rivers and we would be able to bring 10 lakh acres of land under two-crop cultivation and through this cultivation the recurring food scarcity which prevails in the State of West Bengal can be mitigated to a great extent.

I would also like to know from Dr. Rao as to what is actually happening to the Mograhat Scheme. A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been earmarked for this project and for the Mograhat (West) Scheme expecting some earth work, nothing substantial has been done so far and this work has cost the Government a few lakhs of rupees. Dr. Rao has himself visited this place some time back and I would therefore like to know from him the actual progress made in this regard.

Therefore, I sum up my speech by my vehement opposition to

the Ganga Cauvery link and with my queries about the progress so far made with regard to the installation of 100 sluice gates in the Sunderbans area and about the progress made with regard to the Mograhat Scheme.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar): Sir, there are two ways of looking at the power development of the past two decades. If we consider our functioning among the constraints that we have today since independence, the result has not been a very bad one. We have done pretty well. Even though the population has doubled, the *per capita* consumption of electricity has multiplied five times. But if we look at the other side and compare it with the world figures, then perhaps we do not have such a heartening picture. The total power production of India as compared to the total world production is only 1.2 per cent.

The *per capita* consumption of power in India is only 8 per cent of the world average. I do not have to go into these figures. But these figures show that we stand almost at the bottom of the world figures. While USA consumes 7150 kwh, Canada consumes 8450 kwh and USSR consumes 2680 kwh, we consume only 95 kwh as against the world average of 1200 kwh. While we have been struggling along the picture of power shortage, there is one factor that came, the failure of monsoons and drought conditions, and which immediately lent seriousness to the problem. But we must remember one thing that a country of this size and magnitude will have to live with the monsoon failure not only this time but even in the future. This we must be prepared to do.

What I find not so creditable is that there has been poor planning and even poor implementation. We started with an assumption that the power growth will be 12 per cent. All our

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plans have been made on this assumption while we find that the figure should have been about 15 per cent and that would not have put us into this difficult position. There is the other side of it also. All through past four Plans and three single Annual Plans, there has been a continuous shortfall of the order of about 35 per cent. In the First Plan, it was a shortfall of 20 per cent, that is, in the installation of generating capacity. In the Second Plan, it was 36 per cent; in the Third Plan, it was 35 per cent; during three Annual Plans, it was 38 per cent and in the Fourth Plan, it was 37 per cent. When there is such a record all through, not only for the duration of First Plan, not only that it might spill-over the Second Plan, when this shortfall continues right from the beginning. I think, it is time we should sit up and examine our priorities and the way in which we make our Plans. Even now, I do not know what is the position about the Fifth Plan. If it is going to be 33 or 35 per cent continuous shortfall, if this is the same amount of built-in shortfall in the next Plan, then the country should really sit up and examine the whole picture.

I think, one thing that we can do at this stage is that we should identify our major problems and identify them in a realistic manner. There have been four or five manors which I can summarise. First is the non-implementation of the installation of generating capacity. I have already given that figure. Then, there is non utilisation of installed capacity. We have not produced power according to the capacity we have had. Then, there is also absence of machinery to allow flow of power from one surplus State to another deficient State. There is also the absence of inter-State grids. Another factor is that there have been transmission losses of the order of 16 to 18 per cent. In one State, the transmission losses were as high as 25 per cent. This is a strange picture that one-quarter of the total power

generated can just go down the drain. That certainly needs that we should examine the way we are functioning.

Another thing is that there was a Mid-Term Appraisal by the Planning Commission to find out why the things were going so slow and they pinpointed or they put their finger on the late deliveries by the H.E.L. and B.H. E.L. This has been the Mid-Term Appraisal by the Planning Commission that there have been late deliveries by these two public sector undertakings.

About 80 per cent of our population lives in villages. In any development plan, in any social programme, we have to complete our rural electrification programme and give it the first priority.

There are so many other problems. I do not want to go into all of them. There is variation in the supply of voltage and frequency. All throughout the country, they have exceeded the statutory limits that have been laid by the Ministry. We have to accept power under these conditions. But the point is that even under the statutory limits that we have laid, they violate even those conditions.

The point which needs a very thorough and dispassionate examination is the Fifth Plan. We have somehow crossed the difficult years and have come upto this stage. The target that is set in the Fifth Plan for installation of generating capacity is 21.8 million kilowatts. During the Fourth Plan—I do not know the exact figure because there is still some time left—there will be a total installation of 7 to 8 million kilowatts. But what I wish to say is that the target that is set in the Fifth Plan, namely, 21.8 million kilowatts, has to be seriously examined. That means, every year, we should be installing generating capacity of the order of 4 million kilowatts. What has been our performance so far? In 1965-66 it was 1.8 million kw., in 1966-67 it was 1.21 million kw, in 1967-68 it was 1.77

million kw, in 1968-69 it was 1.15 million kw, in 1969-70 it was 1.18 million kw, in 1970-71 it was 0.98 million kw, and in 1971-72 it was 0.58 million kw. And we are supposed to accomplish nothing less than 4 million kw every year in the Fifth Plan! About that, the figures that are available are these. This is the break-up of 21.8 million kilowatts. 6.7 million kw would be the spill-over in the Fifth Plan from the Fourth Plan, 7.8 million kw would be the extension schemes proposed to be taken at developed sites and the remaining 7.2 million kw would be the new generating schemes; the first two can perhaps be achieved. but what about the third, namely, 7.2 million kw? Whether you would be able to fulfil this target, I have a genuine doubt—because, as I said, our capacity in 1971-72 was just 0.58 million kw. This is the base, this is the position we are in at the moment.

Then, you do not have the capacity to build equipment for that. The Fifth Plan target, as I said, is 21.8 million kw. The indigenous capacities are limited. Our total equipment-building capacity, including thermal, nuclear and hydel, comes to 17 million only. That still leaves a balance of 4 million. That means, you do not have the capacity. Either you should come out with a proposal that HEL and BHEL would be expanded or there is simply no getting out of it unless you have decided to import equipment of 4 million kw capacity.

Then, one of the constraints that are put on the Ministry is this. There is shortage of steel. It is a genuine problem. They are only getting about 10 per cent from the indigenous supply and 40 per cent from the imported quota. For the balance of almost 50 per cent, they have to work on their own to get the supply, and that is something which is beyond this Ministry. The Government as a whole, the House as a whole, should think about it whether we want to put this Ministry in this position where they have to find for themselves to get 50 per cent of the supply.

Another point that I want to mention is about transmission loss. The present loss on transmission is about 18 per cent whereas the world average is not more than eight per cent. In one State it is as high as 25 per cent. I would like to read out from the report of the Power Economy Committee. The point is that even if you do succeed in putting up generating plants you still would have to have transmission facilities which you do not have. There might be one surplus State adjoining a deficit State. Yet, the picture would not improve without the transmission line. I am quoting from the report of the Power Economy Committee.

“If the results are to be achieved within the required time, a decision on the next higher voltage, i.e., 400 or 500 kw has to be taken without any further loss of time.”

They have further said:

“We have, therefore, to plan for an interchange of over one million kw between the different regional power systems. Such power transfer would need extra high voltage lines with voltages of 400 or 500 kw.”

“At present, not a single inter-State or inter-regional tie with such capacity is proposed nor have any feasibility studies to evolve the concept and plans for a national grid...”

We do not have even the feasibility report on this kind of power transfer...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. H P. SHARMA: There are so many other things. One of the problems with which the Ministry is faced is the organisational set-up. You have the CWPC, the Regional Boards and the Central Electricity Authority. They have no statutory powers, they have only recommendatory powers. The State Electricity Boards get your recommendations and they say that,

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since you do not have any statutory powers, these are simply recommendations and they are not obliged to accept those.

Then, there is necessity for regional load despatching stations. Unless you have these, there is not going to be any efficient transfer from one region to another.

There is also need for standardisation. If you adopt that, then there will be savings all round— increase in capacity, increase in efficiency, savings in inventory, and so on.

I now come to atomic energy. Atomic energy produces only 2.2 per cent of the power generated in the country. But that should not be taken at its face value. It is an effort which would be responsible for meeting the major power needs of this country after two decades. We have a good job at Tarapur. I do want to say one thing. We had some difficulties at Tarapur and somehow there seems to be some impression that we do not either have the experts or the scientists or a team to run the plant. I would certainly want to dispel that suggestion with all the earnestness at my command. We have the finest team functioning there. We were faced with finding a solution to one of the most difficult problems faced anywhere in the world and I am glad that the job was completed with total satisfaction.

18 hrs.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं इरिगेशन तथा पावर मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पिछले 25 वर्षों में देश में सिंचाई और विद्युत के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन वह प्रगति कुछ क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रही है। यदि हम भारत के मानचित्र को उठाकर देखें तो हमें मालूम पड़ेगा—

यदि एक प्रान्त में ज्यादा सिंचाई का काम हुआ है तो दूसरे प्रान्त में विद्युत ज्यादा है, लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे भी हैं जिन की प्रगति न के बराबर है, उनमें उल्लेखनीय उन्नति नहीं हो सकी है। उन क्षेत्रों में मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के लिये पिछले 25 वर्षों में कोई भी बृहत् सिंचाई योजना आज तक नहीं बनी है। एक गांधी सागर डैम बना, लेकिन वह भी राजस्थान के लिये, मध्य प्रदेश को उस से सिंचाई की कोई भी सुविधा नहीं मिल पाई

सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में बसा हुआ है, अनेकों नदियां इस क्षेत्र से हो कर बहती हैं। यहां की आधी आबादी हरिजन और आदिवासियों की है जो जंगलों और पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहती हैं। इस प्रान्त में अपार पानी है, लेकिन बांध न बंधने के कारण इस प्रदेश को उस पानी का कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है और वह बहता चला जा रहा है। अगर कोई योजना बनाई जाती है तो पड़ोसी प्रान्तों के साथ कोई न कोई विवाद खड़ा हो जाता है और यही कारण है कि जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये, सब पेन्डिंग पड़े हैं। 10-15 साल तो उस की मंजूरी और सर्वेक्षण में लग जाता है, उस के बाद विवाद पड़ जाने से यदि प्रारम्भ में उन की कीमत 10 करोड़ तक थी तो आज महंगाई की बजह से उनकी कीमत 15 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है, इसी वजह से वे स्कीमें लिमिटर-ग्रान होती चली जा रही हैं, उस पर ज्यादा खर्च होने से टाली जा रही है।

कुछ ऐसी भी बृहद् योजनायें हैं जिन का विवाद पड़ा हुआ है। जैसे नर्मदा का मामला है, जिस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी फैसला देने वाली हैं, जो भी फैसला होगा वह देंगी। दूसरी बाण-सागर योजना है जिस से रीवा तथा सतना में साठे छः लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होगी, जहां अन्य किसी साधान से सिंचाई नहीं की जा सकती। इस सम्बन्ध में डा० राव साहब की अध्यक्षता में मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी, लेकिन अभी तक किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस का जल्द से जल्द निबटारा करें।

इस के अतिरिक्त 600 फुट ऊंचाई से गिरनेवाले सिंचाई जल प्रपात से 780 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार की जायेगी। इस परियोजना में सोन नदी के कुल जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र के केवल 27 प्रतिशत भाग को तथा मध्य प्रदेश के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र के लगभग 38 प्रतिशत भाग को उपयोग में लाया जायगा। अतः चर्चाई प्रपात से बिजली दूसरे राज्यों को कोई नुकसान पहुंचाये बिना उत्पादित करना सम्भव है। वहां पर 780 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार होने से दूसरे क्षेत्रों को बिजली मिल सकेगी।

अब मैं मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ और सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में डा० राव साहब का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं जो 1969 से लेकर 1972 तक मंजूरी के लिये भेजी गई हैं—इन पर जल्दी से स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाय। ये योजनायें—बारंगी, पुनासा, बाण-सागर, जलसिंधी, बोधघाट, ऊपरी बैन गंगा, हसदेव बाघ, हरिण फाल तथा महेश्वर, जिन की

लागत 517.74 करोड़ रुपये है। इन योजनाओं से 33.31 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी तथा विद्युत की 2860 मेगावाट स्थापित क्षमता (इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी) प्राप्त होगी। जिन से मध्य प्रदेश न केवल अपनी पावर की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करेगा बल्कि देश के दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी विद्युत सप्लाई करेगा जो देश के खेती और उद्योग के मामले में काफी लाभदायक होगी और दूसरे प्रदेश भी उस से लाभ उठायेगे।

इस के साथ साथ एक अन्य विषय पर भी मैं सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पिछले 25 वर्षों में हम ने देखा कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जिन की कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई और वे आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं—जैसे बुन्देलखण्ड का क्षेत्र, जहां कोई उद्योग धन्धा नहीं है, सिंचाई के कोई साधन नहीं है, आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी कमजोर है कि लोगों को तंग आकर डाकू-पन का धन्धा अपनाना पड़ता है। पिछले वर्ष इस क्षेत्र की डाकू समस्या का समाधान हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बहुत प्रयत्न किया और डाकुओं से सरेण्डर कराया गया। अब अगर वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति न सुधारी गई, सिंचाई की सुविधायें उस क्षेत्र में न उपलब्ध कराई गई तो फिर से वही हाल हो जायगा। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वहां के लिये जो तीन बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें की हैं, उन की तरफ डा० राव साहब का ध्यान खींच जाना चाहिये ताकि उन को जल्द से जल्द कार्यान्वित किया जा सके। वे योजनायें हैं—1, टीकमगढ जिले में जामने एब बेतवा पर ओरछा जल विद्युत एवं सिंचाई योजना। इस बांध का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पिछले

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

15 वर्ष से चल रहा है और सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार इस योजना से 75 मैगावाट विद्युत तैयार होगी तथा 30 हजार एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होगी।

2. घसान नदी पर टीकमगढ़ एवं छतरपुर की सीमा पर बराठा एव कुर्रा बांध। इस सिंचाई योजना का सर्वेक्षण कार्य हो चुका है? इन दोनों योजनाओं से टीकमगढ़ एवं छतरपुर जिले की भूमि तो सींची जायेगी किन्तु इस से उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा एवं हमीरपुर जिलों की हजारों एकड़ भूमि भी सींची जावेगी।

3. अपर केन कैनल सिंचाई योजना : इसका निर्माण पन्ना जिले की सीमा में होना है। इस सिंचाई योजना से पन्ना एवं छतरपुर दोनों जिलों की दो लाख से अधिक भूमि सींची जावेगी। मंत्री महोदय इन योजनाओं के लिये यदि शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दें तो इस प्रदेश की जनता को लाभ हो सकता है। हमारे यहां नदियों की कमी नहीं है, अपार पानी है लेकिन उनका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि जहां हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बने, वहां हमें छोटी योजनाओं पर भी अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये जिससे कि किसानों की हालत ठीक हो सके। नदी नालों पर पक्की पट्टी बनाकर, ट्यूबवेल खोदकर और टूटे फूटे तालाबों की मरम्मत

करके किसानों के लिये अधिक सिंचाई की साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाये और किसानों की हालत सुधारने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

मैं डा० राव का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की ओर दिलाते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि तीन चार थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स की स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है उसकी स्वीकृति जल्दी से देनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से सतपुड़ा, सिंगरौली की कोयले की खदानों में घटिया क्वालिटी का कोयला पाया जाता है वहां पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में आपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी बताया है कि सरकार विचार कर ही है तो वहां पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाकर और नैशनल ग्रिड बनाकर दूसरे प्रदेशों को पावर सप्लाई करें। आज बिजली की कमी के कारण उद्योग-धंधे बन्द पड़े हैं और किसानों को सिंचाई की परेशानी है इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले के पिटहेट्स पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाकर इस समस्या को हल करें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really thankful to all these Members who have participated in the debate. They have made many useful suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech on the 12th.

18 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned, till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 12, 1973/Chaitra 22, 1895 (Saka).]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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2

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thursday, April 12, 1973/Chaitra 22.
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trial of War Criminals by Bangladesh Government

+

*702. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Times of India dated the 18th March, 1973 that the Government of Bangladesh has made all arrangements for holding the trial of the war criminals and this will be over by the end of April, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Bangladesh has forwarded to the Government of India any list of names of the prisoners of war who will be required to face the trial; and

(c) if so, the total number of such persons with the break-up of their respective ranks and whether the Government of India have since made these persons available to the Government of Bangladesh for the purpose of the trial?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: It is more than a year since these prisoners of war surrendered to the Joint Command of Bangladesh and India. Since they have surrendered to the Joint Command of Bangladesh and India, have any modalities been decided regarding the trial of these prisoners, as, for example, the modalities that were decided upon for the Nuremberg trial when the Charter of London was drawn up? What are the charges that would be brought against them, what will be the constitution of the military tribunal, would India be represented on it? All these formalities are matters of vital effect. Have these been decided upon for the trial of these prisoners of war because justice should not only be as it ought to be but should also look to be justice done.

MR. SPEAKER: No argument please.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: What are the details of modalities?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have not got the details. He had not asked for these details.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about modalities.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is primarily for the Government of Bangladesh to decide as to what are the offences and how do they want to try them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: My question is very specific. Since these prisoners had surrendered to the Joint Command of Bangladesh and India, India is also a vital party to the whole matter and we

should also be a party in the trial of these prisoners. Has any thought been given to this matter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Yes, a great deal of thought has been given to it. Our decision is that we will co-operate with the Government of Bangladesh. If they want to try any of these prisoners for offences committed in Bangladesh, then it is their responsibility and they will decide about the manner in which the trials should take place.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Recently when Shri Haksar was in Bangladesh, he discussed this matter with them. Besides the charge of genocide, will the charge of aggression against the established Government of Bangladesh be brought against these prisoners, because the Government of Bangladesh was established on 10th April, 1971?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Shri Haksar did not discuss this question with the Government of Bangladesh. The hon. member is trying to ask for information which is not with me and is not likely to be with me, because I have made it clear that primarily it will be for the Government of Bangladesh to hold preliminary investigations because these offences were committed within Bangladesh, within the jurisdiction of that country and it will not, I submit, be proper for us to cross-examine; on this aspect because this is not within our jurisdiction.

DR. RANEN SEN: When the Pakistan Army surrendered to the Joint Command on 16 December, 1971, it was reported that certain documents involving Rao Firman Ali and others were seized by the Joint Command. Later on, very recently, it was further stated in Indian newspapers that the Bangladesh Government had decided to try Gen. Niazi and Rao Firman Ali along with some other prisoners. May I know whether the Government of India is in the possession of any information with regard to these matters?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. We have no information.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is very difficult to get any reply from the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Cryptic answers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बांगला देश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखा है कि कितने आदमियों पर मुकदमा चलायेगी, और मुकदमा चलाने के क्या क्या उन के उसूल हैं ? और ट्रायल भारत में होगा या बांगला देश में होगा ? इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इत्तिला बांगला देश ने दी है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They have not given us the numbers yet of the persons whom they want to try, because they were completing the investigations. The trials will not take place in India because it is for offences committed in Bangladesh, and if the Government of Bangladesh decides to try the prisoners of war the trial will take place in Bangladesh.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : संयुक्त कमान के सम्मुख पाकिस्तानी आर्मी ने आत्मसमर्पण किया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बांगला देश ने भारत को कानफ्रीडेंस में ले कर चार्ज-शीट तयार करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या ? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कितने प्रिजनर्स हैं और कितना खर्चा हो रहा है हमारे यहाँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खर्च की बात बीच में कहां पैदा होती है । पहला सवाल ठीक है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: About the charge-sheet, the understanding is that when the Government of Bangladesh have completed their investigations and have taken a decision that there is a *prima facie* case against such and such of the prisoners of war, then we intend to co-operate with them and would like to transfer those prisoners of war to them.

We do not want to be associated in the matter of investigations because it is primarily their responsibility.

About the expenses—it does not arise out of this—I have not got the figures with me at the moment.

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या विदेश मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर कि युद्धबन्धियों का सवाल भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच का सवाल अब न रह कर धीरे धीरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सवाल बनता जा रहा है और इस पर एक इस्लामिक मीट भी अभी हो चुकी है और उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव इस मिलसिले में पास किया है जिस की जानकारी भारत सरकार को भी है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर इस बीच में बंगला देश की सरकार और भारत सरकार में जो बात हुई है क्या उस में कहीं किसी स्तर पर यह चर्चा आयी है कि जों बन्दी बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं जिन पर दूर दराज़ में भी कोई केस चलाने की सम्भावना नहीं है उन को छोड़ कर बाकी पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The question of the settlement of the prisoners of war is a matter in which we have said that the final settlement can take place with the agreement of both India and Bangladesh. That position continues.

The hon. Member has mentioned that in the Islamic meet there was some talk about the prisoners of war. Well, we cannot prevent meets of that nature or other nature to carry on talks or make observations. But they are not totally irrelevant so far as we are concerned. None of any such organisations has got any right to advise us or to tell us as to what should be done. It is primarily a matter between Pakistan on the one side and India and Bangladesh on the other. I think everybody knows that India will refuse to be pressurised on this score. That

does not mean that we are not aware of the necessity of finding a just and satisfactory solution of this problem; and that is a matter which is engaging our very serious attention.

Amount spent on settlement of East and West Pakistan Refugees

*703. **SHRIMATI MAYA RAY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount received by the West Pakistan Refugees and East Pakistan Refugees respectively by way of compensation; and

(b) whether further sums are to be allotted for the complete rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Upto 28th February, 1973, an amount of Rs. 191.28 crores has been paid by way of compensation to Displaced Persons who held verified claims and as rehabilitation grant under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act and Rules framed thereunder to those displaced persons who did not file claims or who came late from the former West Pakistan (now Pakistan).

Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April, 1950, the migrants from East Pakistan retained proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them and they could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence, no compensation was paid to them.

(b) Taking into account the magnitude of the problem, provision will be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of migrants from the former East Pakistan.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Inasmuch as the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact eventually turned out to be completely abortive and

to take cover under it is a mere sophistry, and inasmuch as these East Pakistan refugees did not receive any compensation for the property left behind them in erstwhile East Pakistan and, inasmuch as these East Pakistan refugees are unable to obtain any monetary assistance from the Government or any other financial institution because they do not have any right title or interest in the land they occupy, does the Government have any plan to grant every refugee family a developed plot of homestead land as a gift from the State in this year of our Silver Jubilee Anniversary of Independence?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Efforts are being made to rehabilitate these persons in various States in this country.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Inasmuch as in regard to the western region 19 new full-fledged townships and 136 colonies as suburbs of existing towns and cities came into existence containing full civic amenities, such as, schools, hospitals, shopping centres and industrial centres forming viable units—this is according to publications of the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation—does the Government have any plan for similar standards of development for the eastern region in the course of the next five years?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Government is making plans for rehabilitating these persons and an exercise is being done in the course of the next Five Year Plan.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: So far as I understand from the reply of the hon. Minister, no such plan has been made in the Five Year Plan to help the refugees of East Pakistan. I want to know whether the Government will consider about refugees who are in Assam and who could not be rehabilitated due to failure of the Indian Tea Association's scheme, particularly in my district of Cachar during the Fifth Plan.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am not able to give particular details about the district of Cachar. But as far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, as I have already said, an exercise is being carried out in regard to Plan and non-Plan expenditure with regard to this aspect of the problem.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Has the hon. Minister received any master plan from the West Bengal State Government regarding the rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Yes, Sir. The Government has received master plan from the West Bengal Government for Rs. 144 crores. The master plan has been referred to the Committee of Review and we are awaiting the recommendations of the Committee of Review.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has assured that something will be done in the Fifth Plan to rehabilitate the unfortunate refugees from East Pakistan. May I know why Government took such a long time to make a plan for the rehabilitation of these unfortunate refugees who are the floating population of West Bengal and are creating political turmoil in that State?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Government has been doing everything to rehabilitate these persons. I have made this clear on several occasions. With regard to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, as I have said, an exercise is being carried out with regard to both plan and non-plan expenditure in order to deal with this problem.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए, विशेषतः सिन्ध से आए हुए शरणार्थियों के सेटलमेंट क्लैम्स बहुत सालों से लटके पड़े हुए हैं, क्या उन को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी करने की कोशिश करेंगे और वह कब तक फाइनालाइज हो जाएंगे, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Regarding refugees from West Pakistan, the major problem has been settled, and whatsoever minor problems are there with regard to a small number of families every step is being taken in order to solve them.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BAKHSH: May I know whether they have finalised the processes and procedure for the payment of 25 per cent as *ad hoc* grant on the value of properties left behind in East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—by the ref

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not have any information about this immediately.

High Level Talks with Pakistan..

***704. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: *

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 15th March, 1973 under the heading 'High-level talks with Pak sought';

(b) if so, whether he has stated to the Australian Correspondent that India wanted a high-level conference between the two countries to normalise relations; and

(c) if so, whether Pakistan has also desired the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). My remarks to the Australian Correspondent on the subject were in line with my earlier statements in the House. I have all along said that Government would welcome bilateral negotiations with Pakistan to resolve mutual problems. In our view summit-level talks should be preceded by adequate preparation through discussions at other

levels so that the summit, when it takes place, produces the desired results. No suggestion for officials-level meeting has been received from Pakistan so far.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The President of Pakistan, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, always accuses the Government of India for non-implementation of the Simla Agreement. But we feel that Pakistan is standing in between and the Simla Agreement is not being implemented. In view of the experience of the Simla Agreement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he feels it or not that a package deal is necessary to normalise relations with Pakistan, and if he thinks like that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has finalised any details of the issues to be settled with Pakistan before the release of POWs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is no doubt that it would be more desirable if a package deal could materialise and could be struck. But at the same time it will not be very wise not to settle matters in the absence of a package deal. Anything that is settled and is out of the way is a step towards normalisation and, therefore, should not be rejected.

In view of my reply to the first part of his query, there is no need to answer his second part in which he asks whether we have finalised the issues that should be incorporated in the package deal. I would like to say that some of the important issues have been spelt out in the Simla Agreement, and both sides have agreed that those should be settled without the use of force, by mutual agreement.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The hon. Minister has said that most of the issues have been spelt out in the Simla Agreement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the various issues like recognition of Bangla Desh, release of Bangla Desh refugees who have been retained in Pakista compensation for the refugees, war compensation, etc., had been spelt out in the Simla Agreement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to recall that at Simla, matters which concerned India and Pakistan were the subject-matter of discussion and the Simla Agreement related to those aspects which concerned Pakistan and India. It may also be recalled that President Bhutto, before he landed at Chandigarh when he came for the Simla meeting, had said that he would not like Pakistan's relations with Bangladesh to be discussed on Indian soil. We also received a message from Bangladesh that the Bangladesh Government also would not like us to deal with matters concerning Bangladesh and Pakistan. Therefore, for obvious reasons, questions like recognition of Bangladesh and some matters mentioned by the hon. member could not be the subject-matter of discussion or agreement at Simla, in accordance with the intentions made clear both by Pakistan and Bangladesh. At the same time we did point out that recognition of Bangladesh is something which is only recognition of a reality and in that respect this matter did come up at Simla. I remember having made a statement at an earlier stage that some indication was given by Pakistan that continued non-recognition of Bangladesh is not in the interest even of Pakistan. This was the definite indication given. Notwithstanding that, recognition has not yet taken place. It is very difficult sometimes to compel countries to see even their own interest.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: What about compensation for POWs and for Bangladesh refugees and war compensation?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: These matters did not come up for specific discussion. Some mention, not of all these matters but some of them, did take place, but I would not like to go into details at the present stage.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In Motherland there is a report that a mini-summit is going to be held between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. I would like to know whether it is true, and if so, what would be the scope of this meeting?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not know what he means by mini-summit....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: At the official level.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He could have put it by using more simple words like whether a meeting at official level between India and Pakistan is likely to take place. We have always been in favour of such a meeting, but it would not be correct for me to say that any meeting has been fixed or any talk has taken place about such a meeting. The position of the Government of Bangladesh has been categorically stated by the Bangladesh Government that they will not be able to participate in any discussion unless it is on terms of sovereign equality, which means, unless the independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh is recognised by Pakistan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have received any proposal from the Bangladesh Government that the prisoners of war of Pakistan will be exchanged with the Bengalis detained in Pakistan and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: That question would have been relevant in the previous question. This question is about high-level talks with Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Obviously, it does not arise from the main question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In the future high-level talks will the Minister raise the question of refugees who have been sent out of former West Pakistan being paid some compensation?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I cannot pre-empt any mention at any subsequent time. But, at the present moment, there are many immediate issues which will have to be tackled and settled before and much earlier than this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: According to a news item in the *Patriot* of today, the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh would be arriving here soon when the question of Pakistani prisoners of war will be discussed with him. Since the initiative has been taken by the Bangladesh Government in stating that it is prepared to release the prisoners of war if the Banglalis detained in Pakistan are released, may I know whether that would be discussed with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about a report in the *Hindustan Times*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh is arriving here for talks about prisoners of war.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that this question relates to a report in the *Hindustan Times*, to which the Minister gave a reply in detail.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh is expected to visit Delhi. I cannot give the exact time because the Bangladesh Minister are also busy with their own Parliament. According to press reports, their Parliament is discussing the President's Address. So, the date of his arrival will depend on his ability to extricate himself from parliamentary work. I would request hon. Members not to ask me as to what will be discussed even before the discussion takes place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only quoting a newspaper report.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I cannot prevent the newspapers from publishing such reports. They are intelligent guesses. When the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh comes, I will be very glad to discuss with him all important matters. It will not perhaps be proper for me to indicate either the items to be discussed or the nature of those discussions. That will not be fair to me, and certainly not to the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, that we discuss beforehand in Parliament as

to what is going to be the subject matter of exchange of views.

E.S.I. Doctors | Agitation

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*705. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doctors of the Employees State Insurance Scheme had been agitating for some time;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands and redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Doctors in the Employees State Insurance dispensaries in Delhi had been agitating for some time against the proposed move for withdrawal of payment of Employees' State Insurance Allowance of Rs. 100 per month to them.

(c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation considered the matter at its meeting held on the 17th March, 1973 and agreed to continue the payment of Employees' State Insurance Allowance, for the time being.

श्री शशि भूषण : ई एस आई के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले डाक्टरों को एक सौ रुपया भत्ता मिलता था । उसको बन्द कर दिया गया । इस को आप दुबारा जारी कर रहे हैं । डाक्टर दो सौ मांग रहे हैं । मैं जाना मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उनको कितना देना चाहते हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Rs. 100 were being given to the ESI Doctors as ESI allowance. It was not discontinued, but there was a recommendation that Rs. 100 need not be paid. This was recommended by the

Director-General of Health Services but the Corporation which went into this matter, did not agree with this recommendation. So, this Rs. 100 which was being paid is continued.

With respect to the demand of another Rs. 100, that does not arise immediately, but that matter will be examined.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: ESI doctors in Delhi have to attend to about 200 patients a day and they have to work for six hours a day. This has created discontent among them and made the doctors unpopular, for no fault of their own. I would like to know what action Government want to take in this matter to remove the discontentment among the doctors.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what he replied to. A question was raised regarding the payment of Rs. 100 and he has replied to it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This matter has been brought to our notice now and it will be examined.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This agitation does not concern Delhi alone, it is all over India and my question is:

whether it is a fact that the panel doctors are free to take private practice and those who are on the service system are not entitled for any private practice. So, how do the Government propose to remove this disparity and discrimination? Will they consider giving a further increment in the remuneration of the service system doctors?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the doctors employed by the ESI, the reasons why ESI is paying them Rs. 100 extra in contrast to other doctors are the following:

1. Prohibition of private practice.

2. Non-provision of residential accommodation.

3. Liability for domiciliary visit.

4. Treatment of higher order to the insured persons and their family members.

5. Duties involving great circumspection requiring tact, patience and endurance.

Because of these reasons they are being paid Rs. 100 extra. I think I have clarified the question of the hon. Member.

News-item "Indian Tricolour Absent at Mecca"

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*707. SHRI JAGANNATH MISRA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Indian tricolour absent at Mecca" as appearing in Times of India dated the 20th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian national flag was not flown at Mecca during the Haj as national flags of other countries were also not hoisted there on that occasion.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister I would like to know whether there is any restriction imposed by the Government of Mecca on nations with regard to flying of their flags. If it is so, what is the Government going to do for its removal? If not, as a matter of principle, our national flag should have been hoisted, no matter other nations did not hoist theirs.

Since it is a breach of discipline and a failure in the discharge of their duties on the part of our Embassy officials posted there, I would like to know whether they have been asked to explain and what action has been taken against them.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no lapse on the part of our Embassy in not flying our flag at Mecca.

As regards the rules applicable there, it is very difficult to say, but if there are any, they are applicable to all the countries. I have said in the main reply that the national flags of other countries were also not flown. It is not a question of discrimination, and India alone not being allowed to fly its flag.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Under what circumstances did it happen? Are there any legal restrictions?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no controversy or conflict at all. Customarily these flags are not flown. No country is flying its flag there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including Pakistan.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Out of this answer, I want to put my second supplementary. Has Government come to know that the collection of money given by pilgrims for charity has not been properly apportioned among the countries?

MR. SPEAKER: What are you asking? You were asking about the flag. Now, you are asking about apportionment of money. How is it relevant?

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Mecca attracts pilgrims from all over the world. They give money for charity there. It is but proper that that money should be used for humanitarian works all over the world.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not relevant. You asked about the flag; now you are asking about the apportionment of the money.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I want to know whether the Government is in favour of an international organisation being constituted to see that it is properly distributed among all the countries.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): May I just clarify as there appears to be some misunderstanding? Pilgrims go to Mecca from all parts of the world. If they offer any charity, it is for the recipients of that charity to make such use of it as they like. A pilgrim goes to Haridwar or Golden Temple, Amritsar. He offers some money. None of the State Governments have ever suggested that it should be apportioned among the various States. To say so would be something ridiculous. I request hon. Members not to bring in political considerations in religious matters. Mecca is a place held in great reverence by the Muslim community of the entire world. People go there for Haj pilgrimage. They make some offering; they believe it is in their spiritual interest. It will be very wrong to suggest that such a religious offering should be subject to any international control or that they should be responsible for answering to somebody. I wish the hon. Member does not pursue this line of approach or thinking.

Nationalisation of Mines under Private Control

*709. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines which are still running in the private sector, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There are ten mines—nine in Bihar and one in West Bengal—running in the private sec-

tor owned by Companies engaged in the production of iron and steel.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to nationalise these mines as they are the captive coking coal mines of the Steel Plants in the private sector.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : जहां लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन होता है और कोयला खान भी वहां है उससे अलग अकरके इस खान का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Government are not considering nationalisation of these coal-mines.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन जहां होता है और वहां खान और जुड़ी हुई है क्या आपको पता है कि वहां जो कोयले का उत्पादन होता है वह उसी में लगता है या वहां से वह बाहर भी चला जाता है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It will be used entirely in the steel plants. There is a provision also in the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Act under which if there is surplus production beyond what is needed by the steel-plants it will be at the disposal of the Government to be used for whatever purpose Government thinks fit.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has stated that there are nine such captive mines in Bihar and one such in West Bengal. I would like to know whether any such captive mines of any particular company has already been nationalised and if so, why there are two sets of rules whereby some of these captive mines have already been nationalised while others have not been nationalised. May I also know whether there are still quite a few numbrs of such captive mines in Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere in the country?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: So far as the iron and steel industry is concerned, there are only these captive mines that I have mentioned, namely nine in Bihar and one in West Bengal. Out of them, six belong to the Tata Iron and Steel Co., two to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and one to the West Bokaro Co. which is a subsidiary of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. So, there is no question of any discrimination. All the mines belonging to companies which are producing steel, the products of which also go for the purpose of use in production of steel, have not been taken over but have been left for the use of the steel plants.

So far as Madhya Pradesh and other States are concerned, including Bihar and Bengal, in relation to other industries, we have not followed that policy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that there are two mines which cater to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Since the management of Indian Iron and Steel Co. has been taken over by Government, may I know the legal difficulties in taking over those mines which actually supply iron to that company? May I also know the difficulties in taking over the 85 collieries in Bihar which are still in the hands of the private mineowners?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not able to follow exactly the import of the hon. Member's question, but I shall answer it to the extent that I was able to follow it.

So far as the mines which are captive to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. are concerned, they still remain captive mines of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., but the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. has been taken over by Government; that is, they have not been taken over by the Bharat Coking Coal, the organisation which is looking after the coking coal mines as a whole excluding these coking coal mines which are the captive mines of the steel plants. So, the taking over of mines of the In-

dian Iron and Steel Co. is only in consequence of the taking over of the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. This is the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the 85 collieries which are in the hands of private mineowners in Bihar?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Actually, that comes under question No. 712 which is just three questions ahead. But if you want me to answer the question, I am prepared to answer it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since I have put the question, he may answer it. I did not know that that question was coming up today.

MR SPEAKER: He may ask that question when that is taken up.

**Gujarat Government's approach to
Centre Re: Import of Steel**

*710. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has approached the Central Government regarding the purchase of steel from abroad; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In October/November, 1972, the Government of Gujarat has made a request for allowing them to import 10,000 tonnes of billets which could then be rolled into mild steel bars in the country. However, in view of the unsatisfactory availability position of billets abroad, the State Government was advised to explore

the possibility of obtaining ingots/billets available from other sources within the country for meeting their more immediate requirements.

SHRI VEKARIA: The hon. Minister has stated in his main answer that:

"However, in view of the unsatisfactory availability position of billets abroad, the State Government was advised to explore the possibility of obtaining ingots/billets from other sources within the country for meeting their more immediate requirements."

The Gujarat Government have asked for permission to import billets because they have not been able to obtain the same from indigenous sources. I would like to know which source Government have in mind, which can supply the billets to the Gujarat State.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The idea suggested to the Gujarat Government was really in relation to the procurement of billets through the ingots fabricated in the electric furnaces. There are a large number of electric furnaces in the country and we suggested to the Gujarat Government that it would be better to try to get something from the electric furnace production because so far as imports are concerned, availability was very short in the international market.

SHRI VEKARIA: I have to know from certain sources of the Gujarat Government that billets are available abroad. If so, do Government propose to allow billets to be imported by the Gujarat Government?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not aware of what the special sources of information of the Gujarat Government in respect of this matter to which the hon. member refers are, but I can only say that during 1972-73, MMTC, which is the canalising agen-

cy for the import of billets had planned to import about 100,000 tonnes. However, they have only been able to import something in the region of 65,000 tonnes. Further billets were not available. Therefore, had we even permitted the Gujarat Government to place the order for 10,000 tonnes of billets with MMTC, it would only have been a paper permission and would not have advanced the cause of the Gujarat Government in any way. Further, against a global tender opened by the MMTC as recently as 7 April 1973, we have received only one offer from the US for the supply of 5,000 tonnes of billets and that too at a very high price. This, I think, would adequately show the difficulties so far as imports of billets are concerned.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister just now stated that he had advised or asked the Gujarat Government not to import steel from abroad but to get it from within the country. Did other State Governments make a similar request and were they also asked to follow suit? Also, what specific central assistance and help was made available to the Gujarat Government in regard to the procurement of steel internally?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I had never said that I had advised the Gujarat Government not to import. I stated that no purpose could have been served by permitting the Gujarat Government to place an order through MMTC for another 10,000 tonnes of billets because the very permission given to the MMTC to import 100,000 tonnes could not be fully implemented owing to lack of billets in the international market. So far as I am aware, we have never advised any other State Government in any other way, but you will pardon me if I put my answer a little cautiously because my memory may not be accurate as it should be, but I doubt very much.

Finally, regarding other Governments asking for any assistance, our answer has

been the same. It arises out of the difficulties we are facing in relation to import of billets. If we could import more billets, we would have imported, but unfortunately, we are not able to.

अधिकारों की शिकायतें बढ़ा करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों

***713. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बता की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किए हैं जिनके पास प्राइवेट तथा पब्लिक सेक्टर के श्रमिक अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. YENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). Workers employed in the public and private sector undertakings can bring their grievances to the notice of officers and inspectors appointed under the various labour laws. Besides, in Central Undertakings (other than the Railways) where five hundred or more workers are employed, there are Labour Officers with whom grievances and complaints about the implementation of the various labour laws can be taken up for obtaining redress.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रमिकों की शिकायतें सुनने वाले जो अधिकारी नियुक्त होते हैं, वे श्रमिकों की समस्या का समाधान करने में बिलकुल सक्षम होते हैं और वे गरीब श्रमिकों को न्यायालय की शरण से जाने का सुझाव देते हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार इन अधिकारियों को ऐसा निर्देश देगी जिससे वे अपने ही स्तर तक श्रमिकों की समस्या का समाधान कर सकें ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): It has been provided in

the various enactments; several types of machinery have been provided for looking into the grievances of the workers and also the various officers whom they can approach.

With regard to the suggestions made, I may submit that the entire industrial relations, in what manner they will have to be regulated and what type of machinery we have to provide for, is under examination and I hope we will introduce the Bill as early as possible.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या यह बात आप की जानकारी में है कि जो श्रमिक अधिकारियों के पास अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज कराने के लिये जाते हैं उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है, उन्हें डिस्टर्ब किया जाता है कि वे अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज न कराये ? इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आप अलग से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ताकि इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आगे तो उन पर तत्काल कार्यवाही हो ।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It is very general observation for which I have no answer. If the hon. Member can give a specific instance in this regard, necessary action will be taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether he is aware that the code of discipline and grievance procedure adopted in the 16th Labour Conference have not been adopted by either the Railway Ministry or the Defence Ministry or any other undertakings which are departmentally run and, if so, may I know the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

May I know also whether it is a fact that the labour officers who are working there are just no more than dignified canteen managers because the confidential reports are written by the department itself and they are, for administrative purposes, not under the Labour Ministry and, so, whether this anomalous position will be rectified?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have already stated the existing position under the various enactments. The other suggestions made will be looked into.

Re: STARRED QUESTION No. 714

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, may I draw your attention to one point in this question? Though the hon. Members who have tabled this question are not here, I would like to mention that one thing is wrongly stated here. In part (c) of the question, the Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress has been shown as the All India Trade Union Congress within brackets. They are two different organisations. So, it is very wrong to bracket them like this. The All India Trade Union Congress is different, and the Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress is something else.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, if you write to me about this, I will see that this question is corrected. I am very sorry it came in this shape, but it must have been sent by the Members.

Rehabilitation of Territory vacated by Pakistani Armed Forces

*715. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amounts of assistance and compensation which have been spent or are to be spent in the task of rehabilitation of the Indian territory vacated by the Pakistani armed forces as a result of the Simla Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The amounts of assistance by way of relief and rehabilitation spent and to be spent by the State Governments in the Indian territories vacated by the Pakistani armed forces as a result of the Simla Agreement are being ascertained.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: It is for the Defence Ministry to reply to this, question. However, I would like to know whether any State Government has taken up this work in right earnest and if so, how much time it will take to ascertain it and who will bear the rehabilitation expenses?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We will have to get the information from the State Governments. We are trying to get it. When the information is available, I will let the hon. member know.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know whether all Indian territories that were to be vacated by Pakistan have been vacated?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It is with regard to the territories that have been vacated that this information is being collected.

श्री नारसिंहे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस बात की सूचना है कि पाकिस्तानी फौजों ने हमारे जिस क्षेत्र को कब्जे में लिया था, वहां से वापस जाने के पहले उन्होंने 'सरदार भगत सिंह के स्मारक को तोड़फोड़ दिया और वहां से उन की मूर्ति को उठा कर ले गये ? यदि यह सूचना है तो इस विषय में क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है अथवा नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the amounts of assistance and compensation which have been spent or are to be spent in the task of rehabilitation of the Indian territory vacated by Pakistan. I wish you had sent a specific question on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That place was given to us ultimately. We have visited it. We want to know whether it is still with us or not. This is a historical place.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be remotely concerned.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: If it has happened, it is highly deplorable. But the hon. member may kindly put a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narasimha Reddy.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Question No. 718.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no information as to why the minister is not present. I will have to bring up this question again next week.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a question of contempt of the House. It is a serious matter. They are whole-time paid people.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, the question is not that a substitute is lacking. All of you can reply to this question. The question is that the minister concerned is not present and he has not intimated anything to me. I strongly disapprove of it. I will put this question again next week. It will have priority.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, यदि कोई रास्ते में बीमार हो जाय तो कैसे आ सकता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीमार हों गये थे तो मुझे लिख सकते थे—श्री किसकु के मामले को ले लीजिये,

He wrote to me and I pleaded on his behalf that he is not well. So, a few lines could have been written to me.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I had been in charge of this subject till recently. If the hon. Member wants, I am prepared to read it.

श्री शशि भूषण : अभी यहां बंटे हुए थे, उनका कुछ तबीयत खराब हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तबीयत क्या खराब होनी है, गलत बात क्यों कहते हैं । जो बात होगी वह बता देना । कोई खास वजह हो गई होगी लेकिन बेकार में उनको बीमार क्यों बतलाते हैं । वह अब आ रहे हैं ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Sir, I am very sorry this has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to you? I advised them not to say that you are in the hospital.

Fulfilment of Fourth Plan Targets in Heavy Industry

*718. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Heavy Industry in the Public Sector has fulfilled the targets set for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps contemplated to make up the shortfall, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4788/73*].

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: This is an important question which is entitled to an unambiguous reply. Yet, the statement says:

"A number of other measures have also been undertaken under consideration to improve the performance of public sector undertakings for strengthening the organisation, management and operation."

We would like to know what specific steps have been undertaken and what are the steps under consideration for improvement of the performance of the public sector undertakings?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: In some of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry some top-level changes have been brought about. As far as material planning is concerned, we are discussing it in great detail and we hope that this will be finalised soon. After these two steps are taken, the performance of these public sector undertakings will surely improve.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Sir, you may kindly postpone the question so
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that they can provide a full and correct reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Then he should not have asked the first supplementary. Now we are in the mid-stream. Let him ask the other supplementary.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: I am not satisfied with the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask the next supplementary.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: He has not replied as to what proportion of the deficiency in the targets laid for the Fourth Plan is due to managerial deficiency what proportion is due to disturbed industrial relations and what proportion due to lack of imports of critical items. The answer will not be completed unless he enlightens the House on these point.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The Action Committee which has been constituted by the planning Commission is going into all these matters which have been referred to by the hon. Member. After getting their report we will be in a position to have a detailed view of the whole question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Simla Agreement

*701. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan President has blamed India for not fulfilling the Simla Agreement;

(b) if so, whether there is a deliberate attempt on the part of Pakistan to delay implementation of the Simla Agreement; and

(c) the number of recommendations of the Simla Agreement acted upon so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) Pakistan's interest in implementing provisions of the Simla Agreement per-

taining to normalisation measures under paragraph 3 has shown signs of decline.

(c) With the delineation of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories, paragraph 4 of the Simla Agreement has been implemented in full.

Revival of International Control Commission in Laos

*706. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Laotian Government has requested the Government of India for the revival of the International Control Commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos continues to be in existence. During his visit to India in January, 1973, however, the Prime Minister of Laos, suggested that the Commission be reactivated.

(b) It is the earnest desire of India to help Laos in the task of restoring peace and safeguarding her independence. India would be glad to help in this task with the agreement of all parties concerned and would fulfil its responsibilities in the Commission.

Report on Incident of Attack on Indian High Commission in U.K.

*708. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4239 on the 22nd March, 1973 regarding the Investigation into the attack on the Indian Mission in London and state:

(a) the salient features of the report submitted by two officials; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The salient features of the report submitted by the two officials are as under:

(i) The raid on the Indian High Commission in London was an isolated incident. • Intensive enquiries of the security agencies in the U.K. did not reveal any evidence that this raid was planned and executed at the instigation or guidance of any anti-India-Political Organisation, any individual person or group of people, or any terrorist organisation.

(ii) The raid was planned and executed by three teenaged participants who were unduly agitated over the alleged illtreatment of Pakistani Prisoners of War in India.

(b) Our Mission already have detailed instructions regarding measures to be adopted in dealing with security problems of this nature. These instructions have been further reiterated.

Non-Implementation of Industrial Tribunal Award of Maharashtra by Mazagon Dock/Department of Defence Production

*711. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay and Department of Defence Production have not implemented the Award of Justice Shri F. H. Lala, Industrial Tribunal, Maharashtra, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the dispute has arisen between the Management and the workmen (Clerical and Subordinate staff) due to the non-implementation of the Award; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to issue directives to the managements to implement the Award and if not, reasons thereof?

" THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The management of Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay have, with the approval of Government, filed a special leave appeal against this award in the Supreme Court.

(b) The dispute has arisen because the management has filed an appeal.

(c) The question of issuing directions does not arise in view of the reply to clause (a) above.

बिहार की 80 कोयला खानों का निजी खान मालिकों के हाथ में होना

*712. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को घोषणा के बावजूद भी बिहार की 80 कोयला खानें अब भी निजी खान मालिकों के नियंत्रण में हैं और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम्) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खान (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन, इस्पात संयंत्र की ग्रहीत खानों को छोड़कर, समस्त कोयला खानों का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गया है ।

असम्बद्ध मजदूर संघों द्वारा हड़ताल

*714. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 के बीच असम्बद्ध मजदूर संघ अधिकांश हड़तालों के लिए जिम्मेदार थे ;

(ख) क्या इनके परिणामस्वरूप 68 लाख 70 हजार श्रम घंटों का नुकसान हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सब से अधिकांश हड़तालों राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस (आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस) से सम्बद्ध संघों के आह्वान पर की गई थीं जिसके फलस्वरूप 9 लाख 39 हजार श्रम घंटों का नुकसान हुआ ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रहा है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण, जो 1972 के दौरान केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों/असम्बद्ध संघों आदि द्वारा की गई हड़तालों तथा इनके कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध अंतिम सूचना दर्शाता है, सदन के मेज पर रखा गया है ।

(घ) सरकार का ध्येय सांविधिक उपबन्धों और स्वैच्छिक व्यवस्थाओं के अधीन अनौपचारिक मध्यस्थता संरक्षण, न्याय निर्णय या विवाचन द्वारा, जैसा भी आवश्यक हो, औद्योगिक विवादों के कारण काम-रोधों को कम करना रहा है । सरकार सम्बन्धित पक्षों से भी औद्योगिक सम्पर्क पद्धति में सुधार करने के लिए सम्मत उपाय उद्भूत करने हेतु विचार-विमर्श करती रही है ।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठन/संघ	हड़तालों की संख्या (1972 अन्तिम)	नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या (1972 अन्तिम)
1	2	3
राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस	297	934,857
अखिल भारत ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	249	831,752
हिन्दु मजदूर सभा	120	1,401,078
संयुक्त ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	10	52,329
विधि संघ	56	1,702,366
असम्बद्ध और अन्य*	1,798	6,871,971
जोड़	2,530	11,794,353

*'अन्य' उन हड़तालों से सम्बन्धित हैं जिनकी शुरुआत किसी संघ द्वारा नहीं हुई या जिनके बारे में यह मात्तम नहीं था कि वह किस संगठन से सम्बद्ध हैं।

Loss due to non-use of USA know-how for Fabrication of Steel Rolling Mills.

***716. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the *Times of India* on the 19th March, 1973 to the effect that India is losing 100,000 Dollars per year for the last four years due to the Soviet opposition to use U.S.A. 'know-how' technology for the fabrication of steel rolling mills;

(b) whether Government have had 10 years contract with Engineering and Foundry Limited of the USA for supplying 'know-how' technology for the above purpose; and

(c) the reaction of Government regard-

ing the contract entered into with the above USA Engineering concern?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) The report in question has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Government of India have not entered into any such contract. However, Hindustan Steel Limited entered into an agreement, with the approval of Government, in February, 1969, with M/s. United Engineering and Foundry Company, Pittsburg, USA (now named Wean Limited incorporated, for the acquisition of know-how in the design and manufacture of rolling mills and auxiliary equipment. The agreement is valid for a period of ten years and envisages an annual payment of \$ 100,000 as compensation for know-how.

(c) The agreement provides for the supply of technical and manufacturing information, data, detailed designs and related calculations for rolling mills and auxiliary services. It also provides for

facilities for the training of Indian technicians for this purpose. The acquisition of this know-how would help bridge an important gap in the field of design and manufacture of rolling mills which form a major part of capital investment on a steel plant and would lead to self-sufficiency in this regard.

Expenditure incurred on implementing the scheme to assist families of Jawans/Officers killed or Disabled in Indo-Pak War, 1971

*717. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total expenditure so far incurred on implementing the various schemes formulated to assist the families of jawans and Officers killed or disabled in the Indo-Pak war of December, 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): The scheme for rehabilitation of war bereaved families and the disabled servicemen is package of concessions extended by the Central and State Governments. These include the liberalised pensionary awards, free education for the children of those killed or permanently disabled, assistance in finding employment for dependents of the deceased servicemen and placement of such disabled servicemen as are fit for economic activity in employment and self-employment ventures. In addition, suitable accommodation, agricultural land and homestead land are being made available to them by the State Governments.

2. The most important feature of the rehabilitation programme is the liberalised pensionary awards. Under the scheme widows of officers killed in action are eligible to a pension of 3/4ths of the pay of the rank held at the time of death till the deemed date of retirement of the officer and thereafter to normal family pension. In the case of JCOs/ORs, pension is payable at the rate of last pay drawn to the nominated heir for life. The disability pension for those invalided out of service consists of two elements: the disability element and the service element. The disability element for 100 per

cent disability is equal to the emoluments last drawn minus the service element, the amount being limited to Rs. 500. For lower percentages of disability, the disability element is proportionately reduced. All those eligible are in receipt of these pensions.

3. The educational concessions extended to children of servicemen killed in action and those permanently disabled provides for free education upto the first degree level, including cost of books, uniforms, board and lodge in schools run or aided by the Union Government. State Governments have also issued similar orders. Assistance in the matter of employment to dependents and those discharged from service is regulated by rules and orders issued by the Central and the State Governments. The concerned individuals can be appointed in Government employment without the intervention of the employment exchanges. Facilities for training have been extended to them in training institutions both under the Central and State Governments; and the Ministry of Defence co-ordinates and ensures that applicants for such training are assisted for admission to these institutions.

4. As expenditure on the increased pensionary awards is a continuous charge, educational facilities are being availed of in institutions of both the Centre and the States, assistance for the purpose of employment is a co-ordinated activity between different Departments of Central Government and the State Governments, it is not feasible to assess the expenditure on these schemes on a given date.

Use of Computers

*719. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has pointed out that computers will not help India at a time when the country is facing unemployment problem; and

(b) whether resources utilisation could be effectively controlled by computers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) Large-scale and injudicious use of computers will not be desirable. Government's policy is that automation including computerisation should be tried out on a selective basis and that technological advance should be regulated to make it consistent with the social good of the community.

(b) Computers are capable of being used to help in the effective utilisation of resources.

Import of Substantial Portion of requirements of Engine developed for a new Plane

***720. SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial portion of the engine requirements of the new planes that are being developed will have to be imported from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to bring down these imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is not possible to indicate at this stage to what extent engines for the planes that are now being developed will be required to be imported. However, in all such projects a few engines may have to be imported initially until our own indigenously designed engines are available. Steps are being taken to design and develop sophisticated aero-engines to meet our future requirements. Where such engines cannot be developed, technical collaboration from foreign manufacturers for indigenous production is also considered.

Diamond Drilling Contract to 'Bird & Co.'

6850. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Bird and Co.' had a diamond drilling contract at Khetri Project;

(b) whether the present Chairman of Hindustan Copper Limited who was then an employee of the said company, operated the contract at that time; and

(c) what consideration weighed heavy with the Government to appoint him as Chairman of the Khetri Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The diamond drilling contract was awarded to M/s. Bird & Co. in 1967 by the National Mineral Development Corporation, then responsible for the Khetri Copper Project.

(b) The present Chairman of Hindustan Copper Ltd., who was in 1967 an employee of Bird & Co., was in no way connected with this contract in 1967 when the Contract was awarded. He was then working in the Minerals Department of Bird & Co. a department which had nothing to do with the drilling. He was transferred in mid-1968 from Calcutta to Delhi as Incharge of Delhi Office and the drilling department of Bird & Co. then came under him. It may be mentioned however, that a penalty of forfeiture of the entire amount of Bank Guarantee of Rs. 1,50,000 furnished by Bird & Co., for their failure to complete the work within the stipulated period was imposed after the present Chairman joined Hindustan Copper Limited.

(c) He had worked with Bird & Co. for over a decade and held various top level managerial positions before his appointment in Hindustan Copper Ltd. It was considered that with his managerial experience, he should be able effectively to handle the problems of the Company during critical phase of its development. He had also been empanelled under Schedule 'C' by the Empanelment Selection Board.

Constitution of High Power Committee Re-organisation of N.C.C.

6851. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high power Committee to recom-

mend measures necessary for changes in the aims and objectives and organisation of the National Cadet Corps; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*]. See No. LT-4789/73].

Production of High Standard of Steel Sheets at Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

6852. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of present hand-driven sheet mill of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is not satisfactory according to the capability of producing various types of steel sheets of high standard; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government in this regard for the improvement in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) While the hand sheet mill of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, is not unsuitable for production of small tonnages of certain types of alloy steels, it is, in terms of present day technology, not quite suited for production of high quality flat products on a commercial scale in a competitive market.

(b) This is linked up with the question of the product-mix for the expansion of the plant which is under review.

Soviet Support to India's stand on Aksai Chin

6853. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received intimation from U.S.S.R. regarding Soviet Government's support to India's stand on Aksai Chin; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the stand of U.S.S.R. on Aksai Chin as indicated to the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No recent intimation has been received from the U.S.S.R. Government on the subject

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of Non-Aligned Nations

6854. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been sounded for a meeting of the non-aligned nations and a preparatory meeting will be held shortly in Kabul to work out the details of the proposed conference; and

(b) whether India participated in the preparatory meeting and if so whether any decision has been taken with regard to the nations that are to be invited in the proposed conference, the venue and the agenda and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) It was agreed at the conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries held in Georgetown in August, 1972 that a Conference of Heads of States Governments of non-aligned countries should be held in Algiers in September, 1973. A Preparatory Committee consisting of 17 countries including India will meet in Kabul, Afghanistan, from 13 to 15 May, to work out the agenda for the Summit and other details.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to post a Senior Officer at Indian Consulate in Saigon

6855. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Consulate at Saigon is not being manned by the Con-

sulate General and is in charge of a junior official;

(b) when the Consulate General was withdrawn from Saigon; and

(c) whether the present incumbent of the post is being handicapped owing to his junior position to have access to the policy-making level at Saigon and as such the country is not being kept posted with the developments at an early date and whether any attempt is being made to send a senior officer of the rank of a Consulate General at Saigon and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The previous Consul-General left Saigon in November, 1972 on transfer.

(c) Government have no reasons to believe that the present incumbent of the post in Saigon is being handicapped in the discharge of his normal duties on account of his being a relatively junior official. The question of sending a new Consul-General to Saigon is under consideration.

Loss in Hunter Coal Field, District Palamau, Bihar

6856. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hunter Coal field (District Palamau, Bihar) will lose nine lakh tonnes of coal and it will not be possible for Mines management to take out coal lying under earth in the area of Hunter Coal Field due to road construction over the coal field as has appeared in the press report of *Saptahik Haldhar* (Daltanganj, Palamau, Bihar) dated the 15th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorandum submitted to Custodian of Karanpura and Daltanganj Coal Field

6857. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to the custodian of North Karanpura and Daltanganj Coal field (District Palamau, Bihar) regarding some of the demands of workers of the said coal field; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Indian Embassy in U.S.S.R.

6858. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the Ambassador and the Embassy of India in U.S.S.R. during the financial year 1971-72;

(b) whether the expenditure is increasing year by year; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to decrease the enhancing expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The expenditure incurred on the Ambassador was Rs. 2.13 lakhs and on the Embassy of India in U.S.S.R. was Rs. 40.08 lakhs.

(b) There is no increase in the expenditure on Ambassador. There was a decrease in the expenditure on the Embassy.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire at Indian Market in Durban

**6859. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durban's popular Indian market, one of Natal's major tourist attractions, was totally gutted by a fire on the 16th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the damage estimated to have been suffered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Government of India regret to learn from Press reports that a fire broke out at the Indian market at Durban on the night of 16th March, 1973, causing extensive damage to the stalls and goods stored therein.

(b) The magnitude of damage is not exactly known, but according to the above-mentioned Press reports it is estimated to be of several million Rands.

Iron-ore Deposits

6860. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which large deposits of iron ore have been discovered;

(b) the estimated quantity of the Iron ore deposits; and

(c) whether the economic feasibility of extracting the same have been examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Statewise reserves of hematite iron ore in India so far estimated are 15.77 million tonnes in Andhra Pradesh, 1137.63 million tonnes in Bihar, 396.22 million tonnes in Goa, 2624.77 million tonnes in Madhya Pradesh, 231.20 million tonnes in Maharashtra, 1052.16 million tonnes in Mysore, 2677.81 million tonnes in Orissa and 12.78 million tonnes in Rajasthan. Statewise reserves of Magnetite iron ore are 97.00 million

tonnes in Andhra Pradesh, 3.00 million tonnes in Haryana, 58.70 million tonnes in Kerala, 1467.00 million tonnes in Mysore and 447.73 million tonnes in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Yes, Sir. Iron ores of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa are already under exploitation. Large iron ore mines are under development expansion at Kiriburu (Bihar), Bailadila (Madhya Pradesh), Donimalai and Kudremukh (Mysore).

मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खनिकों को बूट और हैलमेट देने की व्यवस्था

6861. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खानों के खनिकों को बूट और हैलमेट दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) 42146 कोयला खान श्रमिकों में से, जो कि जूते पाने के हकदार हैं, 11106 श्रमिकों को जूते दिये गये हैं। 39496 खान श्रमिकों में से, जो हैलमेट पाने के हकदार हैं, 38299 श्रमिकों को हैलमेट दिये गये हैं।

(ख) चूक-कटावों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए जा रहे हैं और उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के लिए मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

छिंदवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खान श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी

6862. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा क्षेत्र के एक कोयला खान श्रमिक के लिये नियमों के

अनुसार कितनी न्यूनतम मजदूरी स्वीकार की गई है और उसे कितनी वास्तविक मजूरी दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन के आधार पर मजूरी का भुगतान करने के लिये इन कोयला खानों में कोयले को तोलने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैरुडस्वामी) : (क) कोयला खानों में श्रमिकों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को देय न्यूनतम मजदूरियां, कोयला खनन उद्योग सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट में विस्तृत रूप से निर्धारित की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग). बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि खनिकों और लोडरों के मामले में, मूल मजूरी, टबों और उनके मापों के निबन्धन में वर्तमान कार्यभार के आधार पर देय होगी। अतः, मजदूरियों के भुगतान करने के लिए कोयले की तोल प्रचलन में नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले की तांबा खानों के कार्य में हुई प्रगति

6863. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले की तांबा खानों के कार्य में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) वहां स्थापित किये जाने वाले तांबा सन्यन्त्र की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ग) वहां सम्भवतः कब तक उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुल्लेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस समय मध्य

प्रदेश में बालाघाट जिले में मालेजखण्ड ताम्र निक्षेप में भूवैज्ञानिक समन्वेषण कार्य किया जा रहा है। अभी तक तल व्ययन के 11,000 मीटर और भूमिगत विकास के 130 मीटर तक का कार्य किया गया है। खनन संक्रियाओं के लिए साध्यता अध्ययन तैयार करने का कार्य और सान्द्रक सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना का कार्य सोवियत संगठन को सौंपने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। संविदा का प्रारूप, जो सरकार को सोवियत पक्ष से पहले ही प्राप्त हो गया है, अब विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय मालेजखण्ड में स्थापित किए जाने वाले ताम्र सन्यन्त्र की क्षमता और उस समय को जबकि उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है, उपदर्शित करना सम्भव नहीं है। यह मामले रूसियों द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले साध्यता अध्ययन में सम्मिलित होंगे।

Production Programme of M. A. M. C., Durgapur

6864. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Production made for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and their actual achievement in terms of tonnage by MAMC Ltd., Durgapur;

(b) out of the achieved production during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, the amount of production made through the outside agency; and

(c) to what extent the productive capacity of the machine tools of the MAMC has been utilised during that period only out of MAMC's production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During 1970-71 and 1971-72 MAMC Ltd., Durgapur had a programme of production of 11,000 tonnes and 13,540 tonnes respectively. Against this programme the actual production achieved

during the aforesaid period was 7,742 and 11,990 tonnes respectively.

(b) Of the total achieved production of the company during 1970-71 and 1971-72 mentioned in (a) above the production of outside agencies was 1,515 and 1,595 tonnes respectively.

(c) The production capacity of the plant in 1970-71 and 1971-72, as assessed by an Expert Committee on Diversification of Production in MAMC was 11,000 and 14,000 tonnes respectively. On this basis the company could utilise its productive capacity during the aforesaid period to the extent of 56.2 per cent and 74.3 per cent respectively.

Indian Delegation's Visit to Saudi Arabia

6865. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Railway recently visited Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delegation had an audience with the King of Saudi Arabia and met other distinguished members of the Royal Saudi Government. The Delegation explained Government's policies and programmes to them. They also exchanged views with the Haj Delegations of other countries, who were visiting Saudi Arabia during the Haj season. As a result of these discussions, Government's point of view was better understood by all concerned.

Sale of Foreign Goods in 'Modern Bazar' Residential Colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

6866. SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI.
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported and foreign goods are being freely sold in 'Modern Bazar' a residential colony of Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) whether the firm is observing working hours and weekly holiday under the Delhi Shops Registration Act; and

(c) if not, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration, this shop which deals in milk products, poultry, eggs, general merchandize etc. was checked on 12th March, 1973 and was challaned for remaining open after 7 p.m. which is the hour prescribed under the Delhi Shops & Establishments Act, 1954. Watch is being kept to detect any violation in the opening and closing of the shop and weekly close day.

प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों हेतु दवायें खरीदने के लिए इलाहाबाद में दुकानें

6867. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वया
रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इलाहाबाद में केवल कुछ ही दुकानों को अधि-कृत किया है जहां से प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के असेनिक कर्मचारी दवायें खरीद सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या ए एम ए रुल्ज 1944 के अनुसार कोई कर्मचारी अपने निवास स्थान से एक मील के अर्द्धव्यास तक के क्षेत्र में स्थित किसी भी पंजीकृत दवा की दुकान से दवाएं खरीद सकता है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या प्रबन्ध करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम):(क) जी हां श्रीमान् । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इलाहाबाद में 6 दुकानों को प्राधिकृत किया है जिससे रक्षा विभाग के असैनिक कर्मचारी चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए औषधियां खरीद सकते हैं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1944 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्मचारी (जिस में रक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारी सम्मिलित हैं) किसी प्राधिकृत चिकित्सक के नुस्खे पर बाजार से औषधि खरीद सकता है । तथापि, जून 1967 में यह निर्धारित किया गया कि चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी को केवल उचित मूल्य की सरकारी दुकानों, सहकारी उपभोक्ता स्टोरो, केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकारों अथवा स्थानीय निकायों अथवा सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम के अधीन प्राधिकृत किसी संगठन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे औषध स्टोरो अथवा डिपुओ से, जहां ऐसी दुकानें अथवा डिपुओ हों, औषधियां खरीदनी चाहिए । सितम्बर 1967 में इस आशय के आदेश जारी किए गए कि जहां किसी कर्मचारी के निवास स्थान के 2 कि० मी० के घेरे में ऐसी दुकानें अथवा डिपुओ नहीं हों, यह किसी भी कैमिस्ट से औषधियां खरीदने में स्वतन्त्र होगा । नवम्बर, 1967 में यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा प्राधिकृत कैमिस्टों से खरीदी गई औषधियों की लागत को भी प्रतिपूर्ति की जा सकती है ।

(ग) इस मामले में रक्षा विभाग के असैनिक कर्मचारी उन्हीं नियमों तथा आदेशों से शासित हैं जिन से केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारी शासित होते हैं । तथापि, इलाहाबाद में और अधिक दुकानों को प्राधिकृत करने का मामला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है ।

अजमेर में सरकारी क्षेत्र में मशीन टूल निर्माण उद्योग

6869. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर में सरकारी क्षेत्र में मशीन टूल निर्माण उद्योग है और यदि हां, तो उसमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उस उद्योग में क्या क्या वस्तुएं तैयार की जाती हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस उद्योग का आगे विकास किया जायेगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :(क) जी, हां । मशीन टूल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, अजमेर में अंश पूंजी के रूप में 400.00 लाख रु० की राशि विनियोजित की गई है । इस समय कम्पनी निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं का निर्माण कर रही है :—

1. टूल और कटर ग्राइंडर
2. वर्टिकल रूफैक्स स्पिंडल ग्राइंडर,
3. केन्कशापट ग्राइंडर,
4. इंटरनल ग्राइंडर
5. सेन्टरलेस ग्राइंडर, और
6. टूल पोस्ट ग्राइंडर,

(ख) जी हां ।

Land for House Building Society of Employees of Department of Rehabilitation

6870. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Delhi had sometime ago offered to allot a piece of evacuee land in South Delhi to the House Building Society formed by the employees of the Department of Rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the total area offered, its annual rental value and the price at which the land was proposed to be offered to the said Society?

(c) under whose occupation the said piece of land is at present; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for handing over vacant possession of land to the said Society?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). About 60 acres of land acquired under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Acquisition) Act of 1948 has been so allotted. The land is mostly lying vacant and hence its annual rental value is not known. About the price to be charged from the Society, the question is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Possession has been given to the Society of the major portion of the land allotted. However, since a part of this land had been leased out by the Delhi Development Authority to some persons upto April-May, 1973, the Delhi Development Authority has been requested by this Department not to extend the lease.

Wagons for Bangladesh

6871. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh have requested the Government of India for supply of Railway wagons to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the request made;

(c) the time by which the wagons will be supplied; and

(d) the details and mode of payment to be made by the Government of Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bangladesh has requested for the supply of 500 broad gauge wagons from India in view of the shortage of railway carriages in that country and the consequent transportation bottlenecks there.

(c) and (d). Matter is under consideration.

रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले का इसके साधनों के अध्ययन के लिए चुना जाना

6872. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय ने राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले को क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी सर्वेक्षणों के अन्तर्गत इस के साधनों के अध्ययन के लिये चुना है, और यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) किन कारणों के अन्तर्गत इस जिले को राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दी गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) सम्भवतः प्रश्न में संकेत क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी-कला सर्वेक्षणों की ओर है जो कि रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा चुने हुए 15 जिलों में किए जा रहे हैं, जिन में राजस्थान का उदयपुर जिला भी शामिल है। क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी-कला सर्वेक्षण का मूल लक्ष्य किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध कलाओं एवं निकट भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करना है। यह सूचना नियोजकों, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और कालेजों, भविष्य में स्थापित होने वाले नए प्रतिष्ठानों आदि स्रोतों से एकत्र की जाती है। इस के अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में स्व-नियोजन के उपलब्ध और प्रत्याशित अवसरों के बारे में भी आंकड़े एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) गहन अध्ययनों के लिए जिलों का चयन पांच अंचलों से किया गया था जिन में देश विभाजित है। प्रत्येक अंचल से लिए गए तीन जिल निम्नलिखित तीन प्रकारों के निरूपक थे :—

(एक) औद्योगिक दृष्टि से विकसित जिले,

(दो) विकासशील क्षेत्र, और

(तीन) लघु औद्योगिक आधार वाले कृषि प्रधान जिला।

उत्तरी अंचल से, जिस में हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, जम्मू काश्मीर, दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ के राज्य सम्मिलित हैं, योजना आयोग के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित तीन जिलों का निरूपक के रूप में चयन किया गया :—

(एक) फरीदाबाद (गुड़गांव)

(दो) लुधियाना, और

(तीन) उदयपुर।

Shifting of Steel Plant from Maharashtra to Bulandshahr (U.P.)

6873. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Steel Limited is thinking of shifting its plant from Nagpur to Bulandshahr District in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether his Ministry has given it the necessary permission for shifting; and

(c) if so, what factors weighed with his Ministry while giving this permission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) M/s. Maharashtra Steel Limited are registered with the Iron and Steel Controller for the manufacture of mild steel ingots for a capacity of 18,000 tonnes at MIDC Industrial Area Nagpur. No formal request has so far been received

from them, nor any permission accorded to them by Government in regard to shifting of their plant from Nagpur to Bulandshahr District in U.P.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proposal for Soft Border with Pakistan.

6874. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Bhutto had made the proposal for a soft border in Kashmir some time ago;

(b) whether Shrimati Gandhi in an interview to "The Statesman" said that there could be a 'soft' border along the entire Pakistan frontier; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The President of Pakistan was, however, reported to have stated in his interviews with the Indian correspondents in 1972 that the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir could be made "a line of peace" across which the people of Kashmir could move freely.

(b) and (c). In reply to a purely hypothetical question in a press interview, the Prime Minister stated that there could not be a soft border between any part of India and Pakistan, if there was hostility between the two countries. She indicated that she was not in favour of a soft border in Kashmir alone, adding that if there was friendship, all the borders could be soft.

Central Relief Committee for Bangladesh Refugees

6875. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any properties, residential or commercial and running business houses were allotted to the Central Relief Committee for Bangladesh refugees;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how and by whom the same were disposed of and in whose possession these properties are now?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Letter received containing Allegations against Officers of Coal Board

6876. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter dated the 17th February, 1973, through the I.G., C.B.I. Cabinet Secretariat, containing allegations of corruption, favouritism and nepotism against some officers of the Coal Board, which is under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations so received; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Talks with U.K. to bring back Kohinoor

6877. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start dialogue with Government of U.K. to bring back the Kohinoor from London; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to improve working and performance of Public Sector Projects

6878. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5266 on the 29th March, 1973 regarding Public Sector Undertakings within the jurisdiction of Heavy Industry and state the steps proposed to be taken to improve the working and performance of units that are suffering losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): In order to improve the working of those public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry which are suffering losses, Government have taken a number of measures. These include progressive introduction of rational personnel policy, incentive schemes, improved methods of production, planning and control and procurement of raw materials, double/tripple shift working in identified areas, diversification of production programme, development of ancillary industries, strengthening of management etc. Apart from this, the performance of all the public sector undertakings is reviewed periodically and various expert groups are appointed to go into the working of these units and suggest ways and means for improvement. As a result of these intensified measures, it is expected that the performance of these public sector units will improve further in the coming years and the losses would be minimised.

इस्को-स्टाण्टन पाइप एण्ड फाउण्डरी, उज्जैन

6879. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्को-स्टाण्टन पाइप एण्ड फाउण्डरी उज्जैन के मजदूर काफी लम्बे समय से हड़ताल पर हैं;

(ख) मजदूरों की मुख्य मांगे क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी): (क) से (ग)। मामला अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, श्रमिक 16 फरवरी, 1973 से हड़ताल पर हैं। उन की मुख्य मांगें बोनस और इंजीनियरी वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के परिपालन से संबंधित हैं। राज्य औद्योगिक सम्पर्क तंत्र इस मामले पर ध्यान दे रहा है। यह सूचित किया गया है कि 1 मार्च, 1973 को इस हड़ताल को श्रम न्यायालय द्वारा अवैध घोषित किया गया है।

भारत, यूगोस्लाविया और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य में जहाज बनाने के उद्योग के बारे में सहयोग

6880. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूगोस्लाविया से जहाज खरीदने अथवा उस देश में जहाज बनाने वाली कंपनियों के साथ सहयोग करने के बारे में यूगोस्लाविया के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ कोई बातचीत हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में यूगोस्लाविया संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और भारत के बीच इस उद्योग में नए ढंग से सहयोग करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर कब तक अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sailors captured by India and Pakistan during War

6881. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA-GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian sailors captured by Pakistan during the Indo-Pak. War in 1971 and how many of them have been released;

(b) the number of Pakistani sailors captured by Indian Government and have been released; and

(c) the number of Indian sailors still under the custody of Pakistan and the efforts of Indian Government made to get them released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Of the 188 Indian merchant seamen believed to have been captured by Pakistan 167 have in all been released so far.

(b) All the 101 Pakistani merchant seamen and 152 passengers captured from Pakistani merchant vessels apprehended on the high seas by the Indian Navy during the December, 1971 conflict who did not fall within the purview of the Joint Command of the Indo-Bangladesh forces in the Eastern Sector have been released.

(c) 21 Indian merchant seamen have not so far been accounted for by Pakistan. Government is in touch with Pakistan to ascertain their whereabouts and secure their release.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस में अनुसूचित जाति गैर/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

6882. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस में, प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों के अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित

जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उनकी संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे से कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रगतिशील उपाय किये गये हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची, के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं । भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम में प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों को छोड़कर अन्य विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 3,739 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये पदों के आरक्षण के बारे में सरकार द्वारा मार्च, 1971 में निर्देश जारी करने से पूर्व भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम में अधिकांश पद उपयुक्ततम उपलब्ध उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती द्वारा भरे गये थे । मार्च, 1971, के बाद पर्याप्त संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवार प्राप्त करने हेतु भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम ने चयनपूर्व प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम भी शुरू किये हैं । इस के अलावा, भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम में भर्ती के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को आयु, पास होने के अंकों, और स्वास्थ्य के मापदण्डों में भी ढील दी गई है ।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए पृथक सेल

6883. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण समिति ने सरकार से यह सिफारिश की है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में एक पृथक सेल स्थापित करे जिससे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के आरक्षण तथा उचित न्याय दिया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सेल कब तक बना दिया जायेगा और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सम्भवतः अभिप्राय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कल्याण समिति (चतुर्थ लोक-सभा) की रिपोर्ट में दर्ज सिफारिश से है, जिसमें समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिये भारी इंजीनियरी निगम में एक "शिकायत कक्ष" खोला जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) भारी इंजीनियरी निगम समिति की सिफारिश पर विचार कर रही है । फिर भी इस विषय पर सरकारो निर्देश के अनुसार उन्होंने एक संपर्क अधिकारी और अपेक्षित कर्मचारी नियुक्त कर दिये हैं ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की शिकायतों और अभ्यावेदनों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाय और उनका शीघ्र निपटान किया जाय ।

Production of Heavy Electrical Equipment by B.H.E.L./H.E.L.

6884. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of units under Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals, Bhopal is sufficient to cater for future needs of Heavy Electrical equipment for our power generation schemes;

(b) the present range of products of the above public undertakings and those of private sector; and

(c) whether Government have contemplated a five year forecast for these products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy Electrical Equipments required for power generation are being manufactured in the public sector units namely BHEL and HEL, Bhopal; the other items are being manufactured both in the public and private sector units. The present range of such products is as under:—

Item	Range
1. Steam Turbines and Turbogenerators.	60 MW, 110 MW, 120 MW and 200 MW.
2. Nuclear Turbines	235 MW
3. Industrial Turbo-sets	15 MW to 60 MW
4. Hydro Turbines and Generators	165/200 MW
5. AC Motors	75 KW to 10,000 KW
6. DC Motors	5 KW to 8000 KW
7. High Pressure boilers	for turbosets of 60, 110, 120 and 200 MW.
8. High Pressure Valves and fittings	from pressure rating of 150 lbs. to 2500 lbs.
9. Industrial and Recovery Boilers.	from 6 tonnes per hour to 300 tonnes per hour
10. Power Transformers.	upto 220 KV
11. Circuit breakers and other control equipment.	Up to 220 KV

In addition, HEL/BHEL manufacture and supply industrial and traction motors, traction generators, flame proof motors, marine turbines, compressors for chemical and fertilizer plants, turbo blowers for steel plants.

(c) Targets for the more significant of these items are being worked out.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी के कारण मजदूरों की छंटनी

6885. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 मार्च, 1973 के दैनिक "जागरण", में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी के कारण 50 हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे उनकी छंटनी रोकी जा सके ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी): (क) और (ख). जी हां। कई अन्य राज्य भी हाल के विद्युत् संकट से प्रभावित हुये हैं। सरकार व्यवहार्य सीमा तक सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सभी सम्भव कार्य-वाहियां कर रही है।

Recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan

6886. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any indication from Pakistan has been given for the recognition of Bangladesh after the recent elections held in Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kuwait National Assembly Resolution for release of Pakistani P.O.Ws.

6887. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Kuwait National Assembly resolution dated the 13th March, 1973 asking India to release immediately the Pakistan Prisoners it has held since the December, 1971 War; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are unhappy that the Resolution has ignored the basic facts that these Prisoners of War surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh, that Bangladesh is therefore a necessary party to any discussions on this matter, and that it is the non-recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan which is holding up such discussions. Government have also noted with sorrow that the Resolution makes no reference to the much larger number of Bengalis being held in Pakistan in miserable conditions.

Pakistan not keen for resumption of Air Flights between India and Pakistan

6888. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has not shown keenness to resume the air flights which were suspended earlier; and

(b) whether after Simla Agreement it had informed the Indian Government of its intention of withdrawing the case from the ICAO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) and (b). In response to Government's initiative, the Pakistan Government had earlier communicated their willingness to hold bilateral negotiations on the over-flights question with the Government of India, while the consideration of their respective complaints before the ICAO remained suspended. These negotiations have, however, not taken place so far. Recently, Pakistan Government have also intimated that discussions on this matter may have to await resolution of other bilateral problems.

Medical benefits to Workers under E.S.I.

6889. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering a proposal to increase expenditure on medical benefits to workers under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, the decision taken in this respect and the date from which the increased benefits would be given to the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has in its meeting held on the 17th March, 1973 decided to raise the ceiling on expenditure on medical care under the E. S. I. Scheme, as per details given below:—

1. Restricted Medical care:

From Rs. 56 to Rs. 63 per annum per employee.

2. Expanded medical care:

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 67 per annum per employee.

3. Full medical care:

From Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per annum per employee.

The Corporation has also decided that expenditure on drugs, dressings and medicines in excess of Rs. 30 but not exceeding Rs. 45 per employee per annum shall be allowed over and above the above ceilings. This expenditure will also be shared between the State Governments and the Corporation in the usual ratio.

The revised ceilings on expenditure are effective from 1st April, 1973.

Steel requirement of Gujarat State

6890. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has sent their requirement of steel for the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Since there is no state-wise allocation of steel under the present system of distribution, the question of the State Government sending their annual requirement of steel for the year 1973-74 does not arise. Despatches of steel from the main steel plants are, however, regulated every quarter by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end uses, availability and the competing demands.

Potential of Birla Institute of Technology in field of rocketry and Missiles

6891. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has since been appointed by the Scientific Adviser

to the Defence Ministry to assess the potential of the Birla Institute of Technology in the field of rocketry and missile;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has also submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee in the report and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Scientific Adviser to Raksha Mantri were as follows:—

- (i) The potential developed by the Birla Institute of Technology in the field of rocket propulsion could be utilised for the benefit of missile activity in the Defence Research & Development Organisation. The Institute may be allotted some research and development tasks/grants-in-aid schemes in the field of propellants and propulsion systems;
- (ii) The research potential and the expertise available in the Department of Electrical and Control Engineering in the Birla Institute of Technology could also be exploited for the benefit of Defence Research and Development Organisation.
- (iii) Defence Research and Development Organisation may also avail of the academic potential in the Institute for training a few of our scientists.
- (iv) Birla Institute of Technology may be included in the list of institutions which might be considered for establishing teaching facilities in rocketry and missile parallel to those available at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The above recommendations were considered and after detailed examination, it

has been decided to allot a grants-in-aid project to the Birla Institute of Technology so that they could further build up the base in the field of rocket propulsion. Birla Institute of Technology has already submitted some other projects on the lines suggested by the Committee which are now under scrutiny. As regards training of Defence Research and Development Organisation scientists in the Birla Institute of Technology, it was considered that the courses as at present planned did not meet the requirements in full. As a result of discussions, certain changes in the syllabi are being effected by the Birla Institute of Technology. The position will be reviewed next year.

Covering of Nagpur Cloth House, Patna under E. P. F. Act

6893. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Nagpur Cloth House, Patna have been covered under the E. P. F. Act and the Scheme framed thereunder but the compliance has not yet been secured; and

★ (b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Inspection Staff visited the establishment but the employer failed to produce the full records before them. The liability on account of Provident Fund contributions was however, determined but as the details of the amount in respect of each eligible employee were not available, the proceedings under Section 7A of the Act could not be held. On receipt of the above details assessment under Section 7A will be made and legal action initiated.

Covering of M/s. Azad Transport Agency, Patna under the E. P. F. Act

6894. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Azad Transport Agency, Patna has several branches throughout Bihar and the same have not yet been covered under the E. P. F. Act and the Scheme framed thereunder; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the establishment could not be covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme as the Management did not produce the relevant records before the Provident Fund Inspector who visited it to examine the applicability of the Act. Legal action will be initiated against the Management for non-production of records if they fail to produce the records by 12th April, 1973.

Covering of M/s. Dudhwala Brothers, Muzaffarpur under the E.P.F. Act

6895. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Dudhwala Brothers of Muzaffarpur have not yet been covered under the E. P. F. Act and the Scheme framed thereunder; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that M/s. Dudhwala Brothers of Muzaffarpur have not been covered under the Em-

ployees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 as each of its four separate factories is employing less than 20 persons.

अमरीका के साथ संबंधों में सामान्यता लाना

6896. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री राज राज सिंह देव :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्र देने की नीति का अनुसरण किये जाने के बावजूद, सरकार अभी भी अमरीका के साथ सम्बन्धों में सामान्यता लाने का कोई प्रयास कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार को अपनी नीति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन लाने के लिये अमरीका से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार की यह नीति है कि सभी देशों से सामान्य सम्बन्ध बने रहें। भारत-अमरीकी सम्बन्धों के बारे

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठन/संघ

में भी हमारा यही उद्देश्य है। लेकिन यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका द्वारा शस्त्रों की सप्लाई शुरू करने से भारत-अमरीकी सम्बन्धों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

सम्बद्ध यूनियनों द्वारा की जाने वाली हड़ताल

6897. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 तक की अवधि के दौरान यूनियनों द्वारा की गई हड़तालों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : उपलब्ध अन्तिम सूचनानुसार, केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठन/असम्बद्ध संघों आदि द्वारा 1972 के दौरान की गई हड़तालों की संख्या और इनके कारण न-ट हुये श्रम दिनों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी : -

	हड़तालों की संख्या 1972 (अन्तिम)	नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या 1972 (अन्तिम)
राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस	297	934,857
अखिल भारत ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	249	831,752
हिन्दू मजदूर सभा	120	1,401,078
संयुक्त ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	10	52,329
विविध संघ	56	1,702,366
असम्बद्ध और अन्य†	1,798	6,871,971
जोड़	2,530	11,794,353

† 'अन्य' उन हड़तालों से सम्बन्धित हैं, जिसकी शुरुआत किसी संघ द्वारा नहीं हुई या जिनके बारे में यह मालूम नहीं था कि वह किस संगठन से सम्बद्ध है।

Import of Supplies

6898. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3467 on the 15th March, 1973 regarding scheme to make purchases of Indian goods, and state:

(a) the items of import in the financial year 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the amounts or foreign exchange needed in these years for import purposes in respect of various supply items?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The items of import and the value thereof made during the financial year 1972-73 (upto December, 1972) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4790/73]. The total value of imports upto December, 1972 works out to approximately Rs. 216.67 crores and includes besides the value of the stores, certain elements such as agency commission, customs duty, inland and port clearing charges which are not paid in foreign currencies.

It is not possible to give an idea of the items of import and the foreign exchange requirements for the year 1973-74 as these will depend upon the indents placed by the various indentors.

Supply of U.S. Arms to Pakistan

6899. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. spare parts and other "non-lethal" supplies to Pakistan will be utilised by the latter to re-activate latter's idle defensive and offensive arms; and

(b) if so, the details about the tanks, military aircraft and other equipments likely to be re-activated by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The spare parts and other arms supplies to be made by the U.S.A. could be utilised by Pakistan to re-equip and improve her defensive and offensive potential. It is not possible to give more details.

Protection to Staff and Workers in the New Management of Coal Mines

6900. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff and workers of the coal mines have been absorbed and their salaries and other due benefits have been protected under the new managements;

(b) whether assets, properties and accounts of the mines taken over by the Government have been properly handed over to the new managements;

(c) whether schemes have been evolved for involvement of the staff and workers of the coal mines in the management and other functions of the coal mines; and

(d) other features thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as the workers are concerned. As regards the staff, they will be fixed in the appropriate scales after due screening, taking into consideration factors like qualifications, experience, record of service etc.

(b) At the time of take over, all assets, properties and records available at the mines were taken over by the Custodians under a joint inventory signed by the existing Managers.

(c) and (d). Instructions have been issued to all Officers managing the coal mines to take the Trade Unions into confidence in regard to all measures of activities in the field so that their full support is available not only during the takeover operations but in the subsequent steps to be taken.

Return of Bangladesh Refugees

6901. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the refugees who took shelters in India from Bangladesh before and during the last Indo-Pak war have gone back to their homeland;

(b) whether any section of them still remained in India;

(c) whether any other section returned back to India from Bangladesh; if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to settle all the outstanding problems of their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The total number of Bangladesh refugees who came over to India after 25th March, 1971 was 98.99 lakhs. 67.97 lakhs sought admission into camps and the remaining were residing outside with their friends and relatives. All the camp refugees, except 540 persons, have since been repatriated to Bangladesh. These 540 persons will also be sent back to their country as soon as possible.

As regards the non-camp refugees i.e. those who were staying with their friends and relatives, most of them are reported to have returned to Bangladesh on their own. Isolated cases, as and when detected, are dealt with by the State Governments concerned in accordance with the provisions of Foreigners' Act, 1946.

(c) and (d). 7547 families comprising about 38,000 persons have returned to India up to 17th March, 1973. On screening it has been found that most of these families had come to India before the commencement of the internal strife in the erstwhile East Pakistan, but had deserted from Camps/rehabilitation sites in India in the wake of liberation of Bangladesh. After verification such families are being moved to Mana and being given shelter and cash doles for their maintenance. Blankets, utensils and clothings are also being issued in deserving cases. Rehabilitation assistance will be given to them in due course.

Scheme to reorient Retiring Commissioned Officers to needs of Civilian Life

6902. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate General of Re-settlement of his Ministry has launched a

scheme to reorient retiring Commissioned Officers to the needs of civilian life; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme consists of running various courses on business management, industrial management, marketing management labour and company law, etc. These courses are expected to enhance employability prospects of retiring Commissioned officers in public and private sectors after their release from the Armed Forces. Some of these would also increase their prospects of self-employment after retirement. All these courses are of short duration and training is restricted to volunteers. Officers attend the courses after office hours or during their leave period.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 is earmarked annually from the Defence Services Estimates for running these courses. During the last two years, 21 such courses were conducted and 579 officers availed themselves of the facility.

Indian Territory vacated by Pakistan and Pakistan Territory vacated by India

6903. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 46 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding the Indian Territory vacated by Pakistan and Pakistan Territory vacated by India and state:

(a) whether any part of the territory vacated by India was under occupation of India as a part of the Indian Union before the beginning of the 1971 Indo-Pak war and whether any part of the territory vacated by Pakistan during the same period was under occupation of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the name, location and areas of the territories either ceded to Pakistan or acceded to India;

(c) whether such 'giving' or 'taking' of territories to or from Pakistan are per-

missible under the provision of the Indian Constitution without concurrence of the Parliament; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Along the international border troop withdrawals were effected from territories occupied during the 1971 conflict. However in Jammu & Kashmir a Line of Control in terms of the Simla Agreement was delineated by agreement between the two sides, by minor adjustment of their conflicting claims. This has already been explained in my earlier statements in the House.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tribal and Displaced Persons settled by Dandakaranya Project

6904. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether displaced persons and local tribals were settled on the land reclaimed by Dandakaranya Authorities and Government of India spent money for the rehabilitation of both the groups; if so, the reasons weighing with Government to hand-over the rehabilitation work of tribals to the State Government of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh keeping the other work with them;

(b) whether any distinct difference is noticed in the living standard of these two groups after their settlement; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to take up some special steps for the improvement of these tribal settlers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The expenditure on resettlement of displaced persons and tribal families resettled in Dandakaranya Project is met by the Government of India. The displaced persons are granted loans for resettlement. The tribals are given outright grants for settlement through the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh

and Orissa. According to the understanding between the Centre and the two State Governments, the schemes for the settlement of tribals are executed by the respective State Governments. On the suggestion of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Dandakaranya Development Authority have, however, undertaken to settle 300 tribal families in the Parelkote Zone through its own agency.

(b) No survey has been conducted by the Dandakaranya Project Administration to ascertain the difference in living standard of settlers and tribals settled in the Dandakaranya Project area.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Dandakaranya Project.

Scheme proposed for Tribal and Displaced persons settled in Dandakaranya

6905. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dandakaranya Authorities have completed all the schemes they had proposed to take up for the interest of the displaced and local tribal settlers;

(b) if not, the schemes left over for completion; and

(c) when they are going to take up those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The schemes for resettlement of displaced persons, tribals and area development broadly comprise of development of land, setting up of villages, provision of irrigation, water supply, educational and medical facilities and construction of roads, etc. The programme for the execution of these schemes is drawn up on an year to year basis and implemented according to availability of land and other resources. The rehabilitation programme is a continuous process and the schemes not completed as per programme are generally taken up for execution during the next programme year.

Payment of Compensation and Employment of Tribals Displaced by MIG Factory at Sunabeda

6906. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the tribals who were displaced by the establishment of MIG Factory at Sunabeda have been paid compensation fully;

(b) whether any of them have been employed in the factory; and

(c) if so, what is their number and in which class of service have they been employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Land for the MIG Factory at Sunabeda was acquired by the Government of Orissa and given to the Government of India free of cost. Compensation to the displaced tribals was to be paid by the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 25 Scheduled Castes and 9 Scheduled Tribes candidates from area have been appointed in the Factory in Group 'A' in the scale of Rs. 100-4-140.

मध्य प्रदेश में कारखानों के मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि जमान कराया जाना

6907. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कारखाने, भविष्य निधि की राशि के अपने अंशदान को वित्त वर्ष के समाप्त होने के पश्चात कब तक जमा करा सकते हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के विनोद मील, उज्जैन, जाबरा शूगर मील, जाबरा, तथा गोविन्दराम मोदी शूगर मील, मादिदपुर ने भविष्य निधि के अपने हिस्से को निर्धारित

समय के भीतर जमा नहीं कराया है और उक्त राशि को दो वर्ष पश्चात भ्रमिकों के भविष्य निधि के खातों में जमा करा दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, नियोजकों को भविष्य निधि अंशदानों के दोनों भाग (नियोजकों के और कर्मचारियों के भाग), प्रशासनिक प्रभारों सहित, प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर अन्दर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा कराने पड़ते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा एकत्र की जा रही है । वह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात रोलिंग मिल्स

6908. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात रोलिंग मिल्स की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) उनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ; और

(ग) सहायता और ऋण के रूप में सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हुंसवा) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पदस पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Demand for increase in price of Indigenous Zinc

6909. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cominco Birani has sought price rise of indigenous Zinc; and

(b) if so, the reasons advanced for the price rise and the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. have represented that the selling price of Rs. 4090 per tonne of zinc (exclusive of excise and regulatory excise) fixed by the Government is unremunerative and needs revision. The matter is under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Recruitment Rules for Instructional Staff of Technical Training Centre

6910. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules for the post of Instructional Staff of Technical Training Centre has been framed, if so, when;

(b) the number of persons declared Quasi-Permanent as Instructional staff of T.T.C., alongwith their qualifications and experience individually; and

(c) whether certain Instructional staff of T.T.C. have been denied their Quasi-Permanent status for want of recruitment rules in February 1973; if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The recruitment rules are under consideration.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Posting of Staff in Kendry Camp

6911. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earlier Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation assured that the staff who have already been transferred for two to three times from one camp to another will not be transferred; and

(b) if so, whether this assurance has been followed at the time of posting of staff at medical wing in Kendry Camp; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) This Department is not aware of Shri Balgovind Verma, former Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation having given any assurance during the visit to Mana that the staff who have already been transferred for two to three times from one camp to another will not be transferred further.

(b) Does not arise.

Mana Group of Camp Employees

6912. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees including Drivers and Primary Teachers working in Mana Group of Camps are Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, whether they are being paid Central scales of pay and allowances including Interim Relief; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the exception of Principal, Lecturers, Graduate Teachers of Higher Secondary Schools, Assistant Teachers of Middle Schools and Primary School Teachers, who are on the scales of pay of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, all other employees working in the Mana Group of Camps are on Central Government scales of pay and allowances. They,

however, receive allowances including interim relief at Central Government rates excepting the Primary School teachers who receive allowances also at State Government rates. The State Government scales of pay have been introduced with a view to facilitating transfer of schools with staff to the State Government on closure of the camp.

Setting up of Auto Industries in Gujarat

6913. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Gujarat is suffering for not having any public sector 'Auto Industries';

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to set up such industry; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) It is a fact that there is no public sector plant for automobiles in Gujarat. Government of India is not aware of any suffering as a result. M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corporation have, however, recently been licensed to set up a plant for the manufacture of sectors with a capacity of 24,000 nos. per annum.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Jobs to Disabled Ex-Servicemen

6914. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of persons benefited during the year 1972 by the measures adopted for providing jobs to disabled ex-servicemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): 276 disabled ex-servicemen were provided jobs during 1972. Besides, 3 disabled ex-servicemen were allotted kiosks in Delhi and 162 such personnel were allotted Indian Oil Corporation agencies in the field of self-employment.

Mining Lease of Sargipalli, Orissa

6915. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining lease of Sargipalli lead ore deposit in Orissa will be given to the proposed Corporation as stipulated; and

(b) the progress made so far in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Approval of the Central Government to the grant of Mining Lease to M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. for lead, zinc and other associated minerals is Sargipalli village of Orissa was conveyed to the Government of Orissa on 5th April, 1973.

Improvement in Quality of Coking Coal and Coke Washery Facilities

6916. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest measures proposed to improve the quality of coking coal and expansion of coal washery facilities; and

(b) whether inferior standard of coking coal and coal washery facilities have proved an impediment to production in the integrated steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) Latest measures proposed to improve quality of coking coal and expansion of the coal washery facilities are:

(i) Gearing up the existing washeries to increase production of washed coal;

(ii) new washery capacities are proposed to be developed to match the estimated coal demand;

(iii) efforts are being made to intensify beneficiation at the colliery point by manual picking of impurities.

(b) Inferior quality coal is definitely a constraint in maintaining the technical efficiency of coke ovens and blast furnaces. However, we try to wash the coal available in the country to make it useable for the steel plants. The shortage of washery facilities has not so far proved a serious impediment to production in steel plants.

Honour to Indians for Role in Indonesian Independence Struggle

6917. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesian Government have conveyed to India to honour several Indians who played a leading role during the independence struggle of Indonesia; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians honoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Indonesia has awarded Letters of Appreciation to three Indians for their service to the cause of Indonesian independence.

Self-reliance in Production of Military Aircraft

6918. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to achieve self-reliance in the production of military aircraft in India; and

(b) when the country is expected to be self-reliant in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Different types of military aircraft, helicopters and associated equipment are at present being produced by HAL for meeting the re-

quirements of Defence. These include aircraft designed and developed indigenously, as well as those produced under licence. At present most of the raw material and proprietary equipment are being imported, but coordinated efforts are being made to achieve maximum self-reliance by establishing indigenous production of as many items as possible. Steps are also being taken to build up and expand indigenous design and development capability for taking up advanced aircraft and helicopter projects for meeting future requirements.

(b) Complete self-reliance in production of military aircraft is difficult to achieve in the foreseeable future, but every effort is being made to achieve maximum indigenisation.

Military and Naval Bases by Anglo-American Powers in Indian Ocean

6919. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anglo-American powers are going ahead with the construction of military and naval bases in Indian Ocean islands despite India's concern over the establishment of such bases in the Indian Ocean area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take the initiative in organising a joint move by the countries of the Indian Ocean region against the establishment of military and naval bases in the Indian Ocean Islands?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). In 1967, Britain and USA entered into an agreement to set up naval, air and communication facilities in the British territories in the Indian Ocean, India and several Afro-Asian countries are opposed to the use of the Indian Ocean for such purposes. India protested against the Anglo-American activities in November, 1970. Efforts are in progress at international level and under the auspices of the U.N. to achieve a consensus on our plea to keep the Indian Ocean free of such bases.

Activities of International Control Commission for Indo-China

6920. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present activity of the International Control Commission for Indo-China set up by the Geneva Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Geneva Conference had set up three International Commissions for Supervision and Control for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The ICSC for Cambodia was adjourned *sine die* on 31st December, 1969.

The ICSC for Vietnam was adjourned *sine die* on 13th March, 1973.

The ICSC for Laos continues to function.

Expert Committee for Expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants

6921. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee has been examining the different aspects of expansion of the steel plants in Durgapur and Rourkela;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations; and

(c) what is the decision of the Government on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited, formerly known as the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of HSL, have been commissioned to study the feasibility of further expansion of both Durgapur and Rourkela

(b) The studies are yet to be completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Political Isolation of India in South-East Asia

6922. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is fast losing its image in South-east Asia due to political isolation in this region; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken diplomatically or otherwise to improve the situation in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. India has friendly relations and mutually beneficial co-operation with the countries in South-east Asia.

(b) Does not arise.

Take over of M/s. Martin Burn and Co. Stock-yard at Calcutta

6923. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta stock-yard of M/s. Martin Burn & Co., has been taken over by Government along with the take-over of IISCO;

(b) if not, what are the arrangements made for operating the stock-yard; and

(c) whether the workers employed in the stock-yard under contractors have now been regularised with security of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). IISCO have given notice to Martin Burn & Co. that they will be terminating their stockyard arrangements with Martin Burn with effect from the 1st July, 1973. IISCO are arranging to set up their own stock-yard in Calcutta from 1st May, 1973.

(c) The workers employed in Martin Burn stock-yard are employed by a contractor for Martin Burn. IISCO have no direct connection with these workers. However, an understanding has been arrived at with the union representing these workers that they will be employed in HSCO's stock-yard to the maximum extent possible when it starts functioning.

News Item Captioned 'Coal Supply may be Government Monopoly'

6924. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the write up in *Hindustan Standard* dated the 20th March, 1973 captioned "coal supply may be Government monopoly"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the write up, it has been mentioned that the Government may be the monopoly supplier of coal under a new system of distribution that is being worked out by the centre in collaboration with the States. The immediate object has been given as to meet the situation arising out of the price rise and shortfall in supply following the take over of the coalmine. It has also been reported that all quotas whether Central or State would be frozen and no permits from April onward will be issued by the sponsoring authorities and that the Director of Industries and Civil Supplies would sponsor coal movements in block rakes to selected points where dumps will be formed from which all consumers including large industrial consumers would be asked to draw their supplies. The difficulties which the large consumers would face if they are compelled to make the dumps their only source of supply, have also been highlighted.

2. The scheme which is at present under consideration of the Government envisages opening of coal dumps at important locations for meeting the requirements of small scale industries, brick kilns and for domestic consumption only. Under it, coal would move in full rakes to selected destinations in the different states and from there coal will be distributed to small consumers either directly by the State Government/Union Territories themselves or through their agents, having re-

gard to the coal circumstances. Once this scheme is introduced the system of sponsoring in the present form, may be discontinued in respect of coal required by small scale industries, brick kilns and domestic consumers. The scheme will not disturb the existing arrangements for the supply of coal to major consumers, who are already taking coal in block rakes.

Committee of Chiefs of Armed Forces for Coordinating and directing the activities of Armed Forces

6925. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff of the three wings of the armed services which functioned effectively during the Indo-Pak War of December, 1971 is to continue as a permanent Organisation set up for coordinating and directing the activities of the armed forces; and

(b) if so, whether Government have laid down any guideline for the functioning of the Committee and for the selection of its Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Chiefs of Staff Committee is a permanent organisation whose constitution and functions were laid down by Government as early as 1947. The Committee consists of the three Service Chiefs as members and the chairmanship will be held by the member who has longest service in the Committee. The functions of the Committee are:—

(a) To function as the supreme co-ordinating agency in the Higher Defence organisation and to take a coordinated view on all matters affecting all the three Services.

(b) To advise the Defence Minister and normally through him the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on all military matters which require ministerial consideration.

(c) To direct the day to day work of the Joint planning, Joint training and other sub-committees which function under this Committee.

Bulk Import of Steel urged by Engineering Association of India, Calcutta

6926. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Association of India, Calcutta has urged bulk import of steel up to 50 per cent of the requirements of 1.5 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) and (b). In a communication recently received from the Engineering Association of India, they have estimated that it would be necessary to import steel of various categories to the extent of 1.5 million tonnes every year. The Association has, *inter-alia* suggested that 50 per cent of this quantity, i.e., 750,000 tonnes (+ 10 per cent) should be imported in bulk by the canalising agencies.

While advance import of this magnitude is not considered feasible at this stage, some bulk imports in advance would be arranged by the steel bank set up by Hindustan Steel Ltd., which would enable priority users to obtain supplies ex-stock against valid import licences or release orders. Further, in the Import Trade Control Policy for 1973-74, actual users have to make direct applications to the licensing authorities by July 31, 1973, for the grant of release orders for canalised categories of steel against their specified entitlements. This will enable Hindustan Steel Ltd. as the canalising agency, to arrange for all these to be imported in bulk. In effect, therefore, the total bulk import programme of steel may be of about the same order as suggested by the Association.

List of Bengali Families for exchange with Families of P.O.Ws. and Civilians detained in India

6927. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has finally cleared a list of 15,000 Bengali Women and children whom they will be willing to exchange for all the Bengali women and children dependents of the P.O.Ws. and civilian detainees in India;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted the list to India; and

(c) when the final exchange of such persons is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are aware of Pakistan having sent a list of nearly 15,000 persons of Bangladesh origin, mostly families of destitutes and non-officials, but also including some men, to the Bangladesh Government with a view to their eventual repatriation to Bangladesh. Bangladesh Government is understood to have sought some clarifications from Pakistan through the ICRC which had communicated this list directly to Bangladesh Government. The date for the exchange of the persons mentioned in the Pakistan list with the families of Pakistani POWs and civilian internees in India has not yet been fixed.

Escape of Pak P.O.Ws. from Fatehgarh Camp, U.P.

6928. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Pakistani Prisoner of war escaped on the 13th March, 1973 from the Fatehgarh Camp;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the steps which are taken to prevent their escape?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). One Prisoner of War escaped from the Fatehgarh Camp on the 12th March, 1973; none escaped on 13th March, 1973.

(c) Adequate security measures have been taken in the Camps to prevent any escape.

Retirement Age of Armed Personnel

6929. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the retirement age of the armed personnel of different ranks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4791/73].

Tender Rates of Dressed Meat, Hoofed Meat, Potatoes and Green Vegetables in Bendoobi, Hashimara, Darjeeling, Kurseong and Gauhati Supply Centres

6930. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the lowest tender rate of dressed meat, Hoofed meat, Potatoes and green vegetables in Bendoobi, Hashimara, Darjeeling, Kurseong and Gauhati supply centres of Indian army during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the rates of Tenders for these items accepted by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Registered Contractor Co-operative Societies for supply of Meat, Vegetables and Edibles to Eastern Command

6931. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Private Contractors registered and co-operative Societies entrusted to supply meat, vegetable and other edibles in Eastern Command; and

(b) the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

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Disabled Army Men retrenched from Active Services

6932. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of disabled army men retrenched from active services in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The information is not readily available, it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation in H. E. C., Ranchi after Communal Riots

6933. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of persons rehabilitated as yet in H. E. C., after communal riot in Ranchi (Bihar)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Out of 687 employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., who had quarters allotted in the township in 1967 at the time of communal disturbances, 502 employees had shifted to the two CTI Artisan Hostels. So far 395 employees living in the Artisan Hostels have been rehabilitated in the township. The others will be rehabilitated as and when more houses in the township are available.

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना

6934. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में इस समय कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और कब से ;

(ख) इन पदों के कब तक भरे जाने की सम्भावना है और इनके अब तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कितने भारतीय दूतों को एक से अधिक देशों का काम सौंपा गया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन को मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) पच्चीस।

Violation of Cease-Fire Line by Pakistan

6935. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the dates and places on which Pakistan has violated the cease-fire, since the signing of the Simla Agreement in the middle of 1972?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Between 2nd July 1972, when the Simla Agreement was signed, and 31st March, 1973, 83 land violations and 14 air violations were committed by Pakistani forces. Details regarding the dates and places are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4792/73].

Names of Regiment of Indian Army on basis of Castes .

6936. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided not to name any more Regiments on the names of the castes;

(b) if so, whether the names of the Regiments based on castes would also be changed so as to have a uniform policy towards all castes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The existing caste nomenclature of certain regiments in the Army has been allowed to continue for

historical and traditional reasons. The general policy of the Government however, has been, and continues to be, to make recruitment into the Army as broad-based as possible. Steps are being taken to provide equal opportunities to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or domicile to the extent practicable. In view of this the old class or caste names of some regiments are continuing.

Grant of Gallantry Awards to Tele-Communications Employees for Heroic Role in Indo-Pak War, 1971

6937. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any employees working in the field of Tele-Communications (P. & T. Department) in the Army were also given gallantry awards for their heroic role in the Indo-Pak War of 1971; and

(b) if so, the names and permanent addresses of the employees so honoured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. No member of the P. & T. Department working with the Army was given any gallantry award.

(b) Does not arise.

Nepalese Support to U.S. decision of supplying Arms to Pakistan

6938. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the State-owned English daily, the 'Rising Nepal' which has come out from Kathmandu backs U.S. decision of supplying arms to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether India has got clarified the matter from Nepal Government;

(c) whether other countries who are our neighbours have also welcome this move and what are the countries who have opposed the U.S. move; and

(d) whether India has taken up this question with U.N. Secretary General who had recently visited India, Pakistan and Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As far as Government are aware, no country in this region, excepting of course Pakistan, has officially welcomed the American move. Government believe that no country would favour such a development having negative effects on building durable peace in the sub-continent.

(d) Apart from other considerations, the U.N. Secretary General's visit to India took place before the announcement of the U.S. decision to lift embargo on arms supply to Pakistan; the question of discussing this matter with the U.N. Secretary General during his visit to the sub-continent therefore does not arise.

Demand and Production of Coal ..

6939. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for all varieties of coal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total production of all varieties of coal during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the total annual demand of coal in excess of the total annual production in the country; and

(d) the amount paid for importing coal during the last three years, year-wise to the foreign countries, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c).

The production of coal, yearwise, during the last three years has been as follows:

(Million tonnes)

1969-70	75.71
1970-71	72.95
1971-72	72.06

The demand for coal during each of these three years is not known, but there has been unsatisfied demand mainly due to transport difficulties. The production could have reached a higher level had there been adequate wagon availability.

(d) Mostly anthracite and specific type of hard coke, not available in the country, were being imported for meeting special requirements. The quantity and the value of import made during each of the last three years had been as follows:—

Year	Anthracite Quantity (Tonnes)	Coke Quantity (Tonnes)	Total value (Rs. lakhs)
1969-70	634	5035	28.05
1970-71 .	734	533	10.38
1971-72 .	963	4556	39.05

Coal and coke are imported mainly from U.S.A., West Germany, Canada, U.K. and Norway.

Wages of Salt Workers

6940. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the wages of the labourers employed in production of common salt by evaporation process on the West Coast of India;

(b) whether they are at par with minimum wages; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). According to available information, the Government of Gujarat fixed a minimum wage of Rs. 2.75 per day in 1967, and the Government of Mysore fixed a minimum wage at Rs. 2.37 per day prior to 1953. Information in respect of other States and the actual wages is not available.

(c) The State Governments have powers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, to take action against any employer who pays wages lower than those notified under the Act.

Defence Service Housing Cooperatives in the country

6941. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Defence Services Housing Co-operatives functioning in the country;

(b) the names of the States that have agreed to set up and earmark land for setting up Defence Colonies;

(c) the number of houses constructed so far; and

(d) the Centre's aid given to each State for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Eight Defence Services Housing Cooperatives are functioning in the country.

(b) Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) These colonies are set up under the arrangements of local Commanders/State Governments. No grant from the Defence Services Estimates has been made to the State Governments for the purpose.

Journeys on tour in Dandakaranya Project Area

6942. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been issued by Government to treat the journeys on tour in Dandakaranya Project area as local journeys and the Employees Association has demanded to lift this restriction;

(b) if so, the action taken on this demand of the Employees Association; and

(c) whether the restriction is being lifted; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) General orders were issued by the Government in April, 1972, according to which the journeys between two places falling within the qualifying limits of Project allowance, if admissible, should be treated as local journeys. The employees of the Dandakaranya Project automatically come under the purview of these orders. The Employees Association has represented to lift this restriction.

(b) and (c). The matter, whether the Dandakaranya Project employees should be exempted from the provisions of these orders, is under active consideration.

Diet to Patients of Umerkote Hospital of Dandakaranya Project

6943. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were complaints by the patients of Umerkote Hospital of Dandakaranya Project that diet was not being supplied properly and as per prescribed standard and the concerned medical officer did not take any action; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

.Victimisation of Workers of Telco and Tube Company, Jamshedpur

6944. **SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3524 on the 15th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the assurance given by him and the Minister of State for Labour that there would be no victimisation, Government are taking steps to ensure reinstatement of the dismissed employees of Telco and Tube Company, Jamshedpur; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter was taken up with the State Government who are principally concerned with the subject. According to their report dated March 26, 1973. Other efforts having failed, they had referred the dispute over the dismissal of workers to adjudication. The managements of the two establishments filed a writ petition in the Patna High Court challenging the validity of the reference, and the Court is reported to have issued a Stay Order.

Transfers/suspensions/removal of Employees of Balarpur Collieries (Maharashtra)

6945. **SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of the Balarpur collieries (Maharashtra) have been transferred, suspended or removed from service since the date of take over by the Government and what are their States of permanent residence; and

(b) Government reaction to such removals from services and whether they are to be re-instated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANS DA): (a) Certain staff of the Ballarpur Colliery have been transferred on administrative grounds; no staff has yet been removed from service. Certain allegations of malpractices have come to the notice of the Coal Mines Authority, who have instituted enquiries against the concerned staff.

(c) Does not arise.

Return of Hindu residents of border Areas to Pakistan

6946. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government of India has been invited to a statement made by Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, Chief Minister of Sind, Pakistan on 12th March, 1973 saying that Pakistan's efforts to persuade Hindu residents of border areas to return to Pakistan have been largely unsuccessful;

(b) whether there have been any discussion on the subject with the Pakistani Government; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). Government have seen press reports of the Sind Chief Minister's statement to this effect.

(b) and (c). Following the Simla Agreement there have been several exchanges with Pakistan Government on this problem. As a result while Pakistan Government sent some political leaders from Sind to meet the displaced persons, they were unable to convince the latter that the requisite conditions prevailed in Pakistan for their safe return.

Objectives of Steel Bank

6947. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Steel Bank and the total requirement of steel in the priority sector; and

(b) how far this bank has succeeded in achieving its objectives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The steel bank has been charged with the responsibility of physically maintaining the requisite levels of stock of specified critical categories of steel for meeting the requirements of priority units off the shelf against valid import licences/release orders held by them or against specific foreign exchange allocations for release of steel material from the steel bank to project authorities. The main purpose is to eliminate the delays in the physical availability of steel of certain matching sections of steel to important projects.

The steel bank started functioning in 1972-73 and has so far placed orders for 4,710 tonnes of boiler quality plates, 640 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and plates, 3,940 numbers of stainless steel and carbon steel flanges, 74 tonnes of stainless steel tubes and 9,500 tonnes of seamless pipes. Against these 4,643 tonnes of boiler quality plates, 625 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and plates and 3,710 numbers of carbon steel flanges have been received, and balance is due in April-May, 1973. So far supplies from steel bank are 1,356 tonnes of boiler quality plates and 229 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and plates.

Another 27,000 tonnes of critical items of steel required to be imported by the steel bank have been identified and the question of their import is under consideration of the bank.

Workers participation in Management of Departmentally Run Undertakings

6948. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of participation of labour in management in public and private sector undertakings will also apply in case of departmentally run undertakings; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The scheme of Joint Management Councils, which envisage labour-management cooperation, is applicable to all undertakings. As regards the appointment of workers' director on the Boards of Management in the public sector, the experiment is to be tried in certain undertakings, run as companies and corporations.

Report of the Expert Committee on Unemployment

6949. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Unemployment has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A number of Working Groups which were appointed by the Committee to make a study in depth of the various issues necessarily took time in collecting the relevant data, in taking evidence and finalising their reports. Besides, in order to make an on-the-spot study of the problem and to ascertain the views and suggestions of leaders of Government and political parties, the State Governments and a wide spectrum of knowledgeable persons including leaders of trade unions,

chambers of commerce, universities, etc., the Committee held discussions with them both at the headquarters and in the States. It had to pay visit to as many as 14 States. The Committee had to discuss and digest the evidence, arguments and conclusions contained in the reports of the Working Groups, to collect some further data and information and to arrive at a balanced judgment on various issues. All these processes of the finalisation of the draft report have involved meticulous examination and time taken has been found to be unavoidably necessary.

Delicensing of tractor and power tiller industry

6950. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which prompted Government to delicense the tractor and power tiller industry in February, 1968; and

(b) whether the objectives sought to be achieved by this drastic step have been achieved and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The tractor and power tiller industry was de-licensed with a view to facilitate the establishment of additional production to meet the increased demand for mechanisation of agriculture.

(b) Yes, Sir. As a result, facilities have now been established for the production of 40,000 to 50,000 tractors in the country and about 15,000 power tillers, which are adequate to meet the current demand.

तांबे के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता

6951. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

डा० कर्णो सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तांबे के उत्पादन में देश कब तक आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर लेगा और इस

प्रयोजन के लिए कितने व्यय की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य में रूस का भी सहयोग है, और यदि हां, तो किस रूप में और क्या रूस ने कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ग) क्या खेतड़ी तांबा एकक के विस्तार के पश्चात सोना और चांदी भी उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ; और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सरकार को कितना स्वामित्व दिया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) देश में ताम्र धातु के उत्पादन की वर्तमान दर लगभग 80,000 टन प्रति वर्ष के वर्तमान मांग की तुलना में लगभग 13,000 टन प्रति वर्ष है। हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड ने देश में ताम्र उत्पादन के सारवान विस्तारण के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं और आशा की जाती है कि ताम्र धातु का देशज उत्पादन, 5वीं योजनावधि के अन्तिम चरण तक लगभग 57,000 टन प्रति वर्ष तक और आगामी दस वर्षों में लगभग 80,000 टन तक वर्धित हो जाएगा। पंचम योजनावधि के अन्तिम चरण तक ताम्र की अनुमानित मांग 100 हजार टन से अधिक और षष्ठम योजनावधि के अन्तिम चरण तक लगभग 120 हजार है : इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में उस समय को उपवर्धित करना संभव नहीं है जब तक कि देश ताम्र के उत्पादन में और इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपगत किये जाने वाले व्यय का वहन करने में आत्म निर्भर हो जाएगा।

(ख) केवल एक ही परियोजना, अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश के मालजखण्ड ताम्र परियोजना के मामले में यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि खनन संक्रियाओं के लिए साध्यता अध्ययन को तैयार करने और सान्द्रक संयंत्र की स्थापना का कार्य सोवियत संगठन को सौंपा जाए। उस संगठन के साथ शीघ्र ही

संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने की सम्भावना है जिसके पश्चात साध्यता अध्ययन को तैयार करने का कार्य उस संगठन द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(ग) जी, हां : जहां तक राजस्थान सरकार को स्वामित्व के संदाय का प्रश्न है, यह मामला खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबन्धों और तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार अवधारित किया जाएगा। इसलिए इस समय, राजस्थान सरकार को संदेय स्वामित्व की प्रमाणा को उपदर्शित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Issue of letters of intent for manufacture of Small Cars

6952. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who applied for industrial licences or letters of intent

to manufacture small cars during 1966 to 1969 and the date of receipt of each application, and the names of persons who were granted letters of intent and dates of issue of letters of intent;

(b) whether one applicant, whose claim was ignored, had approached the Delhi High Court through a writ (No. 192); and

(c) whether during hearing of the case, Government agreed to issue a letter of intent to the applicant and the case was withdrawn, and if so, when Government agreed to issue the letter of intent and when the case was withdrawn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The names of the parties who applied for industrial licences to manufacture cars during 1966 to 1969 and the date of receipt of their applications are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Date of receipt of application	Date of issue of letters of intent
1	M/s. Mysore State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.	6-6-1966	Rejected
2	Shri Som Prakash Rekhi, M/s. Zeta India, Delhi	9-9-1966	Rejected
3	Shri Manubhai H. Thakkar, Partner, Ashwin Industries Distt. Baroda (Gujarat).	30-6-1967	Rejected
4	M/s. R. R. Chokshi & Co., Ahmedabad-2	10-7-1967	Rejected
5	M/s. Ganesh Renault, Lucknow	16-10-1967	Rejected
6	M/s. Bhooviman Ltd., Jaipur	17-10-1967	Rejected
7	M/s. Aravind Automobiles, Trivandrum	19-2-1968	Rejected
8	Shri Sanjay Gandhi (Now Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon)	13-12-1968	30-9-1970
9	M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Trivandrum.	18-4-1969	Rejected
10	Shri M. Madan Mohan Rao, Madras	25-9-1969	30-9-1970

(b) One of the applicants, whose application envisaged foreign collaboration and import of capital goods represented against the proposed rejection of his application on the ground that he had subsequently modified his scheme to do away with foreign collaboration and import of capital goods. Since his application, as originally submitted had already been considered by Government and disposed of, he was advised to apply afresh to enable Government to examine his scheme within the frame-work of the Government's policy. Instead of submitting a fresh application, the said applicant filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court against the proposed rejection of his scheme.

(c) At one of the hearings of the case before the Delhi High Court, the Counsel for the applicant informed the Court that his client had decided to make a fresh application to Government and prayed for adjournment of the case so that his client could submit a fresh application. The fresh application submitted by the applicant was considered by Government and, as it satisfied all the conditions laid down in regard to this matter, a letter of intent was issued to him on 11th February, 1972. Taking note of the letter of intent received by the applicant, his writ petition pending before the Delhi High Court was dismissed as withdrawn by the Court on 16th February, 1972.

Installed capacity and actual production in Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Heavy Industry

6954. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity and actual production in each of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the factors responsible for increase or decrease in capacity utilisation in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4793/73].

(b) It will be seen from the statement that production in all the units, except in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant, has increased. Increase in production is due to systematic identification of problems and bottlenecks and measures taken to improve production, planning and control, improved procedures in procurement of materials, better training to the manpower employed in these units.

The decrease in production in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant is mainly on account of inadequate supply of quality of casting and to some extent to the non-availability of skilled workers.

It is expected that the concerted measures taken to increase production will further improve the performance of the units under the administrative control of this Ministry.

Devices for eliminating tragedies in Coal Mines

6955. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the tragedy in Jitpur Colliery, there are devices and machine by which the work in the underground collieries will be done only by machines;

(b) if not, whether there are devices which may lessen the hands or minimise the number of workers without lessening the coal output; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to eliminate such tragedies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Modern Science and Technology have not advanced to such an extent as to eliminate completely employment of persons in mines belowground. Experimental efforts are,

however, understood to have been made in some Western countries particularly in United Kingdom, United States of America and Poland on remote control operations by machines in belowground workings.

(b) Mechanisation at the face and in transport are two aspects of replacement and reduction of manpower in coal mines. Such mechanisation is not yet extensively used in underground coal mines in India.

(c) The causes and circumstances of the accident in Jitpur colliery are to be determined by a court of enquiry appointed by the Government of India.

Further action for prevention of similar accidents will depend upon the findings of the enquiry.

Half-Built E.S.I.C. quarters at Andheri-Versova Road, Bombay

6956. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one hundred sixty staff quarters under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Andheri-Versova Road, Bombay are lying half-built for the last two years;

(b) if so, the total amount blocked on this half construction and the loss of revenue to the Corporation due to non-receipt of rents; and

(c) the reasons for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 12,66,662.00 representing about 40 per cent of the sanctioned estimates for the construction of 160 staff quarters was paid to the Maharashtra Housing Board, who have been

entrusted the construction work in November, 1969. As the construction work has not so far been completed, the question of loss of revenue on account of rent does not arise.

(c) The work remained suspended because the contractors engaged by the Maharashtra Housing Board defaulted half way. The Board has, however, restarted the work departmentally with effect from 15th February, 1973.

Erabzezzelment by cashier of E.S.I.C., Bombay

6957. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cashier of the Local Office of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay fled away with Rs. 38 thousands which was unauthorisedly kept there; and

(b) if so, whether it was due to the negligence and dereliction of duty on the part of the Accounts Officer of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a). A cashier of the Local Office Kurla who is absconding with effect from 31st March, 1971 is involved in the defalcation of funds to the extent of Rs. 39,469.10 P.

(b) No.

Transfer of E.S.I.C. Personnel to West Bengal

6958. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one hundred Inspectors from various parts of the country under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were transferred and posted to West Ben-

gal and subsequently transferred back to their respective places;

(b) if so, the total amount involved on such to and fro transfers of Inspectors including their families and personal effects; and

(c) whether these transfers were in the interest of the poor workers who are contributory to the Scheme; if so, the exigencies for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industries dependent on steel in U.P.

6959. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries which are fully dependent on steel for the production of their goods in Uttar Pradesh and their annual demand of steel;

(b) the extent to which their demands are fulfilled by the Steel Plants and Government;

(c) the extent to which short supply of steel has affected the production in those industries; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The availability of steel has been short of the demand in respect of several categories of steel. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance, etc., a

fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports; streamlining of the distribution system; and encouragement for the setting up of electric furnaces.

Loss to mining Industries due to power shortage during current year

6960. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mining Industry in the country has suffered a heavy loss as a result of shortage of power during the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase the production in mining industry and produce required power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Research for Developing Rocketry Missiles and Under-Water Weaponry for India

6961. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the developments in research for the purpose of developing India's rocketry and missile and under-water weaponry;

(b) what will be India's position in this regard after two years; and

(c) the amount spent on this project so far and the amount to be spent on such projects during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A planned build up of infra-structure and competence to undertake development of missiles for the services has been initiated. Development of liquid propulsion rocket engine has been given importance. Similarly, action has been taken to build up competence and infra-structure and to undertake tasks pertaining to under-water weaponry.

(b) In two years time, we would have considerably increased our developmental activity in the missile field and would have set up some facilities for undertaking development of under-water weaponry.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

Award of Shaurya Chakra for Acts of Bravery

6962. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Shaurya Chakra" Presidential awards for acts of bravery during the last war with Pakistan were given;

(b) if so, the total number of persons to whom such award was given;

(c) their names and particulars of acts of bravery; and

(d) the basis on which these persons were selected?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 58.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4794/73*].

(d) Shaurya Chakra is awarded for gallantry, otherwise than in the face of the enemy. Recommendations received by Government for the award of Shaurya Chakra are examined by the Central Honours and Awards Committee, which is presided over by Raksha Mantri. The recommendations made by the Committee are notified after approval by the Pradhan Mantri and Rashtrapati.

Air crash of MIG-21 near Badgam, Srinagar

6963. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force MIG-21 crashed near Badgam, Srinagar on the 16th March, 1973;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the crash; and

(c) if so, the report of the enquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proceedings of the court of Inquiry have not yet been finalised.

Scheme to set up coal dumps

6964. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to set up coal dumps at selected places; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages movement of coal in block rakes to selected destinations in the States for distribution to the small consumers, viz., the domestic consumers under the aegis of the Government of the States/Union Territories.

Robbery at Indian Diplomat's House in Dacca

6965. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an incident of robbery by some gun carrying robbers at the Indian Diplomat's house in Dacca on the 13th March, 1973;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by Government of Bangladesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Three armed youths entered the residence of one of our First Secretaries in our High Commission in Dacca at 4.00 P.M. on the 13th March, 1973.

They ordered the two domestic servants there in the house to stand against the wall after threatening them with their weapons and took away one record player.

(b) The Bangla Desh Government was informed of the robbery who took immediate necessary action in the matter.

(c) The Bangla Desh Government have not yet been able to locate the culprits responsible for this act.

Proposal to set up Brain Trust of Technical Experts for Heavy Industry

6966. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Brain Trust of technical experts to plan and evaluate the production programme for the heavy industries under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the composition of the brain trust and the nature of work to be assigned to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Ministry has a proposal under consideration to have a small Planning and Evaluation Cell for ensuring the better utilisation of resources available with the public undertakings in the charge of the Ministry. The other element of the proposal under consideration is to provide this Cell with the benefit of advance of a panel of experts working in an honorary capacity. It has been suggested that this Panel, which is the means of tapping some of the best brains available in the country, might be drawn from the fields of business, finance and general management, organisation & methods and industrial engineering, personnel management and marketing.

राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में विस्फोट.

6967. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अब तक कितनी कोयला खानों में विस्फोट और दुर्घटना हुई हैं तथा उनमें कितने व्यक्ति मरे और कितने घायल हुए; और

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण क्या रहे हैं और सरकार ने उनकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या-क्या विशेष कदम उठाए हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Radars installed on Himalayan Borders

6968. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radars installed on our Himalayan borders are the products of a private firm of U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, how the secrecy of the operating radio-frequencies of these radars is ensured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It would not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Progress Regarding Self-Sufficiency in designing and building of war-ships

6969. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress made towards self-sufficiency in the designing and building of war-ships?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The designing and building of war-ships indigenously.

are progressing satisfactorily within the constraints of the available resources—both financial and technical. We have so far designed survey ship, Fast Seaward Defence Boat, Landing Craft (Utility), High Speed Target Towing Vessel and various ancillary craft such as Tugs, Tankers, etc. As regards building of War Ships, so far Survey vessels, Seaward Defence Boats, Minesweepers and Frigates have been built in India. Efforts are also being made to indigenise as much of the equipment and machinery to be installed on warships, as possible.

Extension in Territorial Waters Limit of Pakistan

6970. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is considering extending the present limit of its territorial waters; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). The Government of India is not aware whether Pakistan is considering extending the present limits of its territorial waters, which are 12 nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. The representative of Pakistan made a statement in the U.N. Seabed Committee on March 20, 1973, indicating his delegation support to the limits of territorial waters beyond 12 nautical miles. However on March 21, 1973, according to reports published in Pakistan newspapers, the Government of Pakistan extended its exclusive fishery zone in areas of the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters of Pakistan upto a distance of 50 nautical miles from the coastline.

(b) The Government of India is examining the implications of the extension of fishery jurisdiction by Pakistan.

कथरा कोयला खान, बिहार में हड़ताल

6971. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की बिहार स्थित कथरा कोयला खान के 600 बैगन लोडिंग मजदूरों ने अपनी इस मांग के समर्थन में 11 जनवरी, 1973 से हड़ताल कर रखी है कि उनको राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के मिक समझा जाए और उनको वही मजदूरी तथा सुविधाएं दी जाएं जो निगम के मजदूरों को दी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की भी शंका थी कि आगामी मास में उनकी छटनी कर दी जाएगी और इसलिए उन्होंने बाद में हड़ताल कर दी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 600 हड़ताली मजदूरों के भय से दूर करने तथा ह ताल को खत्म करने और उन्हें छटनी से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) : राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ।

Increase in production of Blister Copper

6972. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in production of blister copper during this year by Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Blister Copper during 1972-73 was 12,596 tonnes as against 8,405 tonnes during 1971-72.

Purchase of Radars and Communication Equipment by India from U.S.A.

6973. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has recently lifted its ban regarding the purchase of radar equipments and other communication equipments for defence purposes by India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to be purchase these materials from U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The U.S. Government announced on 14th March, 1973 that it will lift its embargo on supply of previously contracted communication equipment including radar systems to India. This matter is under our consideration.

Eviction of Indians from Foreign Countries

6974. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Defence Minister has recently called for the creation of World opinion against the eviction of the people of Indian Origin, who had contributed their mite for the development of different undeveloped nations; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). While inaugurating a Seminar on 'Problems of Indians abroad with special reference to Uganda and Kenya', organised by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, on the 17th March, 1973, the Defence Minister had stressed the need for the creation of world opinion against the eviction of the people of Indian origin from Uganda. The Minister had also stated that these people had contributed much to the development of that country, and what had happened there could not be justified. That was why India had raised its voice of protest. At the same time, he had appealed to the Indians abroad to identify themselves with the people of the respective countries.

Requirement of Stainless Steel

6975. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of stainless steel of the country for the year 1973-74;

(b) the requirement of the same being the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the requirements of stainless steel in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The National Council of Applied Economic Research has estimated the demand for stainless and heat resisting steel at about 50,000 tonnes in 1975 and 117.4 thousand tonnes in 1980. The demand in 1973-74 is estimated to be about 77,000 tonnes.

(c) The present estimate is that with the proposed steel plant at Salem it will be possible broadly to satisfy the increased demand of stainless steel at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए सस्ते तथा छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

6976. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए सस्ते तथा छोटे ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्षेत्रों में पर्वतीय कृषि के अघुनिकरण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग किस प्रकार से योग दे रहे हैं अथवा देने का विचार है

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) से (ग) : पहाड़ी इलाकों में कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए छोटे ट्रैक्टरों और शक्तिचालित हलों (दो पहिए वाले खड़े होकर चलाये जाने वाली किस्म (वार्किंग टाइप) के छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए देश में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त क्षमता उत्पन्न कर दी गई है ।

Representations from Shareholders Association regarding the compensation for taken over coal and copper mines

6977. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the Shareholders Association regarding the compensation for any of the coal mines and copper mines taken over recently;

(b) the names of the Associations, the name of the units and the number of shareholders involved;

(c) the exact contents of the representation and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the names of the company in above case having more than 500 shareholders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). Two statements containing the relevant information in regard to coal mines and copper mines are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4795/73].

Allotment of Agricultural land in Delhi to Refugees from Pakistan

6978. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4322 on the 22nd March, 1973 regarding allotment of Agricultural land in Delhi to refugees from Pakistan and state:

(a) the nature and manner of undertaking given by the Delhi Colonists thereby absolving the responsibility of the Rehabilitation Department from taking any steps to get the unauthorised occupants evicted from the allotted land and deliver vacant possession to the allottees.

(b) whether all the colonists had given such undertakings; and

(c) whether in one of the five cases stated, relating to exchange of land, the orders for allotment of land were issued more than a year back but so far no allotment has actually been made to him?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Some of the Delhi Colonists had represented before the Chief Settlement Commissioner on 27th May, 1963 and stated that firstly they would like possession to be given to them as provided in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955; but if the Government decided not to evict the unauthorised occupants, they would, as a last resort, be prepared to accept the allotments with unauthorised occupants on the land. This matter was re-examined and it was decided that in cases where agricultural land is allotted, it would be the responsibility of the Department to evict the unauthorised occu-

pants and hand over vacant possession to the allottees, as provided in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Delegations sent Abroad to express India's stand on issue of Bangladesh .

6979. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad to express the view of Government of India on the issue of Bangladesh; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on delegations in Indian as well as in foreign currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). 16.

(b) Rs. 5,65,000.00 approximately.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEMAND BY FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES FOR FURTHER INCREASE IN CRUDE PRICE

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported demand by foreign oil companies for further increase of 17 cents per barrel of imported crude.”

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all to sit down?

आप लोगों के लिए कोई सुपर ह्यूमन स्पीकर चाहिए जोकि 15-20 सदस्यों को एक साथ सुन सके। आपको मैं रोज़ बताता
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हूँ कि आईर आफ दि बिज़नेस में क्वैश्चन्स के बाद कालिग अटेंशन आता है और उसक बाद और बातें आती हैं। अगर कोई बात कहनी हो तो लिखकर भेजा करें।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) : लिखकर भेजा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भेजा होगा तो वक्त पर आयेगा। लेकिन यह क्या बात है कि रोज़ बताऊँ और रोज़ आप ऐसा करें। कोई तो इसका हल होना चाहिए। रोज़ ही आप ऐसी बात करते हैं, यह बहुत गलत बात है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Crude oil prices have been going up all over the world continually since November, 1970. This increase has been particularly steep during the last 6 months. The principal reason for this has been the virtual cartelisation of crude oil production. Some of the crude oil producing and exporting countries have, for example, doubled their revenues in the recent past despite a reduction in production in some cases. There has also been acute competition among buyers; during the last two months alone, this competition has pushed up the price of a well-known crude from \$2.33 per barrel to \$2.67 per barrel.

India has not remained unaffected by what has been happening elsewhere in this field. Light Iranian crude oil (which is being imported by two of the foreign oil companies operating refineries in India) was quoted at \$1.28 per barrel in October, 1970; this price rose by several stages to \$2.08 on 15th January, 1973 and to \$2.25 per barrel with effect from 1st April, 1973. The increase in the price of the crude oil imported by these oil companies has thus been 97 cents per barrel within the last 2½ years, including a rise of 17 cents during the period between January—April, 1973. Elements of this large increase are said to be due to the Tehran Agreement of February, 1971, which provided for an automatic escalation in prices at pre-determined intervals until 1975, the Geneva Agreement dealing with changes in the par values of

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

major currencies including the dollar, participation by the oil producing companies in the production of oil in their respective countries and the general hardening of prices.

Like all countries which are not importers of crude oil today, we are also greatly concerned at the present situation. The Government have already taken certain measures to meet our short-term requirements of crude oil and are considering an overall strategy to deal with this problem in the long-run. The principal feature of this strategy is of course intensification of efforts to maximise crude oil production within the country, both on-shore and off-shore and a number of steps have been taken towards achieving this objective. We have already made a beginning towards exploration and crude oil production activities in other parts of the world; we propose to diversify our sources of supply by substantially increasing these activities alongwith increase in our domestic exploration and developmental activities. Attention has also to be given to the question of curbing consumption of oil products to the extent possible without slowing down the pace of economic development and also to the long-range question of development of alternative sources of energy.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am distressed at the complacency shown by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and what amounts to a spirited acquiescence in blackmail practised by these foreign interests who go on increasing prices to our detriment. Sometimes we tried to resist it, but from the tone of the Minister's reply I discover that he has given up all idea of resisting this continuing blackmail. It is strange that he seems to have forgotten—I mean, the Minister—that oil Imperialists whose record is so black are now fighting their last ditch battle for domination in countries like ours, and it is important for us to do something really and truly basic in regard to this challenge. We have known throughout the years that these oil interests from abroad are past-masters in the art of cheating countries like ours.

Sir, for a long time, we did not ever know that they were deceiving us over what they called 'gulf price'. We thought that they were charging for transport from the Persian Gulf whereas they were actually charging us money for transport from the Gulf of Mexico while actually oil was coming from the Persian Gulf. They were doing it with impunity over the years and we did not know. We did not know until 1969, if I am not wrong, that they were selling crude to other countries at a much cheaper rate than they were selling to us. Therefore, these people are pastmasters in the art of deceiving countries like ours, and they gave all kinds of phoney reasons in order to justify their demand for price increase.

I am really astonished that the Minister seems to accept, at face value, the notion that all the blame for the price increase—at least a substantial part of it—lies on oil-producing countries who have increased their tariff, something like that, and that is why the escalation has taken place. There were all kinds of agreements, Geneva Agreement and all that sort of thing.

Today we are in direct contact—and we wish to be in such contact—with the oil-producing countries and, with a country like Iraq, we have entered into a sort of agreement which ought to be a pointer for the future. And by our direct dealings with oil-producing countries, in which task, as I tried to say the other day moving the Resolution on oil nationalisation, the Ministry of External Affairs should have a large say, we can get rid of the blackmail which these middlemen, these foreign oil sharks, are perpetuating. This kind of thing has been going on for so long, and we did not know that! Why should we accept this increase? During the last five years there had been repeated increases, and as to what they do occasionally, I have no time to go into all details that are relevant in this matter. Sometimes they ask for an increase and Government succumbs to the blackmailing. Sometimes Government had not conceded their claim for the increase, but Government had been compelled to release foreign exchange to the companies

at the new rates. This sort of thing has happened in recent years. And whenever Government refused to release the foreign exchange required for the higher price of crude, the companies have cut down their imports and have reduced their production at the refinery. Last year, for example, the companies demanded 1.84 dollars per barrel and the Government released foreign exchange at the rate of 1.68 dollars per barrel because that, according to the Government's calculations which must have some sort of expert basis, was the rightful price. We wanted to pay at the rate of 1.68 dollars, but they wanted at a rate of 1.84 dollars. But immediately the companies retained by reducing their import and by cutting their refinery operations and they gobbled up the foreign exchange allocation which this Government had given to them. This sort of thing goes on, and this latest demand for an increase of 17 cents is a very dreadful burden on our exchequer. In 1970, we had to fish out foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 102 crores for the import of crude oil; in 1971 it was Rs. 138 crores for the same purpose; in 1972 the estimated expenditure of foreign exchange on crude import is Rs. 144 crores. This is not a laughing proposition, this is a very serious matter.

And it is more than time, particularly when the Minister himself had experience of the kind of operation which takes place internally as well as internationally on the oil front, it is high time that something very serious is done to safeguard the interests of our country and to fight the ways of blackmail of these foreign interests. They circumvent all Government decisions and I would like to draw your attention to the fact that these oil companies send out huge monies from this country. From 1968 to 1971, the three foreign oil companies have taken away from India Rs. 320.37 crores. In 1968 it was Rs. 71.11 crores, 1969—Rs. 81.91 crores and 1970—Rs. 72.94 crores and 1971—Rs. 94.41 crores and all—this on account of profits and other remittances. The total capital employed by these companies, however, is about Rs. 111 crores. They go on sending out money to the

extent of nearly their total capital in a period of four years.

Then they have a grip over our country's Government and the administration. They have a grip by all underhand means. For example, they have their own agents planted in the higher echelons of the administration in the Petroleum & Chemical Ministry. The former boss of the Indian Oil Corporation blocked the import of Rustum crude for two years on the plea that it could not be refined in Barauni Oil Refinery. It was an absolute fabrication made by one of the high-ups in the Ministry who did that in the interests of the foreigners. I suppose he has gone scotfree and nobody does anything to get hold of him and give him that kind of punishment that he deserves. We find again that the Managing Director in charge of the Marketing Division of the IOC is one of the former management personnel of the Burmah-Shell. So many other instances can be given. On the last occasion when I spoke about the oil nationalisation, so many instances came to our mind. This Thakru Commission, if it proceeds properly, can bring to light so many scandals related to this matter. These foreign interests have got their representatives in the highest echelons of the administration and they give out arguments to the Ministry which are utterly wrong and which go against the interests of our country and that is why, briefed by his officers, he has now given a statement which is derogatory to the sovereignty of this country.

I would very much like to know why the Minister has agreed. From the look of things, if this statement conveys any sense in English language, he has agreed to a rise when it was patently, obviously, clearly and explicitly against the will of the Government of India. I would like to know: why do you accept a wrong and phoney argument about the tariff escalation and similar things in the oil producing countries? Why don't you find out more about it by direct contact with the oil producing countries, not only with Iraq with which we have established friendly relations and with which the Minister also had contacts but with countries like Algeria and so many others with

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which, we should go even out of our way in order to set up friendly relations, for a variety of other reasons which can be discussed in the External Affairs debate? Why can't we? Why should you accept these wrong, completely wrong and motivated arguments offered by the foreign interests?

The Minister speaks of an overall strategy. I do hope he had anything in the nature of an overall strategy. Why should we postpone nationalisation as we said the other day, if at all he has any serious intention, till 1979, and in the meantime, they would do the maximum damage to these installations. If at all, they would leave ruination behind them and we are telling them, 'You can rule the roost till 1979'. Why do we enable these foreign interests to fleece us in the way they do in the meantime?

He refers to our efforts to increase our production. Now, what is his view in regard to what?

The Soviet experts have repeated very recently, like Prof. N. A. Kalinin who made so many efforts to put India on the oil map of the world. Our Minister knows a good deal about it. The other day he expressed his gratitude to the Soviet experts. He had said, and recently he and other Soviet experts had repeated that with a crash programme, in five years' time, from our own internal resources we can produce 50 million tonnes which is even more than what we require at the present moment.

I want to know why it is that in spite of all this we are not trying to go ahead. And I want to know, pending 1979—the hon. Minister says that 25 years being over, he can then take over these foreign companies,—pending that period, why cannot we take over the administration of these companies so that we can keep whatever assets they may have in tact, so that we can rid ourselves of this incubus of exploitation and blackmail which they are continuing to pursue. I want to know why this increase is accepted. I want to know why we are not taking radical steps

to prevent this blackmail, why we allowed our administration to be cluttered with foreign agents who are shown up to be wicked manipulators for foreign interests. I want to know as to what steps you are taking and if you do not take up nationalisation, why cannot you take over the administration of these oil companies in the meantime, without detriment to anything in the nature of our international relations. What is being done to increase our transport capacity so that we do not have to depend upon oil sharks from abroad, so that we may have our own ships and bring the oil from whichever country we want to? I would like the hon. Minister to give his attention, in the earnest manner that they deserve, to these matters.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Mr. Mukerjee has said something about which I might enter a caveat. He had said that the Ministry of Petroleum is cluttered with foreign agents. I repudiate this. I say, they are as good Indians as Mr. Mukerjee and, therefore, it is certainly incorrect to say that they are foreign agents. Clutter means full, it is not a few only. It would be wrong to make such a kind of statement. Mr. Mukerjee said that increase in oil prices has been due to the manipulation of the foreign oil companies. It could have been, Sir, I do not know, all the facts are not before me, before 1970—72. But, from January, 1972, this is what happened. From January, 1972, they organised themselves. Eleven well-known oil producing countries from Libya to Venezuela combined together and they asked for a higher price. All the foreign companies have been compelled to give them higher price. That is the reason for the increase in price. The increase in price is due to the insistence of the oil producing countries from Libya to Venezuela led by Libyan President Gadaffi and so they had to give a higher price. That higher price is for everybody in the whole world, whether it is America or Great Britain or India or Japan. Whichever country wants to buy this oil, it has to buy in the world market at the world prices, as I have already mentioned. In fact, we had a Telex message which is also confirmed by other sources. Earlier,

the oil prices were decided by tenders. Now, there is an open bid. In Abu Dhabi there was an open bid where active bidding for some 630 million barrels (and possibly more) of low-sulphur participation crude being offered for sale by the Abu Dhabi Government over the period 1974—1980 has pushed up the starting price of Murban crude to as high as \$2.65/ barrel for 1974 deliveries (including the 7 cents/ barrel. Teheran increment for 1974, but excluding any adjustment for last month's dollar devaluation).

Now, this is an open bid. All the countries that want to buy have to bid openly. Brazil's State-owned Petro-bras which is in the lead, is offering \$2.65/ barrel for Murban (actually \$2.67/ barrel with 90 days' credit, which works out at about \$2.5/ barrel with 60 days' credit as was allowed in the Japan Line deal) followed closely by the Swiss trading company Naftamondial—\$2.654/ barrel—and the New York-based John Sahaheen Organisation—\$2.64/ barrel. Three US oil companies—Continental Oil, Phillips Petroleum and Charter Oil—have made slightly lower offers in the \$2.58—\$2.62 range.

So, there is an open bid in which Brazil has bought it by bidding against the American companies. So, what Brazil has done, we shall also have to do. If we want to buy oil today, we must go to the open market and buy it. Today, the tender system is as good as abolished. One has to purchase by negotiating or by open bidding. No country in the world including Iraq is willing to sell it at less than the world market price. All this has been done by the OPEC countries under the leadership of the Libyan President, President Gadaffi. In fact, they are not satisfied with this, but now they are having also another discussion and they want to raise the price again. I talked to the Iraqi Oil Minister who himself is a member of the committee to negotiate the proposed revision of the Geneva Agreement, namely, the Ministerial Committee which has appointed a three-man team composed of the Oil Ministers of Iraq (Dr. Sa'dun Hamad), Kuwait (Mr. 'Abd

al-Rahman al-'Atiqi) and Libya (Mr. Izz al-Din al-Mabruk), and presided over by the Libyan Oil Minister. Negotiations with the companies are scheduled to begin in Beirut on 12th April. So, this may be followed up and the price again raised.

So, if we want to buy crude today, as we have to, we have to buy in the open market, and we have to pay the same price as other countries are paying. There is no hide-and-seek in this. In 1970 it was selling in a buyers' market, and oil was being hawked about everywhere. But today we cannot buy because it is entirely a sellers' market. It is not due to the monopolies of the companies. The companies have no hand now....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him not be too sure about these things.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I had a talk with the people who are vitally concerned with this. We discussed this problem with the Iraqi delegation and they said that it had to be purchased at what is known as the world market price, and the price has to be reviewed annually. So, what can we do about it now?

Another thing that is more important is the availability of crude. No company or country is willing to enter into a long-term agreement, not even a two-year agreement, and they say that the price has to be reviewed annually and we have to bid in the open market. Because of our friendship with Iraq and because of our community of ideas, they have agreed to give us 3 million tonnes for ten years, but at the world price. There is no concessional price in this.

Our problem is to get more crude. We must get crude as quickly as possible and as much as we can.

Prof. Mukerjee mentioned about the Russian experts. Prof. Kalinin was in the team of the Russian experts which discussed with us at great length how to improve the production of ONGC. I do not know who the Russian expert who said that we could have 50 million tonnes in five years; it was certainly not Prof. Kalinin, because Prof.

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

Kalinin and others—the Deputy Minister who is himself an oil expert was there—said that in five years if 'you could work hard, it could go upto 13 million tonnes'. For that, we need better equipment. They themselves examined our rigs and told us that our rigs have become old-fashioned and out of date and so we must buy at least 22 rigs in order to double the drilling capacity.

Therefore, as I said we are trying to get oil from on-shore exploration as far as we can and in the closest collaboration with the Soviet experts.

Then we are trying also to get some oil outside. The Iraqi Government discussed this matter with us. They have been good enough to give a location for us so that ONGC can drill there, and the location they have given has certainly more prospects for oil than any we have in this country. Drilling facilities there are also better because in the Middle East, particularly in Iraq; the location we have got in Romania is a flat land where drilling for oil could be limited to 2,000 to 3,000 meters, that is, about 9,000 to 10,000 ft. In Assam, we have to drill 15,000 to 16,000 ft. to get oil and the terrain is very difficult and the chances are less bright than in Iraq.

So our strategy is to get in touch with them and get assurances on this, not about the price. We may not get a price concession but what we can get will be an assurance of supply of crude if we get in touch with the oil producing countries themselves.

We have made contacts with Iraq. They have been very fruitful. It may not be just 3 million tonnes; it may be they may give us more. We are in touch with Kuwait. The External Affairs Minister himself visited Kuwait. He visited Bahrain, he also visited Qatar. We are in close co-operation with Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait, also with Abu Dhabi and Dubai to get as much oil as we can from them.

So I hope that before long, within a month, they will give us their views or

decisions about our oil purchase, the purchase of crude in that area.

We have also discussed the matter of putting up a refinery here in which they will have a share which Qatar may give in terms of crude oil. So we are doing all this. Our expectations are simple, that we must get oil from all countries concerned. Oil is available to us only in the Gulf, the Persian Gulf, not the Gulf of Mexico where there is hardly any oil. We are now negotiating with these countries and I hope we will be successful in getting oil from them.

He said that the oil companies were demanding a higher price. There is one very interesting thing about this. The increase in crude oil prices need not necessarily increase the price of products at least to that extent because there could be a reduction in the refining margin. It is very interesting to note that last year when crude prices had gone up, the prices of finished products did not go up to that extent.

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the Minister about one thing? We had decided that the duration of the call attention motion be increased from half an hour to 45 minutes; ten minutes for the first member, five minutes each for the others, leaving the total time which can be taken by the Minister to be 10 minutes. It is very difficult to regulate business if this goes beyond this time-limit and into the other business. The Minister will kindly be brief.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I only wanted to reply to all the points raised by Prof. Mukerjee. Naturally, it is a somewhat complicated question.

MR. SPEAKER: But the time you are taking is double the time he took. I would request all Ministers to be careful and stick to the time. Otherwise, I cannot regulate the business.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I will have done in another five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise I will have to ask the Ministers also to sit down. If

you break this rule, how can I control it?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :
यह सवाल बड़ा लम्बा है और गान्धेबल
मेम्बर ने इतने रेलिबेंट सवाल पूछे हैं, जिन
का जबाब देना जरूरी है। कमेटी ने लिमिट
लगा दी है, लेकिन सवालों का जबाब देना
तो जरूरी है।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I will
be very brief now. The point that I
would like to make is that our strategy
is to get more oil from these countries
direct, and also to explore for oil not
only in this country but in the Middle
East countries, those who will allow us
to do so, as well as to go out off-shore
as much as possible. It is only by pro-
ducing more oil and getting it directly
from those countries that we will be
able to meet the increasing demand for
oil in this country. Otherwise, we will
be in a very embarrassing and difficult
position.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad—absent. Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-
cherry): Sir, listening to the answers
given by the Minister, I thought that
the Minister was saying that the country
was so helpless that we have to go by
the dictates of the international cartels.
This is the picture he has portrayed. He
may have differences of view, but the
facts seem to be something different.

I would like to know from the hon.
Minister whether this is a fact. You
have denied, I remember you have said
that Mr. Kalinin has not said that 50
million tonnes of crude can be produced
in India. But have the Government re-
ceived any report any time during the
recent past saying that the production
of crude can be increased to the extent
of 50 million tonnes? It may be Kalinin
or it may be somebody else.

Now, another thing is, this Govern-
ment is agreeing to the dictates, due to
helplessness, of the international cartels

for more prices for crude. The foreign
refineries in this country are asking for
more and more prices as the months are
passing. I would like to know from the
hon. Minister: what will be the loss that
we are going to incur if we agree to the
latest demand from the foreign oil com-
panies? The Minister vigorously denied
that there was anybody in the Petroleum
Ministry who had got anything to do
with the foreign oil companies or foreign
interests. The Minister might have been
objecting to the usage of the term "full
of". But he cannot deny the fact. May
I know whether it is not a fact that
there are some people who are colluding
with the international cartels and inter-
national monopolists and who are more
interested in defending the interests of
the international oil monopolists than in
defending the interests of his country?
They may be Indians. For example,
Mr. Verma, the Joint Secretary of your
Ministry, who has got a very, very bad
record in his dealing with the foreign
oil companies, had been a party in all
the foreign dealings, negotiating on be-
half of the Government. Can you make
an enquiry about his shady transactions?
Your Ministry was notorious for various
other things in the past.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): On
a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I myself have al-
ready pointed it out a number of times.
Please don't refer to any name, because
he is not present to defend himself. It
must be sent in advance. We have al-
ready settled the procedure. You can
mention his designation, but not the
name.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The
question was asked by Mr. Mukherjee as
to what happened to the Rustom crude
from Iran? Are you selling it to Japan
at the international price? No. You
are selling it at a much lower price. This
wisdom has been sold to the Ministry
by—I will not mention his name—a
top bureaucrat sitting in your Ministry.
Your Ministry's officials told you that
this oil could not be refined in the
Barauni refinery and we had to sell it.

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

You are selling it to Japan and other countries at a lower price. Why are this sort of shady transactions allowed in your Ministry? Your hands may be clean but the Ministry's are not. There is already an enquiry into the pipeline scandal. Can you order another enquiry about the bureaucrats who are sitting in the Ministry dealing hand-in-glove with the foreign oil interests in this country to the detriment of our interests?

What prevents you from nationalising the foreign oil refineries in India? When you say that the interest of the country is very much at stake because of various pressures from abroad, is it not a fact that we can nationalise the foreign oil refineries and maximise the production of crude? Is it not a fact that your Ministry had agreed to foreign collaboration even in the case of offshore drilling where again you are going to depend on foreign countries for building the platform? I think the platform was designed wrongly and you lost time also in drilling in the Bombay High. I want categorical answers to my questions. If you are not very much interested in defending everyone in the Ministry, the country would like that the matter be enquired into. Something is very much stinking in your Ministry. This is what we feel.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The hon. Member has raised a few points which were raised by Prof. Mukherjee also. About our capacity to produce 50 million tonnes in the next five years, nobody has told us so, and our discussions with the Soviet experts also do not indicate that it would be 50 million tonnes. I do not know whether a formal report has been sent by them—I will certainly look into that—but I am sure that it will not considerably vary from what they had told us earlier.

About Rustom crude, the refineries are built on the basis of the crude. The quality of the crude determines the character of the refinery. Therefore, the construction and the character of the refinery varies from refinery to re-

finery on the basis of difference in quality of crude. I will not go into that because it is a very technical question. Rustom crude has not been sold at a lower price than the international price. With the Rustom crude which is sold we can buy similar quantity of lighter Iranian crude, which is suitable for our refinery. Now we have got a large quantity of crude from Iraq. Therefore, we have to make suitable alterations in our refineries to process that crude. The Rustom crude is only about half million tonnes. To make changes in the refinery in the production pattern only for ½ million tonnes would not be economically feasible.

So far as charges against certain officers concerned with the pipeline are concerned, I would not like to say anything because that is being enquired into by a Commission of Inquiry. If there are any specific charges against individual officers, if he gives us the details. Government would certainly like to investigate them, if not for anything else at least to give a chance to the officer to clear himself. Whenever charges are levelled against an officer, it is better that they are looked into early and he is cleared rather than his being under the cloud all the time.

When I said that the crude prices had gone up I did not say that it was due to international cartelisation. I made it very clear that it is due to the demand of the petroleum-producing countries. It is not that we are helpless. I have told the hon. House what steps we are going to take. I am an optimist, more so in this matter, because our recent negotiations with Iraq have proved that it is possible for us to get crude from other crude-producing countries and from our own country. Some of those countries which have not got oil resources of their own are exploring in different parts of the world. India has to follow a similar pattern. I am sure with the very well-trained persons we have, the expertise we have acquired, it will be possible for us to provide at least a substantial part of our crude oil requirements in the next five years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The present situation is the outcome, to my mind, of a complete surrender of this Government to the foreign tycoons. There is a very interesting news item in the *Economic and Political Weekly* of 26th August, 1972, which says under the caption 'SCUTTLING MALAVIYA REPORT':

"The Malaviya Committee Report on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has got stuck in the Petroleum Ministry. That this should be the fate of a report which was supposed to clear the way of a big thrust forward in oil exploration is an interesting commentary on the ways of our government and bureaucracy.

The Petroleum Ministry, as things stand, means the bureaucracy. Since the Ministry has for long lacked effective political leadership or even a full-time Minister, it is very unhappy about the adverse comments in the report on its role in weakening the oil exploration effort and hampering the work of the ONGC. The Ministry's nominee on the Committee did his best to prevent such criticism being incorporated in the report while the report was under preparation. When this effort failed, the Ministry decided to quietly put the report in cold storage."

I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to how far this is true and whether the Malaviya Committee Report would be placed on the Table of the House for perusal of Members. Then the Shantilal Committee says:

"....it is recommended that a National Petroleum Commission be established on a statutory basis to renegotiate the agreements with the foreign oil companies and to serve as the policy making and co-ordinating authority in respect of all aspects of this industry from exploration and supply of crude to the marketing of products."

We want to know why this Petroleum Commission has not been constituted so

far. Is it not being done to serve the interests of foreign monopolists? We want a clear answer to that.

Here is a Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. He said, he did not know about the rise of crude prices before a certain date. He should have had a look at it. He should have been guided by the Ministry. It is a very interesting report of the P. U. Committee. It says:

"The increases that have taken place as a direct result of the concerted action taken by the OPEC and otherwise are summarised below.

	Cents/bbl
November, 1970	7
February, 1971	27
June, 1971	6
July, 1971	5
January, 1972	11.7
TOTAL	56.7

Between them the three foreign oil companies are currently importing 7.7 million tonnes of crude oil each year. This is equal to a little over 56 million barrels of crude oil per annum. An increase in the crude oil price by every cent, therefore, results in additional foreign exchange outgo of \$5,62,000.

They have asked for a certain price rise. It says:—

"Two of the three foreign oil companies—Burmah-Shell and Caltex—have sought an increase of 17 cents per barrel to the price of crude from April 1. The third Esso is likely to follow suit.

Among them the three companies import about 7.75 million tonnes of crude oil annually to feed their refineries in India. The latest increase, if

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

accepted by the Government, would mean an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6.5 crores in the country's crude import bill of about Rs. 120 crores.

The last increase sought by the companies is about 24 cents...."

MR. SPEAKER: He may try to conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then I sit down if you like. You kindly see what time you gave to others. I am trying to make out a case....

MR. SPEAKER: 10 minutes for the first member and 5 minutes each for others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can sit down then. This is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody likes the bell. What to do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, the original and existing coastal refining capacities in private sector (foreign) are as follows:

	(million tonnes)	
	Original Capacity	Present capacity
Burmah Shell Refinery, Bombay . . .	1.50	3.75
ESSO Refinery, Bombay . . .	0.92	2.50
Caltex Refinery, Vishakhapatnam	0.50	1.55
	2.92	7.80

This is what the Estimate Committee says:

"The Committee learn with concern that expansion of the refineries in the private sector was carried out without the approval of Government inasmuch as Government's permission was not sought...."

Here is a newsitem entitled "Big change in oil policy under study". The Government is completely surrendering to foreign monopolists.

I refer you to a book written by a very eminent person Dr. Michael Tanzer who is an authority on international oil trade.

This is what he says:

"Approximate prices and costs at three levels of the International Oil Industry:—

	Price per bbl.	Cost per bbl.
Crude oil production	\$ 1.50	\$0.25
Transportation .	\$ 0.25	\$0.25
Refining . . .	\$ 0.50	\$0.50
TOTAL;	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

Profitability in the industry basically stems from the sale of crude oil. While this is explainable by our hypothesis of greater monopoly control in crude oil production than in refining or transport, in the real world the supply of low-cost crude is not controlled by a single monopolist but by a member of companies which number in recent years has been increasing."

I advise the Minister to read this book so that he can get a clear picture of it....

MR. SPEAKER: I think, I should ring the bell only when the Member asks me to ring the bell. Otherwise, it is no use.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the report of what Dr. Michael Tanzer has said in New York:

"Dr. Michael Tanzer, world renowned petroleum expert of New York has suggested in an interview that India should nationalise all foreign oil refineries and pay no compensation. He says.

that considering the enormous profits they have made, these companies deserve no compensation. "India might look to the example set by the Chilean government with regard to international copper companies."

He further says:

"...that oil exporting underdeveloped countries should take steps to provide relief in crude prices to underdeveloped oil importing countries and that a measure should also be taken to eliminate oil cartels."

He should read Michael Tanzer. That would serve as an eye-opener for this gentleman. He need not be guided by the bureaucrats most of whom are on the pay-rolls of monopolists.

Now I come to the profits and dividends. Burmah-Shell netted—it is only for marketing and not for crude oil—Rs. 5.61 crores and Rs. 8.60 crores in 1969 and 1970. M/s. Caltex Oil earned Rs. 1.2 crores, Rs. 1.19 crores and Rs. 1.18 crores in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

The correct picture has been given by the PUC. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is preventing them from nationalising this. You should nationalise crude oil importation, refining, the entire thing, because you cannot touch the Agreement upto 1979. We want to have a clear and categorical assurance from them. What has happened to the Malaviya Committee Report? Why are you not forming a commission? You should nationalise the whole thing to do away with the Agreement which is nothing but a garland of slavery on the country.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH Hon. Member, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, tried to create an impression that we did not know anything about oil prices. I have said in the statement that crude oil prices have been going up all over the world continually since November 1970. And what he has said only confirms what I have said. Oil prices have gone up and are still going up. Crude oil prices have not only gone up but are still going up....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For you.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: For the entire world.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is a fact. I am willing to discuss the matter with Mr. Bosu. I am giving facts.

Secondly, about the Malaviya Committee Report, that is under consideration of the Government....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Since I took over. We have discussed this matter....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a clear reply, Sir. When was the Committee constituted and when was the report given?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: These are factual matters. Every Member knows about it. Let me make it very clear that this was discussed by the Consultative Committee of this House on two occasions and they came to certain conclusions. PUC has also sent their recommendations....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was the Malaviya Committee Report received?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Let me say what I have done.... (*Interruptions*) I am only replying to the question that he has raised. His question was, is it a fact that the Government is trying to scuttle the report....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was he Report received?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am trying to get the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: But not without my permission.

I am not allowing.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That does not really matter much.

MR. SPEAKER: If he says something without my permission, you need not reply to it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The hon. Member asked a question. He has asked the question but he is not willing to listen to the reply.

The reply is very simple, that this has been already considered by the Consultative Committee. It has been discussed by the Public Undertakings Committee and it has come to the Government. We have come to certain conclusions and we are going to finalise it now. So, it is not going to be scuttled....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have sat over it for two years....(Interruptions)..

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Now, Sir, Mr. Bosu is deeply interested in ancient history and the books which he referred to were published four years ago....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That makes no difference.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So, Sir, when Tanzer wrote that book and also the article which was published in the *Times of India*, if I am not mistaken.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is *Economic Times*.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am sorry, it is *Economic Times*. This article also I have read but, after that, things have changed quite a good deal and prices have gone up....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of submission. I wanted a clear answer as to when the Malaviya Committee's report was submitted, but the Minister is hiding it. Why does he want to hide it?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. That matter was mentioned in the House earlier, much earlier than he came. Why do you insist upon it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because they have put it in cold storage....

MR. SPEAKER: I am, not allowing. Not only you are taking your full time but you are intruding into others' time also.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is not put in cold storage. It is very much on the anvil.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Shantilal Commission's report for a National Commission for Petroleum?

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Every minute he is disturbing.

MR. SPEAKER: A very incorrigible man.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: He cannot hold the House to ransom. He should hold his tongue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will consult you.

MR. SPEAKER: If he goes on interrupting, the Minister should not answer it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as the question of nationalisation is concerned, it is not a question of refineries. The main problem before us is the crude. If we have more crude, certainly we can take whatever radical measures we want to take.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is misinterpreting me. We are not getting the crude....

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as Mr. Bosu is concerned, he knows as well as I do, that so far as the crude production is concerned, it is entirely in the public sector except a small partial participation by the BOC. Therefore,

increase in crude price (CA)

so far as production of crude is concerned, the private sector has nothing to do with it. It is a very clear question of....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The entire thing should be nationalised.

MR. SPEAKER: If this man goes on like this, I have to prevent him....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I take objection to your way of talking....
(Interruptions)

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He cannot threaten the Speaker like this. He cannot behave like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Every time he is interrupting.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): This is not a civilised way.

MR. SPEAKER: This Member is not allowing others to listen. He is interrupting every time.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA (Madhubani): He should be named.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I think. I have replied to all the questions put by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you don't allow the Minister to speak. You are interrupting him every time. This is not proper. I will not ask him to reply if you go on like this.

DR. KAILAS: Sir, his party does not believe in Parliamentary democracy at all. That is why he is not behaving properly.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta,—absent. If he interrupts, the Minister is entitled to sit and we shall proceed to the next item, unless the Member speaks with my permission.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Just a minute, Sir. He put a specific question as to when the

Malaviya Committee's Report was submitted. That is all. He can say this was submitted in this month or this year. That is the end of the matter. Or, he can say, I was not here at that time.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): But, you cannot ask any question under the sun.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have answered all his questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri J. B. Patnaik.

13.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT EARTH MOVERS FOR 1971-72**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4786/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) G.S.R. 617 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1972.

(ii) The Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Noti-

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Notification No. G.S.R. 874 in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4787/73].

13.7½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Chemicals)—Petrochemicals.
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTIETH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Eightieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Chapter II of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Central Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts relating to Customs.

13.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Thirtieth Report regarding action taken by Government on

the recommendations contained in their Seventeenth Report on Personnel Policies and Labour-Management Relations in Public Undertakings.

- (2) Thirty-third Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Indian Oil Corporation (Pipelines Division).

13.8½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH REPORTS

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh and Twelfth Reports of the Committee on Petitions.

13.09 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): I beg to move:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974.”

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1973 and ending on the 30th April, 1974, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

13.12 hrs.

**RE. STRIKE BY TEXTILE WORKERS
IN DELHI**

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a few notices under rule 377. I shall call the Members one after the other.

श्री शशि भूषण : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काल अटेंशन का क्या हुआ ? बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। दिल्ली के लिए 30,000 मजदूर स्ट्राइक पर हैं। दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स के 60 माननीय सदस्यों ने लिख कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed certain Members जिन्होंने 377 में दिया है उन को अलाउ कर दिया है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Sarnampore): Under rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I wish to raise the following matter. With your permission. I would like to mention that a calling-attention-notice should have been allowed by you on this subject....

MR. SPEAKER: He should confine his submissions to just one minute.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is not such a matter where I can place my point of view before the House within one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, why does he send the notice under rule 377? If he were interested in a calling-attention notice, he should not have tabled one under 377 also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That would have come up after the strike was over.

MR. SPEAKER: For Monday, the calling-attention notice is fixed up already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We want that the hon. Minister should make a statement on this today.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: From yesterday, the news which is emanating is this. From 11th April, that is, yesterday, 27,000 textile workers of Delhi are on strike. The mills are DCM where 6000 workers are employed, the Swatantra Bharat Mills where 8000 employees are concerned, the Birla Mills where 8000 workers are employed, the Adyudhya Mills where 3500 employees are working and the DCM Silk Mill where 1500 workers are employed. They are all on strike. They have taken to this as a last resort since all their attempts to settle their demands amicably have failed. The strike call was given by the Lal Janda Kapda Mill Mazdoor Union and the INTUC-affiliated Textile Mazdoor Union and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha Union. Hundred per cent of the workers are on strike. They are all peaceful....

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no speeches now. He should just make his submission within one minute. If hon. Members are going to use rule 377 for speeches, in future, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may allow it today as a special case.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Delhi textile consumption is the costliest. But the workers are getting Rs. 30 less than the Kanpur workers, while the Bombay textile workers are getting Rs. 65 more than the Delhi workers. So, among other demands, their main demand is for a revision of the wages to have 100 per cent neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living....

MR. SPEAKER: I had made a mistake by allowing this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Kindly give me one minute, Sir.

This is the House of the People. This is Lok Sabha. 27,000 people are on the streets. You are not allowing time for this. But for some petty matters, you allow time.

MR. SPEAKER: Not under 377.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I request the Minister through you to here and now make a statement as to whether he is immediately intervening in the matter and settling the demands which are all justified and are not very impossible to settle, because the textile magnates are here. Charat Ram, Bharat Ram and Birlas are the managements, all belonging to the big houses. Why are they hesitating? Let them come forward to settle the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This strike is supported by the All India Trade Union Congress. When they had negotiations with the Birla—Charat Ram—Bharat Ram axis, they refused to concede the demands of the workers. As explained by my hon. friend, Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya, the workers' spokesmen in Delhi stated that they are getting Rs. 30 less than the Kanpur workers. I congratulate the 27,000 workers who are fighting against the injustices perpetrated on them by the Birlas, Charat Ram and Bharat Ram. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement. I want an assurance because many leaders of the ruling party who had attended the meeting said that these mills would be taken over. I want that these mills should be taken over immediately. We do not want Birlas, Charat Ram and Bharat Ram to manage the mills like this. We want nationalisation. (Interruption)

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : (करोल बाग) : हम ने तो कहा था, लेकिन पहले आप ने उस का विरोध किया। अब कैसे कह रहे हैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए? जब देखा कि एक एक आदमी ने स्ट्राइक की है तो आप भी सहमत हो गये।

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SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We fully support the strike. He is refusing to support the takeover because he is a Birla stooge....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : हम तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप जरूर हैं, और इस को साबित कर देंगे।

AN HON. MEMBER: He must withdraw it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: These mills should be taken over and the workers' demands should be conceded immediately. Tomorrow, the day after and the 15th are holidays. I would urge upon the Minister to make a statement today.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I will not take longer time than those friends. It is very unfortunate that even a trade union like the Indian National Trade Union Congress which believes in constitutional means for settlement of disputes of workers has been forced to go on strike.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Strike is a constitutional right.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He has enough support from Shri Banerjee.

I was saying that it is very unfortunate that a Union which believes in constitutional means of settling disputes has been compelled by these employers, Bharat Ram, Charat Ram and Birlas, to let the workers go on strike. The workers have no other alternative than to resort to strike. The House knows why these workers have gone on strike. It was only because the workers of these textile mills are not being given the same dues and emoluments as workers in class one cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are given. Why should this discrimination be practised in this capital city of the country? Therefore, it is the immediate duty of the Government of India to intervene in this dispute and settle it to the advantage of the workers.

I do not like to say anything about the other thing. Shri Banerjee was accusing my friend when he was intervening....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never accused him. I believe in united action.

(व्यवधान)

हमेशा दलाली की आप ने। आप दलाल नम्बर एक हैं।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल आप हैं, यह मैं साबित कर दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो ऐसे लड़ रहे जैसे सास और बहू लड़ती हैं। बहुत मुश्किल बात है। अगर इसी तरह से चलना है तो फिर लोक सभा इसी इशू पर होनी चाहिए कि आपस में लड़ने झगड़ने वाला कौन ज्यादा है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Sohan Lal says he is a labour leader. Does he look like a labour leader, Sir? All of them are supporting the black legs, and they are responsible for the strike. We know the history.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rule 377.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बता दूँ सब को कि 377 कभी डिबेट के लिए नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल गलत परम्परा होगी।

After all, this House proceedings are to be conducted by argument, by exchange of views and peaceful discussions.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am just completing. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is good that Mr. Banerjee has now declared that he is also supporting the strike. All the workers are on strike. I want the Government to intervene in this strike immediately so that the workers' demands could be settled.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): I support Mr. A. P. Sharma is what he said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the Minister make a statement today.

13.21 hrs.

RE. REDUCED SUPPLY OF R. F. O. TO DHUVARAN AND AHMEDABAD POWER PLANTS

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to invite briefly but urgently the attention of the House and in particular the attention of the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to a very serious situation resulting in severe loss in power generation due to substantially reduced supply of the RFO—residuary fuel oil—to the Dhuvaran and Ahmedabad power plants caused by the labour trouble at the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's several projects in Gujarat.

The workers of the ONGC projects at various places like Navagam, Kalol, Ahmedabad, Cambay and Ankleshwar and other places have been carrying on a work-to-rule agitation for the last several days and this has resulted in a loss of production and unemployment in the industry.

Mr. Spaker, Sir, the negotiations between the workers on the one hand and the management of the ONGC on the other are going on for the last two years. The demands are so few and are of a minor nature. They want cash payment of their arrears and they have been urging some fixation of grades and a few other minor points need to be settled. The amazing part of the whole thing is that the amount involved is only Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs. The negotiations have been going on for the past two years. And the ONGC workers at last are now conducting a work-to-rule agitation. Moreover, I cannot understand how a work-to-rule agitation can result in all these difficulties. What kind of

rules have been framed by which this work-to-rule agitation results in all kinds of difficulties? I request the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to intervene immediately in the matter and arrange to have a tripartite conference among the Oil and Natural Gas Commission representatives, the labour representatives and the Government with a view to having an amicable settlement so that the power plants in Gujarat do not suffer any more.

13.23 hrs.

RE. NON-SUPPLY OF YARN TO
POWERLOOM INDUSTRY IN
GUJARAT

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 13th March, 1973, the Government imposed a control on yarn. Since then, yarn is not allotted to the power loom industry in Gujarat and other States according to their requirements. One month has passed by and the power loom units of Gujarat and other States are hard hit. In Gujarat, 50,000 workers have lost their job and a further 50,000 workers will be thrown out of employment within a very short time, say, within a week. This situation will adversely affect five lakh souls and they will be pushed to further suffering and hardship for no fault of theirs in these hard days.

The powerloom industry of Gujarat produces one million metres of cloth per year at the average selling price of Re. 1 only. This cheap variety of cloth is mostly used by working class people and the rural population.

My hon. friends, Shri Mavalankar and Shri Banerjee and some others had raised this matter in the House, but there is no improvement at all in the situation. It appears the ministry is indifferent, careless and negligent. Therefore, under the circumstances, I appeal to the Government to come forward immediately to release sized beams and coarse yarn from control and make sized beams and yarn available to the powerloom industry in Gujarat and other States to solve the crisis.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): About the strike by the textile workers in Delhi, let the Labour Minister make a statement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants to make a statement, I have no objection. The Labour Minister is not here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): About the discussion on the demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry, there are a good number of members on this side who want to participate in it. I have consulted the leaders of the opposition also. We request you to extend the time by 3 hours. That will mean, the Minister will be called to reply at about 5 P.M.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We have no objection to it. But let the Labour Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: If the minister wants to make a statement, he is very welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): When something under rule 377 is admitted, why is it that the minister is not informed? Otherwise, there is no point in giving notice under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a calling attention or a debating point that I should direct the minister to make a statement. You have invited the attention of the minister. It is up to him to make a statement or not. I cannot force him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You can give a direction.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give any direction.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If he is not making a statement, we are walking out of the House in protest.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, again it is week-end. Don't do it every time. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says, the Labour Minister is not here.

[Mr. Speaker]

He will pass it on to him. You cannot expect him to be ready in a minute. If he wants to make a statement any time during the day, he will be allowed to do so. Don't make the walk-out so cheap.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have a very small submission to make. The coming three days are holidays. I hope you do not want the strike to continue. The Labour Minister was here and he has heard some of our submissions. So, you should direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to request the Labour Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: In such matters there is no need of my direction. I will allow the Minister to make a statement any time he likes. But there is no question of my directing him to make a statement. No, I am not prepared to do that. If the Minister has heard the submissions and if he wants to come out with a statement any time during the day, he will be allowed to do so.

13.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Mr. Speaker, I was telling you the other day that I am grateful to all those hon. Members who have participated in the debate. They have made very valuable suggestions and I am sure my Ministry will be benefited by those suggestions.

13.32 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

India is predominantly an agricultural country and more than 70 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture. Therefore, it is very necessary that agriculture should play a very important role in our country. Our population is increasing and in order to feed the in-

creasing mouths it is very necessary that agriculture should be carried on on sound lines. In order to carry on agriculture on sound and scientific lines, irrigation is very much needed. Therefore, irrigation is one of the very important components of the process of development. This has been recognised and irrigation has been given a proper place in our plans.

It has been mentioned that irrigation has not made much headway in our country. It is true. There is demand for irrigation all round and looking towards the resources we have not been able to make much headway in this direction.

Before 1951 the irrigational facilities available from medium and major irrigation schemes came to 9.7 million hectares. After 1951 we have made much progress and additional irrigation potential has been created. By the end of March 1973 we have reached at the additional figure of 10.7 million hectares. In other words, the irrigation potential has almost doubled. Since 1951 we have taken up 589 major and medium projects out of which 361 have been completed and the result is that 10.7 million hectares have been provided with irrigation facilities. After all those schemes have been completed, an additional irrigation potential will be created to the extent of 10.8 million hectares. Taking all these schemes together, the irrigation potential to the extent of 31 million hectares will be there from major and medium schemes.

For irrigation projects, we have spent about Rs. 275 crores in 1972-73. For the whole of the Fourth Plan, there is a provision for Rs. 953 crores. But since the States are putting more emphasis on irrigation projects, this amount is likely to go up to Rs. 1200 crores. So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, the Plan provision is going to be about Rs. 2100 crores.

A charge has been laid at our door that we are not taking interest in the irrigation schemes. That is not correct. It will be clear from this very fact that

the Government is taking up special welfare schemes. As such, the Central Government is going to give special assistance to the States. We had started a scheme in 1969 in order to carry out intensive field investigations for irrigation, flood control and power schemes. This is a more or less welfare scheme. What the Government wants is that investigations will be carried out to find out good irrigation schemes in the country and, at the same time, these will provide employment to unemployed engineers and other technical hands.

In 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, the Government have given loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 809.68 lakhs to the State Governments for the purpose. In 1972-73, the Government had decided to give up loan assistance and instead the Central Government came out to give Central assistance in the form of grant from 1972-73. The Planning Commission has also come out with extra special assistance in the form of grant during 1972-73 to the tune of Rs. 605.63 lakhs. There is also a provision for Rs. 496 lakhs in 1973-74. As I said before, these schemes are going to provide employment opportunities to qualified engineers and other technical hands. In 1972-73, as many as 3429 engineers and other technical persons got employment. In 1973-74, 3734 engineers will be getting employment. The number of schemes which have been taken up for investigation are 698 and surveys of some of them have already been completed.

It has been raised here over and again that Government is not doing anything to minimise the menace of floods. Government is alive to its duty. There are a few rivers which are noted for this menace—the Brahmaputra river, the Ganga and its tributaries like Sharda and Ghagra—and there are some other rivers also which are causing floods year after year. As the hon. members know, ours is a country where rains are most uncertain. Sometimes there is complete drought and sometimes the vagaries of nature are such that there are too much of rains and as a result of those rains, there are floods. These floods are caused, as

we have been able to understand, by congestion of drainage and absence of natural drainage lines, by obstructions caused by canals, roads and railways and by inadequacy of waterways provided in the developmental works; and sometimes dams also give way due to excessive rains. These are some of the things which cause floods. Every year, we find, the average area affected by floods is 67 lakh hectares and out of this area nearly 26 lakh hectares in which crops are sown are destroyed. It has been assessed that the damage to crops, on an average, is to the tune of Rs. 88 crores; apart from this, there is damage to houses, public property, loss of human lives and cattle, and indirect loss to communications and disruption of other essential services. All these taken together, the loss goes to an average of Rs. 150 crores.

We have seen in recent years that there are cyclones which are accompanied by heavy rains and the resultant floods, and we have seen that, in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, they have caused havoc. The population which has been affected by cyclone and flood havoc in 1972 is 200 lakhs, the area affected is 56 lakh hectares, and the loss suffered is of the order of Rs. 147 crores.

We have taken some relief measures also. We started the national programme for flood control in 1954, and much work has been done during the last 18 years. We have tried to collect basic hydrological data; we have taken up construction of embankments, improvement of river channels, and raising of level of villages; and investigations have been carried out for formulation of long-term proposals.

We have made much progress. I shall mention a few achievements which we have made upto March 1973: construction of new embankments 7,375 kilometres, drainage channels 11,134 kms., town protection schemes 197, raising level of marooned villages 4,585; the area saved as a result of these works is 65 lakh hectares. We have spent a huge amount on flood control. Till the beginning of the Fourth Plan we had

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spent Rs. 185.32 crores. During the Fourth Plan there has been a provision of Rs. 138 crores. The outlay proposed in the decade plan upto 1981 is of the order of Rs. 540 crores. The tentative outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 300 crores. We hope by 1981 we will be able to protect 50 per cent flood prone area, i.e. 106 lakh hectares of land from floods. The States have been asked to prepare comprehensive plans and to fix up the priorities of work.

Sir, flood control is a State subject and the Central Government tries to help the States in the form of certain block grants and loans under the plan schemes not tied to any particular project or head of development. The Central Government also renders technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of the schemes.

We have also taken certain other measures like setting up of flood forecasting centres. There was a flood in 1959 in the river Yamuna and, therefore, for the first time a flood forecasting unit was set up at Delhi for Yamuna. Then a technical committee was appointed in 1969 which suggested that some more flood forecasting centres should be set up. After the floods of 1968, six flood forecasting units have been located at various places in the country. In 1973-74 further improvements are going to be carried out by putting up a wireless net work and various other equipments like the installation of rain and river gauges.

We have spent nearabout Rs. 65.67 lakhs in 1972-73 on these flood forecasting measures and in 1973-74 we are going to spend Rs. 94 lakhs. The total approved outlay for the entire Fourth Plan is Rs. 342 lakhs. In addition, a provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs for a Flood Forecasting Centre at Rajahmundry for the Godavari Basin and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for meteorological offices has been made for 1973-74.

A Committee of Ministers on Floods and Flood Relief was set up in 1970 which recommended setting up of Flood Forecasting Centres on other important

rivers also and the Government is looking into the matter.

Then I come to erosion. There has been some erosion both by the rivers as well as by the sea. Erosion is a perpetual feature in those rivers where there are high floods, particularly, in the Ganga Basin as also the Brahmaputra Region. Government is fully alive to this problem and the Government is going to take-over the control of the Brahmaputra river so far as floods and other things are concerned and for that purpose, a Brahmaputra River Control Board is going to be set up very soon. So also for the Ganga Basin, there is a Ganga Flood Control Commission. A Ganga Flood Control Board has also been set up with the Chief Ministers of States as Members and the Central Irrigation Minister as its Chairman.

So also sea erosion is taking place at some of the places and this is more acute in Kerala. Out of 560 km, 320 km of coastline is subject to erosion by sea. Besides causing damage to dwelling houses and other buildings, this also poses a threat to national highways and railway lines at some places where they run along the coast. Sea erosion in Kerala is very serious and we are paying our utmost attention towards this also. Anti-erosion measures like construction of sea walls, groynes etc. were initiated at the end of the First Plan and we have got in the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for this purpose. The expenditure was Rs. 352 lakhs during the first four years of the fourth plan. The State Government anticipated additional outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs by way of special assistance from the Centre. The total anticipated outlay on anti-sea erosion works during first four years of the Fourth Plan is of the order of Rs. 622 lakhs. The coastline which we are going to protect by these schemes during the fourth plan would be 21.4 k.m. bringing the total upto March 1973 to 93 K.M. A length of 72 KM had been protected upto beginning of the Fourth Plan. The outlay proposed by the State Government for 1973-74 is of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. Special Central Assistance is also being

given outside the plan to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores. The total outlay for 1973-74 is Rs. 4 crores. This project is to be completed by 1982.

Anti sea-erosion works are taken up by the State Governments. The Government of Kerala have stated that the anti-sea erosion works are beyond their resources and that is the reason why the Centre had recently agreed to provide some special financial assistance outside the plan to the Government in order to enable them to implement the programme of works in the last two years of the Fourth Plan. The Kerala Government suggested that anti-sea erosion programme should be treated as a centrally-sponsored scheme. This is a matter on which a decision is yet to be taken and we are considering it.

The Beach Erosion Board was also re-constituted in 1966. They will make a thorough study of the coastal erosion processes and of all things essential to tackle this problem and to proceed ahead in a scientific and coordinated manner.

References were made to power shortages in the country. There is no doubt that there is power shortage. Power projects are very costly.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : हरियाणा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की स्ट्राइक हो रही है, उस को समाप्त करवा दीजिये ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: These power projects are very capital intensive and we have been able to make some headway in this direction, according to the availability of resources. Before 1951 there was 2.3 million k.w. of power available in the country and by March 1972 it was 17 million k.w. The demand is increasing every day and in a developing economy it is bound to increase. Against 4th Plan target of about 23 million k.w., there is a gap of 3.5 million k.w. There is a gap and we do not deny it. By the end of March, 1973, 18 million k.w. has been installed, and we hope to instal more; we wanted to instal 23 million k.w. by the end of 4th Plan, but due to

circumstances beyond our control, I think we shall be able to instal only about 20 million k.w. of capacity.

There are reasons behind this shortfall of 3.5 million k.w., and they are: delay in the delivery of main equipment by indigenous suppliers such as the HEIL and the BHEL and others, delay in completion of civil works, because sometimes, cement is not available, and sometimes steel is not available, delay in erection of plant also, because the necessary equipment could not be made available; lack of financial resources; and delay in receipt of replacement stores. All these things were responsible for the shortfall of 3.5 million k.w. of energy.

The demand for power is increasing by 12 per cent every year. This is a well known fact. In order to keep pace with the growth of demand, we are laying emphasis on further massive investment on generation of power. At the same time, we are also taking in hand adequate measures for transmission and distribution of power. We have also constituted two committees of experts, one for the hydel and the other for thermal power stations, to go into details in order to plug the outages of the existing plants. We have also tried to expedite the completion of plants under construction. Rapport has also been established with the Ministry of Industrial Development for the timely delivery of equipment. We are also making arrangements to get spare parts at the earliest.

The report of the Study Group which was appointed in order to assess the load demand made out in 1972 proved useful in formulating the Fifth Plan on power. The Power Survey Directorate in the CWPC which has been entrusted with the task of drawing up a firm and dependable forecast of the country's power equipment, has undertaken annual electric power surveys with a view to indicate power supply and demand situation in respect of all the States/Union Territories individually, region-wise and for the country as a whole for a period of four or five years hence. Seven surveys have been completed so far. The

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study has been found to be useful in taking corrective measures for improving the power supply situation in the country.

For power development, huge sums are needed. As I have just now stated, according to the availability of resources we have been able to generate power, but this time we are trying to put in more funds for the purposes. In the Fifth Plan, there is provision for Rs. 5700 crores for generation of power. But our plans are very ambitious, and, therefore, we are hoping that the funds will still go up.

We have also decided to go in for power generation in the Central sphere. We have made a beginning in this direction. We are establishing now four Central power projects, one at Badarpur here in Delhi, another at Loktak in Manipur, the third at Baira Siul in Himachal Pradesh and the fourth at Salal in Jammu and Kashmir. These projects are progressing, and we hope that very soon, we shall be able to get energy from Badarpur.

We have also decided in principle to establish giant size thermal power stations at the coal pit-heads. This is to ensure that we have not to carry coal to far off places. Only what will be needed is to take this power to the rest of the country.

14.00 hrs.

Many hon. members talked about rural electrification and some complained that some States are lagging far behind in this respect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are Government doing to bring up the backward States to the national average?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am coming to that.

More than 75 per cent of the people live in villages and unless there is some improvement in the way of living of people in villages, we cannot hope to take India to our desired goal. With

that end in view, we established a Rural Electrification Corporation in July 1969. As you know, this Corporation has done yeoman service to our country. The main object of rural electrification is to increase agricultural production by providing energised irrigation which brings radical changes in the technique of cultivation, crop pattern etc., also to promote development of small scale industries and agro-industries in the rural sector. It will also give employment to those who have no employment either because of very little land with them or otherwise. In our country there are 5,66,878 villages. The percentage we have been able to achieve in the matter of electrification is 23.6. This is really very little in comparison to other countries.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): One per cent per year since independence.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, only 73,722 villages had been electrified and 10.88 lakh pump sets energised. During the Fourth Plan alone, 75,000 villages were to be electrified and 15 lakh pump sets to be energised, but upto 28th February 1973, 1,34,160 villages have been electrified and 21,37,013 pump sets energised.

What the Rural Electrification Corporation does is to call for schemes from States for purposes of rural electrification. The States sent in 633 schemes, out of which REC sanctioned 410. The total loan assistance sanctioned by REC till 28 February, 1973 was Rs. 227 crores.

In the fourth Plan, for the States and the Union territories, provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 294.69 crores and in the Central sector, a provision has been made for Rs. 190 crores. This amount of Rs. 190 crores will be disbursed through the REC. For the Fifth Plan also, a tentative estimate has been prepared by the Ministry, and we hope to electrify 1.31 lakhs of villages, and energise 25 lakhs of pump-sets. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,400 crores is being provided.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: All these figures are given in the report. You say something new.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu asked how we are going to make good the deficiency in some of the States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Especially the eastern States—Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and a part of Bihar—which are far below the national average.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There are State which are far below the national average. For that purpose, we have decided to open regional offices of the Rural Electrification Corporation. For example, one office is going to be opened in Calcutta and officers of that office will be required to go to and visit all those States and help the State Governments in the preparation of the reports because the reports which we receive from the States sometimes are defective, and there are so many shortcomings. For that purpose, we have to return those schemes over and again to the States. In order to avoid this procedure and to save time, we have decided to open those regional offices—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Assam 2.75; Bihar 11.79; Madhya Pradesh 11; Orissa 2.71. This is a miserable state of affairs.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: That is correct. So, we give preference to the backward States over others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bring them up to the national level.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We will do that. We will do it as best as we can. We are trying to give preference to those backward areas over others in the country, and we will see that soon they come up to the level of the advanced States of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How soon.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We cannot fix the time, but it will be our endeavour to see that they come up to the same level.

I want to give the House some facts regarding the electrification of Harijan bastees. Some Members mentioned that nothing in that direction is being done. I would say that no scheme will be sent by the REC now in which provision for the electrification of Harijan bastees is not there and where villages have been electrified without the Harijan bastees, we are giving special assistance to the States at very concessional rates of interest.

The House will be glad to know that a sanction for electrification, up to the 28th February, 1973, of 4,753 Harijan bastees, has been given. 37 schemes costing Rs. 200 lakhs have been sanctioned. Up to the middle of March, 1973, 9,743 Harijan bastees have been electrified. There is a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs in the year 1973-74. In the fourth Plan as a whole, 20,000 bastees at a cost of Rs. 500 lakhs are proposed to be electrified. For the fifth Plan also, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been suggested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken almost 40 minutes. How long more will you take?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Only 10 to 12 minute more. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister's intervention is as long as or longer than the Minister's reply.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: 10 to 12 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time was extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time was extended, but there is a long list of speakers from your party. If the Ministers take two hours, what is left for the Members?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Only five to six minutes more I will take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were giving statistics.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: In order to bring about a uniform development of our country, we have started a scheme known as rural engineering survey scheme.

The purpose and object of this scheme is (i) to bring about uniform development of villages by—(a) raising standard of living of people, specially harijans and other backward classes; and (b) providing basic amenities of life, such as drinking water, electricity, roads etc;

(ii) To assess the possibilities of providing irrigation facilities; and

(iii) To suggest improved modern agricultural practices.

This Rural Engineering Survey Scheme is intended to provide these basic data to the planners by on-the-spot surveys of villages in selected districts. The data so compiled will help in the formulation and implementation of Rural Development programmes. This will be made use of by different ministries for the purpose of bringing about improvement in the villages. The main programme of this RES will be to tell us about the:

- (a) Minor irrigation works;
- (b) Rural roads;
- (c) Drinking water supply;
- (d) Rural electrification;
- (e) Soil conservation and land use planning including contour bunding and Gully control.

This scheme has been started in 26 backward districts—drought prone, flood or cyclone affected districts—in 17 States.

There will be 575 survey parties during 1973-74. 425 parties are now working because there are some difficulties in our way. The engineers are not coming forward to work in the villages, and we are trying to bring them round. In every district, there are 25 teams except in five States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Punjab where there are 10 teams per district one team consists of 9 persons (2 engineers; 1 agricultural graduate, 1 field assistant-cum-tracer and 5 non-technical staff).

This scheme is job oriented. It will provide jobs to the unemployed engineers and other persons. We hope that during the 4th Plan, the total number of persons who will be employed will be 5,862. Till now we have been able to employ 3,180 and I hope in due course more persons will be coming forward. The villages which have been surveyed are 750. It is a Central scheme and the entire expenditure is to be borne by the Centre as grants-in-aid to the States and it will be the duty of the State to carry out the scheme. The activities will be co-ordinated at the Centre by the CW & PC on the one hand and Land Use Survey Organisation of Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the other. These surveys have been started in almost all the 17 States and in 1973-74 we hope to see that 17250 villages are surveyed. In the Fourth Plan the provision is for a sum of Rs. 610.5 lakhs. The provision for 1972-73 is Rs. 285 lakhs and for 1973-74 it is Rs. 287 lakhs. In the Fifth Plan we hope to take up 70 districts in which drought prone, flood or cyclone affected or hilly backward districts and also tribal areas will be covered. We hoped that 2½ villages per party would be surveyed in one month. But it should not be completed due to variation in areas of the villages. Now, therefore, we have fixed up 1250 hectares per party per month. Because the areas of villages vary from 1400 to 45600 sq. kms. I think this scheme will take from two to six years, except in Kutch and Jodhpur which are bigger districts.

I want to say something on N.P.C. as Shri Tewari says that I should speak on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may speak at the cost of the timing of your party's colleagues.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Shri Tiwari mentioned yesterday that the

National Projects Construction Corpora- tion was running at a loss. It is a fact, Sir. It was running at a profit till 1966-67 but since then it has incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 435.54 lakhs. The reasons for losses were: fall in volume of work, depreciation on idle machinery, idle labour interest on borrowings for working capital and uneco- nomic rates quoted by the NPCC for certain projects.

Early in 1972 the Cabinet reviewed the working of the Corporation and de- cided to give it a further lease of three years. Since then we find that it is doing well. A number of steps have been taken to improve the working of the Corporation. Unserviceable equip- ment upto Rs. 53 lakhs has been dis- posed of; strict economy measures have been implemented; idle labour which is neither permanent nor workcharged has been reduced; proper planning and con- trol has been introduced; and incentive scheme has been introduced to ensure fulfilment of targets. You would see that the turn-over is now going up from Rs. 402 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 443 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 750 lakhs in 1972-73. Losses had come down from Rs. 131.59 lakhs to Rs. 70.48 lakhs in 1971-72. The losses are expected to come down further. New works to the tune of about Rs. 8 crores were obtained in 1971-72 and Rs. 85 lakhs in 1972-73. The Corporation has on hand works amounting to Rs. 20 crores.

The Corporation has about 700 regu- lar employees, technical and administra- tive. Apart from this, they employ work-charged and muster roll for specific works. The later category will be ren- dered surplus as and when a work is completed but the Corporation makes efforts to divert the workcharged staff to other jobs. Their services are not dispensed with. Regular staff continue to be employed by transfer to other pro- jects. There is no plan at present to retrench regular staff.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Are you mix- ing up permanent staff?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There are permanent people; there are work- charged also.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Ber- hampore): I have been waiting patiently for two days to draw the attention of the House to a dire threat which over- hangs the entire Bengal in the form of erosion of the right bank of Ganga downstream Farraka. I have been trying to raise this matter earlier also but un- fortunately I have not succeeded in evok- ing the requisite response from the Cen- tral Government. If a man of unim- peachable integrity and great scientific eminence as Dr. Rao were not involved. I am almost tempted to say that there was some kind of collusion between the Government of West Bengal and the Gov- ernment over here. Under the screen of a public controversy about the res- ponsibility, who would take up the re- quisite protective measures, valuable time had been lost and the fact is that things which could be done if taken on hand three or four months ago, could not be done now this year. Two lakhs of persons face the threat of being ren- dered homeless; economically prosperous areas and particularly three big towns face the threat of being washed out and eroded completely.

What is more, there is also the danger that from the point where Bhagirathi branches off from Ganga downstream the Jangipur barrage, the amount of erosion that is taking place is such that the river Ganga may cut through the place and meet the river Bhagirathi and the whole of Bhagirathi-Hooghly basin on both sides would be flooded. The towns of Jangipur, the district headquarters town of Murshidabad, Sankopara, Ber- hampore, Maldah and even Calcutta would not be safe if this is allowed to happen. Lest it is thought that it is merely the erosion of the bank of a river and so the homesteads of some people are at stake, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that National Highways, which are a central undertaking, railway line from Howrah to Farakka, which is a central undertak- ing, a part of the feeder canal, which is a central undertaking—all these central

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

undertakings, apart from the towns I have mentioned are threatened very much. I was surprised the other day to hear the Railway Minister saying that no part of the railway line was threatened by Ganga erosion. He does not know, perhaps nobody has informed him, that the broad gauge mainline from Howrah to Farakka is less than 500 yards from the river Ganga at a place called Sankopara. From the same place, the railway line has been diverted thrice before. You must realise that the general tendency of the Ganga has been to move westwards. For the last 50 years, this erosion is taking place. At two or three places, the National Highway is about 100 to 200 yards from the river and the river is moving westwards. The feeder canal is only 1½ miles from the river. What is most dangerous is, from the place where the Bhagirathi-Hooghly branches off from Ganga, about 3 or 4 years back when the Jangipur barrage was being constructed, the river was about 3 miles away. Now it has come within 500 yards of the Jangipur barrage. I know the House was informed that the Farakka authorities will take up some anti-erosion measures at least to save the Jangipur barrage, but that also cannot be done this year. I say it straight on the face of the minister that the plans that were prepared are before the technical advisory committee, and that committee has not passed them. Why could not these things be taken up two or three months back?

Similarly, so far as the estimates and plans sent by the West Bengal Government are concerned, a public controversy is going on in the West Bengal press for the last two months. The West Bengal Irrigation and Waterways Minister has accused the Central Government of refusing to give any Central assistance for anti-erosion measures and all papers have flared it. The only answer that we got from here was that the State Government had not sent any plans or estimates. Now the State Government have sent a plan costing Rs. 63 crores. And no less a person than the present Chief Minister of West Bengal himself announced on the 6th of April when he met the press

at the airport on his return from Delhi "well, don't you worry; Rs. 63 crores would be given for immediate measures." But a cold douche has been thrown on that illusion that was created by the Chief Minister by our friend, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Verma, when he said in reply to a question by our young friend, Shri Das Munsi, that the matter is before a technical committee of the Ganga Flood Commission, it is being examined and then it will go to the Planning Commission. I realise that Rs. 68 crores is not a small amount and that it will take some time. But I want to know why these things could not be taken up a little earlier. I am not interested in blaming this Government or the West Bengal Government, but between the two of them they have created a situation where nothing can be done this year.

I have to draw the attention of the House to another dire threat that overhangs the district of Malda. You know, that disastrous floods took place in the district of Malda because of which the Farraka Barrage authorities and the Ministry here took the decision to build up a flood bund. It beats my comprehension how things like these can be allowed to pass but it seems that this government have allowed themselves to be brow-beaten by a very high-placed person in the West Bengal Government not to complete the flood bund. My in-bund remains to be completed. If, heaven forbid, high floods come this year, there will again be another disaster and I do not know whom we shall then blame. We can blame the Government there and for that there is the Assembly. But whatever help we could get from here, we are entitled to get, that we did not get. So, I would conclude by appealing to the hon. Minister that although valuable time has been lost, at least now let him go to the spot and see things for himself and take whatever emergent measures are needed to save us from ruin and destruction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Owing to a long list of speakers from the Congress Party. I have been requested to allot only seven minutes to each. Even

so, I do not know whether it will be possible to accommodate everybody.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Babraich): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dr. K. L. Rao and the Ministry headed by him deserves sympathy, support and understanding. If in spite of his brilliant conception of linking Ganga with Kaveri, we are reluctant to offer a bouquet of flowers to him, we should at least refrain from hurling brickbats of harsh criticism at his Ministry, because his task is tremendous and his limitation are many.

At the very outset, I would submit that there should be an attempt to initiate a measure in this House of Parliament to put the Departments of Irrigation, Flood Control and Electricity on an all-India integrated system. Because, if Railways and Communications are important and they are Central subjects, on the same logic these three subjects should be included exclusively in the Central List. The second thing which I would suggest is that the tube-wells, which are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture, should be shifted from that Ministry and they should be taken over by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Otherwise, there cannot be full justice to the construction of tube-wells in the country.

It is needless to emphasise the obvious fact that electricity is the life-blood of modern economic activity in this era. But, what are we doing? The hon. Deputy Minister has taken pains to place before this House the various achievements of this Ministry. But I find that the pace with which these activities are being carried on is dismally slow, and it needs to be quickened up. Otherwise, I am sorry to submit that even ten or fifteen Five Year Plans would not be sufficient to carry electricity and irrigation facilities to the different parts of the country. The time is the essence of the situation.

Then, there is another thing which I would like to emphasise. There should be uniformity in the rates of electricity. If you have statutorily fixed one price

for rice and wheat throughout the country, there is no reason why electricity, which is consumed in bulk by agriculturists for the production of these food-grains, should not be uniformly charged.

Then, I would come to some local problems. Mr. Verma has touched almost every part of the country. But, wittingly or unwittingly, he has forgotten to mention and touch the part of the country to which he has the honour to belong. North-eastern region of U.P. is the most neglected part of the country. There are five rivers which are perennial source of water, namely, Ghagra, Rapti, Sarju, Kauriala and Bhakra. These are the five rivers which come down from the Himalayan mountains and then they enter the plains of Indian territory. They enter it not at a high altitude. Therefore, it is not possible to generate electricity through hydro-electric methods in the plains of Indian territory.

Now, fortunately, we have got good relations with Nepal *raj*. Two schemes were conceived long ago. One was Jalkondi dam over the river Rapti in the territory of Nepal. That scheme was conceived, duly investigated and the feasibility report was submitted to the Government at least a decade ago. Then, there is the Kalyani project in the Nepal territory. If the Jalkondi dam project the feasibility of which has been duly certified by the technical experts is implemented, then the whole of the districts of Babraich, Gonda, Basti and other districts in Faizabad Division will get ample facilities of irrigation and they would have ample supply of electricity.

We have designated many districts as industrially-backward ones. In order to remove economic imbalance in different regions of the country, it is necessary to make adequate and ample supply of electricity to those parts because in the absence of adequate supply of electricity no industrialist is going to set up his industry howsoever financially he may be helped by the Central Government. Therefore, in order to remove the economic imbalances, the regional disparities and to remove the industrial backward.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

ness of these districts, it is necessary that there should be ample provision for the supply of electricity in these districts.

Then, there is the drainage scheme which is a Centrally-sponsored scheme. I submit that this is the most mismanaged Department of the Government of India. The people of this Department have no contact with any of the representatives. Some offices are located here and there. They take up a scheme, they try to open drainage in fertile fields and pocket the money for themselves by way of bribery. One scheme was initiated in my district, that is, in Baghel Tal. Something has been done and then it has been abandoned. I submit let us be more realistic and more earnest about it.

So far as the flood control is concerned, the less said the better. We have not made any serious attempts to prevent floods. The only thing we do is that when the floods occur, we allocate money year after year and the people's misery becomes the opportunity for officials to get the money allocated.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (झाबुआ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रति वर्ष कहीं अतिवृष्टि और कहीं अनावृष्टि के कारण देश की फसलें खराब हो जाती हैं। फसलों को ठीक रखने के लिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश में सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए।

सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए एक मात्र उपाय छोटे बांध, ट्यूब वेल आदि बनाना है। बड़ी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। यह देखा गया है कि शासन इस मामले में बहुत ही उलझा हुआ है। नर्बदा, कृष्णा, गोदावरी बाणसागर और देश की ऐसी कई बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं जिन के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है। जितना पानी है वह तमाम बहकर समुद्र में जा रहा है जबकि इसका उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए होना चाहिए था। मैं चाहता हूं कि सब से पहले जो मामले लम्बे समय से पड़े हुए हैं विवादग्रस्त प्रकरण हैं,

उनको निपटाया जाए और खास करके उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जहां पर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जहां सिंचाई के साधन सीमित हैं, वहां अगर किसी योजना को उलझाए रखा गया तो यह वहां की जनता के लिए और देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। कई क्षेत्रों में कुआं को गहरा करने की योजनाएं बनी हैं, चाहे वे राज्य सरकार की रकम से हों या केन्द्र की रकम से हों, या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस में कुछ हिस्सा देना हो, उस में भी काफी दुरुपयोग होता है। एक एक कुआं जो खोदा जाता है किसानों को ऋण के रूप में उसके लिए पैसा दिया जाता है या कुछ हरिजन और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जहां सहायता दी जाती है, उसका दुरुपयोग होता है और उसको कोई देखता नहीं है। सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए और खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जहां पर बड़े बांध नहीं बन सकते, बड़ी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकती, वहां कुएं ज्यादा से ज्यादा गहरे कराए जाएं, ट्यूबवेल लगाए जाएं और छोटी नदी योजनाएं बनाई जाएं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थान के अभाव में सिंचाई के साधन नहीं बढ़ाए जाते हैं तो इस प्रकार की योजना वहां के लिए कारगर हो सकती हैं।

देश के कुछ प्रान्तों में सिंचाई के साधन काफी हैं। मुझे इस बात की कोई ईर्ष्या नहीं है कि किसी प्रान्त में ज्यादा हों, किसी में कम हो लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि सिंचाई के साधनों को संतुलित किया जाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। यदि किसी प्रदेश में चाहे वह हरियाणा या पंजाब हो, सिंचाई के साधन ज्यादा बढ़ाये गए हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश जैसे विशाल प्रदेश में आप सुन कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि केवल सात प्रतिशत सिंचाई के साधन बढ़े हैं। वहां सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई गुंजाइश न हो ऐसी बात नहीं है नबदा योजना ली गई थी उसको भी खटाई में डाल रखा है।

वाणसागर और कई और योजनायें भी ऐसे ही खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं जिनकी ओर किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं जाता है और न केन्द्र और राज्य कोई निर्णय ले पाता है। आधुनिक युग में खेती का उत्पादन जब हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और कल कारखाने लगाना चाहते हैं तो अगर पानी नहीं मिलेगा और बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो यह कैसे हो सकेगा ?

विद्युत के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका भी खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के मामले में बहुत महत्व है। इसके बिना सिंचाई योजनायें नहीं होती। इस मामले में भी देश में बहुत असंतुलन है। कई ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और खास करके आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बिजली आज भी नहीं पहुँची चाहे वह उद्योग धंधों के लिए हो या खेती के लिए हो। अधिक से अधिक आप पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बिजली पहुँचाएं यदि कोई नियमों में शर्त हो तो जब इस मामले में बाधक हो तो उस शर्त में भी काफी ढिलाई आप बरतें और विशेष सुविधायें उनको आप दें ताकि वहां बिजली पहुँच सके और वे पिछड़े क्षेत्र विकसित क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में आगे आ सकें।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस साल तमाम कुएं सूखे पड़े हैं। किसानों की मोटरें लगी हुई हैं लेकिन विद्युत विभाग की ओर से उन से न्यूनतम दर जो बारह तेरह रुपये है वह वसूल की जाती है जबकि किसानों के कुओं में पानी नहीं है। ऐसे मामले आप देखें। न्यूनतम दर या जो भी टैक्स आपने लगा रखा है उसको आप खारिज करें, किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री ई० बी० बिस्ले पाटिल (कोपरगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन डिमांड्स का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सभी सदस्यों ने अभी कहा है कि देश में पावर की बहुत कमी है, हमने जो पावर कट किया है उसका असर अगले साल अंदाज पत्रक में जो रेड् आफ ग्रोथ लिखा है उस पर पड़ेगा और जितना दिखाया गया है उससे बहुत

कम ग्रोथ होगा क्योंकि पावर की वजह से उस में कमी आयेगी। इंडस्ट्री और एग्रिकल्चर दोनों का उत्पादन कम हो जायगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 23 नवम्बर, 1973 को सिंचाई मंत्री ने एक उत्तर में बताया था कि 1981 तक इलेक्ट्रिकल मोटर पम्पस सभी जगह लग जाएंगे। कोई भी कुआं नहीं रहेगा जहां मोटर न लगी हो। जितना कमिटमेंट है वही पूरा करने के लिए जब पावर कम है और पावर कट करना पड़ता है तो यह कैसे पूरा होगा। आज ये कह देते हैं कि नैसर्गिक आपत्ति आई है और काम भी अधूरा पड़ा है, सिमेंट नहीं मिलता, स्टील नहीं मिलता और कांटेक्टर जो काम लेते हैं वे समय पर पूरा नहीं करते हैं। पावर और इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में पता नहीं उन कांटेक्टर पर कोई पैनलटी लगाते हैं या नहीं लेकिन एक्स-क्लेशन क्लोज लगने से उनको ज्यादा पसा मिल जाता है। ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट हमने नहीं देखा जो समय पर पूरा हो जाए। किसी भी विभाग के और खास करके इरिगेशन और पावर विभाग के प्रोजेक्ट तो कभी समय पर पूरे नहीं हुए, कुछ न कुछ टैक्नीकल बात निकल आती है। जब इंडिजिनस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग नहीं दे पाते हैं तब इम्पोर्ट के बारे में सोचा जाता है जिसकी वजह से समय पर प्रोजेक्ट पूरा नहीं हो पाता। पावर की बहुत कठिनाई है। इस लिए अभी कितना भी पैसा लग जाए आपको पावर पैदा करना ही होगा। हमें लगता है कि पावर के बारे में प्लानिंग सही नहीं है और पावर खेती के लिए तथा इंडस्ट्री के लिए मिलती नहीं है। जब हम प्रोडक्शन करना चाहते हैं तो इस तरह की प्लानिंग क्यों नहीं करते हैं। जब इंडिजिनस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग का अनुभव हमें है कि वे समय पर तैयार करके चीज नहीं देते तो फिर टारगेट को डबल क्यों नहीं करते ?

पावर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि ए एफ सी, ए आर सी और आर ई सी ये तीनों लोन देते

[श्री ई० वी० बिखे पाटिल]

है। लेकिन अगर ई सी की स्कीम जहाँ लगी हुई है वहाँ दूसरा पैसा खर्च करने के लिए रुकावट है। तो ए एफ सी और ए आर सी की स्कीम्स जिस ढंग से हैं वैसे ही अगर ई सी की भी बना दें। अगर ई सी की स्कीम में भी यह सुधार किया जाना चाहिए।

सिचाई के बारे में डा० राव साहब ने इंडिया 25 ईयर्स में दिखाया है कि हमने 96 मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए थे उसमें केवल 22 कम्पलीट हुए। इस से पता लगता है कि हमारी प्रगति कितनी धीमी है यानी 96 प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए उनमें से केवल 22 कम्पलीट कर पाए और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स 498 लिए थे उस में से कम्पलीट हुए हैं 342। तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब हम मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्दी नहीं खत्म कर पाते और उन का फायदा नहीं मिल पाता तो मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट ज्यादा लेना चाहिए और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट ले कर इरिगेशन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि उस का फायदा जल्दी मिल सके और उत्पादन भी तेजी से बढ़े।

हमारे यहाँ जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, उन के पूरा होने में देरी होती है, जिस से उन का खर्च बढ़ता जाता है जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम शुरू में 1617 करोड़ रुपये आंके गये हैं, आज उन का खर्च प्रोजेक्ट पूरी करने के लिए 3427 करोड़ रुपये हो जायेगा, अर्थात् दुगुने से भी ज्यादा हो गया है, इस से हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की हानि होती है। इस लिए जरूरी है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को तेजी से पूरा किया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी विनति करना चाहता हूँ कि देरी होने के जो कारण हैं, उन को निकालना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप की मिनिस्ट्री की जो परफार्मेंस है, वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। हमें सर्फ रिलायेंस की बात करते हैं,— लेकिन इस तरह से तो सर्फ रिलायेंस नहीं आ सकता। आप को शीघ्रता से कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि ये प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्द से जल्द पूरे हो सकें।

इस साल पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए एडवांस एक्शन के रूप में 10 लाख रुपया टोकन धनराशि रखी गई है। इस रकम को बढ़ा कर, अच्छा प्लानिंग कर के इरिगेशन तथा पावर के काम को बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस साल आपने 272 करोड़ रुपये का आउट-ले किया है और 9 मिलियन हैक्टअर में इरिगेशन देने का वायदा किया है, लेकिन मुझे शक है कि इतना इरिगेशन हो सकेगा। मैं यह बात इस लिए कहता हूँ कि आप कहते हैं कि पावर एण्ड इरिगेशन स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और सेक्टर उस में असिस्टेंस देता है। मैंने पिछले तीन दिनों से लाइब्रेरी में पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि पिछले तीन-चार सालों से किस किस स्टेट को कितना-कितना एलोकेशन दिया गया और कितना उन्होंने बिना खर्च किये सरेण्डर किया लेकिन पता नहीं चला। हम हमेशा रकम को बढ़ाने की बातें करते हैं, केन्द्र सरकार रुपया भी खर्च करना चाहती है, एलोकेशन भी करती है, उस के बाद रुपया खर्च न हो और सरेण्डर किया जाये—यह तो अच्छी बात नहीं है। रुपया क्यों सरेण्डर होता है उस के कारण की तलाश करना चाहिए।

चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 4.8 मिलियन हैक्टअर को पूरा करने का आपने वायदा किया था, लेकिन अब 3.8 मिलियन हैक्टअर के यूटिलाइजेशन की बात कही जाती है और यह भी कहा जाता है कि 90 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन हो रहा है। यह कैसे सम्भव है— जब कोई प्रोजेक्ट बहुत देर से पूरा होता है तो उसके 10 साल बाद 90 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन होता है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें इन्टीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। इरिगेशन और एग्रीकल्चर दोनों को मिला कर एक कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बननी चाहिए। हमारी जमीनों के नीचे जो पानी है, नहरों में जो पानी है, उसको निकाल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इरिगेशन किया जाय। कई जगहों पर सब-सायल वाटर जो ड्रेन करने

की जरूरत पड़ती है, यदि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कुएं बनाये जायें और कुओं के जरिये उस पानी का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए हो तो फिर ड्रेनेज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जमीन भी खराब नहीं होगी।

हमारे यहां इन्टर-स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स चल रहे हैं—जिनके फैसले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। आप इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने जा रहे हैं, यदि पानी के लिए भी ऐसा ही नेशनल ग्रिड बनायें तो मैं उस का भी समर्थन करूंगा। लेकिन इस के साथ ही शुक्ला साहब ने जैसा कहा है, मैं उस का भी समर्थन करता हूं। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट सारे देश में एक-सा होना चाहिए और पानी का रेट भी एक-सा होना चाहिए। इस समय एक-तिहाई इरिगेशन सरकारी नहरों से होती है और दो-तिहाई प्राइवेट कुओं, नहरों या ट्यूब-वेलज से होती है। इसके बारे में इरिगेशन कमीशन ने हिसाब लगाया था और उस के बाद पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने भी एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, उन्होंने हिसाब लगाकर बतलाया कि प्राइवेट इरिगेशन पर 72 रुपये से 340 रु० प्रति एकड़ तक खर्च आता है, क्योंकि उन को डीजल या इलैक्ट्रिसिटी से पानी निकाल कर खेती करनी पड़ती है, जबकि सरकारी साधनों से जो इरिगेशन की जाती है, उस पर एक रुपये से 9 रुपये इरिगेशन टैक्स पड़ता है—यह बहुत कम है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये इस से राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी और इरिगेशन तथा पावर प्राजेक्ट में लगाने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकेगा।

मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में माहली—दीबी अर्थात् अमर-प्रवार प्राजेक्ट है—यह मल्टी प्राजेक्ट है—हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिकल इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट है। यह अभी तक सेंटर द्वारा कलिभर नहीं किया गया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको जल्द से जल्द कलिभर करना चाहिए। मेरे प्रदेश में सुखा पड़ा हुआ है, इस लिए वहां पर फाइ-नेन्शल यार्ड-स्टिक को रिलेक्स करना चाहिए।

सूखे के समय में प्रदेशों ने जो जो प्राजेक्ट लिए हुए हैं उन को इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट मान्यता दे ताकि वे काम जारी रह सकें। मेरे यहां कूकड़ी योजना है, उस की सेकण्ड स्टेज की मंजूरी दीजिये। डिम्बा डैम कब शुरू होगा—इसके बारे में भी बतलाइये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में इरिगेशन बहुत कम है, सारे देश का 25 परसेन्ट है, जिस में 3 टका नहरों से और 4 टका कुओं से है। इस लिए महाराष्ट्र के इरिगेशन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इन्टर स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स के बारे में जल्दी विचार करें और हो सके तो पोलिटिकल डिजीजन्ज दे दें। जिन जिन कामों के लिए ट्रिब्यूनलज बने, उनके फैसले आये, लोगों ने उन को नहीं माना, इस लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब ट्रिब्यूनलज की बात को कोई नहीं मानता तो पोलिटिकल डिजीजन्ज दें, जिस से समस्या हल हो सके। लवाद में पड़ने से कोई फायदा नहीं है और बहुत समय खराब जाता है। जल्दी निर्णय करने से सूखा-ग्रस्त प्रादेशों को बहुत फायदा होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन मंत्री जी से शिकायत करता हूं—पहले वह मेरे यहां गण्डक की देख-रेख में जाया करते थे, लेकिन साल भर से वहां नहीं जा सके हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि गण्डक का काम धीमा पड़ गया है। गण्डक पर 150 करोड़ पये खर्च हो चुके हैं, लेकिन सारे एरिया को मिलाकर केवल ढाई लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई हुई है, और जगह सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है इतना रुपया खर्च होने के बाद सिंचाई का काम न हो तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है, इस लिए मुझे कहना पड़ता है—बीजों की कीमत बढ़ रही है—सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए जब बाज बन गया है, तैयार हो गया है तो किसान के खेतों में पानी जाय इसमें क्या

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

क्या दिक्कतें हैं, उनको समझना चाहिए, तथा, उनको हल करना चाहिए ताकि किसानों का फायदा हो सके, उन को पानी मिल सके।

दूसरी बात — गण्डक में बहुत ज्यादा सीपज हो रहा है, नीचे की जमीनों में पानी भर जाता है, जिस की वजह से वे जमीन बरबाद हो रही हैं। सीपज को रोकने के लिए जो मैन-कैनल है, उसकी बगल से एक दूसरी कैनल देने जा रहे हैं, उसके वास्ते आप जमीन प्राप्त कर ने के लिए फिर किसानों को तंग करेंगे। किसानों से जमीन लेने के बजाय मेरा सुझाव है कि आप नहरों को पक्की करें ताकि सीपज न हो। यह एक बहुत जबरदस्त समस्या बन गई है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि नहरों को पक्का बनाना चाहिए। इससे पानी भी बरबाद नहीं होगा और सीपज भी रुक जायेगी।

मंत्री जी से जयपुर में हमारा जो करार हुआ था कि आप कैनल को नार्थ में रेलवे लाइन के करीब ले जायेंगे, लेकिन अब उस को नार्थ में ले जाने के बजाय साउथ की तरफ ले जाया जा रहा है, जिस से उत्तर का बहुत बड़ा एरिया छूट रहा है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जयपुर में जो बात तय हुई थी उसके अनुसार काम करायें हम लोगों के सामने सारे नक्शे को बना कर वहां के अफसरों को हिदायत दें कि जो तय हुआ था उसके खिलाफ न जायें।

बहुत से आदमियों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है नहरों के लिए जमीनें ले लीं, लेकिन मुआवजा अभी भी बाकी है। बहुत से ठेकेदारों को पैसा नहीं दिये हैं। हमारे देश भक्त श्री फतहबहादुर महतो का पैसा बाकी है, आज तक उन का फैसला नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए जिनका मुआवजे का पैसा बाकी है, ठेकेदारी का पैसा बाकी है, उसे तय करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां सिकरहना का खगरिया से ऊपर तक आने-राम सुबुआ तक बांध बन गया

है इसके ऊपर बांध न होने से पानी फैलकर बाढ़ कर देता है। मोतिहारी से लौरिया तक नदी का पानी फेल जाता है, बाढ़ आ जाती है, इस से बहुत ज्यादा क्षति होती है एक रिपोर्ट में मैंने देखा है कि चनतपटिया से मोतिहारी तक दोनों तरफ बांध बनाने जा रहे हैं, यदि दोनों तरफ बांध बन जाय वो बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस काम को जल्द से जल्द किया जाय। सिकरहना क्षेत्र में बांध बनने से वहां के गांवों की भूमि बांध में चली जायेगी, वहां के लोगों को बड़ी चिन्ता है—उनके बारे में पहले से उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय वहां चले और सब के सामने संतोषप्रद उत्तर दें, उनके वहां जाने से जो आप के इंजीनियर हैं, वे भी ठीक से काम करेंगे।

एक बागमती योजना बनी है, इस में हमारे क्षेत्र के ढाका योजना के बनने से पताही और मधुवन क्षेत्र पड़ते हैं। इसमें इतनी देर हो रही है कि उस इन तीन थानों को कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी वहां चल करके हमको बतायें कि हमको फायदा होगा या नहीं। उस समय कहा गया था कि तीन थानों को फायदा होगा

15.07 hrs.

एक बात यह है कि उत्तर बिहार में सारे देश से सबसे कम बिजली है। यदि सारे देश का एवरेज 11 है तो उत्तर बिहार का एवरेज एक है। आजादी के 25 सालों बाद भी अगर यही हालत रही इस तरह से डेबेलपमेंट हुआ तो फिर मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि इस डेबेलपमेंट से हम को कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस देश के कुछ क्षेत्र तो बहुत डेबेलप हो गए लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र वैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। इस देश में जो जो बिजली मिलती है, उसका जो एवरेज है वह 97 किलोवाट है जबकि हमारे प्रदेश का एक क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहां पर एक आक्मी को केवल 8 किलोवाट बिजली मिलती है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप हमारे यहां चले तो आम

खाते ही रहेंगे और बिजली चली जायेगी। फिर वहाँ पर लालटेन और मोमबत्ती भी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि बिजली की हालत को सुधारें और उसका ठीक से इंतजाम करें।

एक बात यह भी है कि बरौनी में यर्मल पावर स्टेशन है और मुजफ्फरपुर में दूसरा बनाने जा रहे हैं। मुजफ्फरपुर से बरौनी 60 मील है और मुजफ्फरपुर से भैंसालोटन सैंकड़ों मील है। इनके विभाग को क्या न्याय सूझा है कि 60 मील पर पावर स्टेशन बनायें और फिर सौ मील आगे बिजली ले जायें। अगर ऐसा ही न्याय करेंगे तो उसको लोग उहने के लिए तैयार नहीं रहेंगे; इसलिए मैं हिदायत करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उचित निर्णय ले। हमारे मन्त्री जी बहुत बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं, उनके ज्ञान का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं वह न्याय करें।

एक बात और है। मेरे जिले में मसान नदी का पानी सिंगरहरना नदी में आता है। उसमें आधा पानी मसान नदी का होता है और उसकी बजह से सिंगरहरना नदी में पानी भर जाता है और बाढ़ बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि सिंगरहरना नदी के दोनों तरफ के काफी लोग बह जाते हैं। इसी लिए मसान नदी पर एक डैम बनाने की बात थी लेकिन पता नहीं वह डैम क्यों नहीं बना, कहां वह रुका हुआ है? हमारे मिनिस्टर तो कहते हैं कि बनेगा लेकिन यहां आने पर वह स्कीम खटाई में पड़ जाती है। इसलिए जो भी काम करना है वही कहें कि इस काम को हम करने जा रहे हैं और इतने दिनों में करेंगे तथा जिस काम को नहीं करना हो उसके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहिए। सही बात कहने से लोगों का भरोसा होता है और गलत बात कहने से लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाता है।

आप नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ बिजली का भी नेशनल

ग्रिड होना चाहिए। केवल पानी का ही नेशनल ग्रिड नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि पानी और बिजली दोनों का नेशनल ग्रिड होना चाहिए ताकि सभी जगह लोगों को बराबर सुविधा मिल सके। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊँ। किसी को तो 20 मिनट मिले, किसी को 15 मिनट मिले। अगर यही न्याय है तो ठीक नहीं है। आपके ऊपर लिखा हुआ है धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनीय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. आप एक मिनट रुकिए।

It is not so. After I had announced that 7 minutes would be given, on the request of your Whip, I have not made any discrimination. So do not bring this charge against me. If you take more time, it means that your other colleagues will not have the time. Otherwise, I have no reason to deny you the time.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : किसी को तो आप खिलायें पूर्ण रूप से और किसी को केवल जलपान करायें—ऐसा मत कीजिये। किसी को भरपेट भोजन और किसी को जलपान इसमें झगड़ा हो जायगा। आप एक रूप से न्याय करें।

15.05 hrs.

DEATH OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a very sad news to announce. A little while ago, a very valued colleague, Shri Teja Singh Swatantra, was seized with a heart attack and he was taken to the Willingdon Hospital where he was declared to have passed away.

Death comes to everybody, but when it comes in this manner it is like a mighty blow at the heart. I think obituary references to his passing away will be made on Monday. We cannot

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
do it just now. But I take it that the House joins with me in conveying to the members of his family that we share their grief, and we send to them our sympathies and condolences.

As a mark of respect to the memory of this departed colleague, the House

will stand adjourned to meet again at 11.00 A.M. on Monday.

15.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 16, 1973|Chaitra 26, 1895 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 16, 1973/Chaitra 26,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the House is already aware of the sad and sudden demise of Shri Teja Singh Swatantra, a sitting Member of this House. Shri Teja Singh Swatantra had attended the House on Thursday last but suddenly developed heart trouble. He was immediately attended to by our doctor and rushed to Willingdon Hospital but within a few minutes on reaching he expired.

Shri Teja Singh Swatantra represented the Sangrur constituency of Punjab. Earlier he had been a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly during the years 1937—1945 and of the Punjab Legislative Council during the years 1964—1969. A very very amiable and soft spoken person, he was a devoted social worker and worked a lot for the betterment of the peasants and introduction of land reforms. In the House also he used to champion the cause of the agriculturists and down-trodden. One of our stalwart freedom fighters, a great patriot and revolutionary, he spent most of his early years abroad carrying on the struggle for freedom from other countries and organising the Ghaddar Party. He was with me only

a day before and we had a common programme of going together to Amritsar to attend the freedom fighters convention but the powerful hand of death snatched him away.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we share the sentiments you have expressed.

Death has snatched away Shri Teja Singh Swatantra with tragic suddenness last week. He was full of plans for his intervention in the Lok Sabha discussions and for future tours and other work. How could anyone have thought that his end was so imminent?

He was a fine person, a grand old man and indeed he was a warrior who fought for the nation's freedom and for the rights of the oppressed. His work for the kisan movement will be particularly remembered, as will his early wanderings abroad pleading our cause and his later services as legislator in the Punjab and here in our national Parliament.

We lose a respected colleague, the nation, a veteran worker. Our sincere sympathy and condolences go to his family and colleagues.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we are plunged in deep sorrow due to sudden demise

of Shri Teja Singh Swatantra. Shri Swatantra was a great fighter for the peasants and workers and he was always there in the forefront. His passing away is a deep loss to our country and to all of us.

Would you kindly convey our deep sense of sympathies and condolences to his bereaved family?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, this is particularly a sorrowful day not only for all of us but particularly for our party. I do not wish to say much because Comrade Teja Singh's life is known to all, not only that he was a freedom fighter but he was a living symbol of that generation of immortal revolutionaries who risked everything including their lives, security of their homes and everything in order to fight for the liberation of our motherland.

You know that, for many years, he led a hunted life. For years, he had to work in illegal conditions with a price on his head. He never financed for a single moment. He was associated with the immortal Ghaddar Movement. Many of his colleagues paid with their lives and later on, he organised and led the militant struggle of the peasants of the old Pepsu for their freedom and rights against the princely rule. He was essentially a man of the soil with deep bonds, with the peasantry whom he served all his life. He served the cause of the Communist Party.

As you have remarked, he was so gentle and soft-speaker that one could hardly guess from his demeanour what a story and revolutionary life he had led! He died in tragic circumstances, I am told. I was not here at that time but the doctors at the hospital said that when his body arrived there, he was already dead. I am not in a position to say whether it would have been possible to save him if immediate and requisite medical attention had been forthcoming when he was stricken with heart attack here in this

House. Anyway, nothing will bring him back now.

I request you, on behalf of all of us, to convey the condolences of this House to his family and I take this opportunity, on behalf of our party, of thanking you, the Prime Minister and other colleagues for the sentiments they have expressed on this occasion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने दल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से भी श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र के प्रति विनम्र श्रद्धाञ्जलि समर्पित करना चाहता हूँ। उनका देहावसान बड़ी दुखदायी परिस्थितियों में हुआ। वे सदन में उपस्थित थे, अचानक हमारे बीच में से उठा लिये गये। मंसूब में उनके साथ हमारा परिचय बहुत थोड़ा रहा। लेकिन श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र उस पुरानी पीढ़ी से सम्बन्धित थे स्वतन्त्रता के युद्ध में जिनके योगदान ने सारे देश को प्रेरित और अनुप्राणित किया। बाल्यावस्था में जिन क्रान्तिकारियों की कथाएँ आजादी की लगेन जगाती थीं उनमें, गदर पार्टी के व्यक्ति और उनमें श्री स्वतन्त्र का नामोल्लेख, अपरिहार्य था। जीवन भर वह संघर्ष करते रहे और अचानक हमारे बीच में से अन्तर्धान हो गये। पंजाब के सार्वजनिक जीवन को उनके निधन से गहरी क्षति हुई है। राजनीतिक मतभेद के बावजूद उनकी प्रामाणिकता, उनकी कर्तव्य निष्ठा और दलित पीड़ितों के लिए सतत संघर्ष करने का उनका संकल्प हमारे लिए सदैव मार्गदर्शन का काम करेगा।

आज सारा देश उनके निधन से दुखी है। पार्टियों की दीवारें ऐसे व्यक्तियों को नहीं बाँध सकतीं। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप हमारी संवेदना को भी उन के शोक-संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

श्री इमाम-उल-हिन्द (देहरादून): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक देहात में था और वहाँ मुझे यह दुःखद खबर नहीं मिली थी। मैं

साम को नहीं जाने पर जब मुझे यह समाचार मिला तब मैं बहुत मर्माहत हुआ। कभी-कभी श्री तेजासिंह स्वतन्त्र से बातें करने का सीमाव्य होता था और उनकी मिठास का एक बड़ा जाड़ हम लोगों के ऊपर छा जाता था। वे हमारे बड़े पुराने नेताओं में थे। 1919 में ही वे कांग्रेस में शरीक हुए और उसके बाद उनकी जिन्दगी सतत संघर्ष और त्याग की जिन्दगी रही। आज हम सभी यह अनुभव करते हैं कि वे उस पुरानी पीढ़ी के नेता थे, कार्यकर्ता थे, जो हम लोगों के बीच से अब खत्म हो रही है।

हम अपने दिल की तरफ से दिवंगत आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं और शोक-संतप्त परिवार के प्रति अपनी संवेदना जाहिर करते हैं।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the DMK Group in Parliament, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Speaker, the Leader of the House and the Leaders of other groups on the demise of comrade Teja Singh Swatantra. He was my neighbour and he was living in the next flat. In spite of his old age, he was very active and I could see him discussing party problems with his colleagues. On behalf of the DMK Group, I request the Speaker to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, one by one the great leaders of our freedom struggle are being snatched away from us, the latest being Shri Teja Singh Swatantra. In this country we had always true friends for our freedom struggle one within our border and one without. Here was one who fought on both fronts. His membership was the reflection of his position at the grass root level in his own State and elsewhere. He was also a man of the masses and he worked inside the House. On my behalf and on behalf of the Socialist Party, I pay my tribute to the departed leader and

I request you, Sir, to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family, the proudest family being the Communist Party of India.

श्री राम कंठर (टोंक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दिल, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की ओर से श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र के निधन पर गहरा शोक प्रकट करता हूँ। 13 तारीख को जब श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र बैंक जा रहे थे तब मैं लिफ्ट में उनके साथ-साथ आया था। थोड़ी देर के बाद यह खबर मिली कि उनका स्वर्गवास हो गया है। श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र के प्रदेश पंजाब में मैं कितनी ही दफे गया। मैंने देखा कि वह एक सच्चे और ईमानदार कार्यकर्ता थे और कृषकों और गरीब वर्ग के विशेष वफादार थे, तथा उनके हितों के लिए लड़ाई लड़ते थे। इस लिये आप प्रधान मंत्री जी और अन्य नेताओं की संवेदना के साथ-साथ हमारी संवेदना भी शोक-संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचाने की कृपा करें।

श्री भाग सिंह जोरा (भटिहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेशक आज श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, मगर उनके पीछे एक इतिहास है। पचास साल से ज्यादा वह स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में रहे। बचपन से लेकर अंतिम षड़ी तक एक क्षण के लिए भी उन्होंने अपने आप के लिए और अपने घर के लिए नहीं सोचा। वह बराबर लड़ते रहे गुदगर्दों को स्वतन्त्र कराने के लिए। पहले उनका नाम समुन्द सिंह था, लेकिन जब एक सन्धे की लीडरशिप करते हुए गुदगर्दों से लेना भीतना, गुदगर्दपुर को उन्होंने स्वतन्त्र करवाया, उसके बाद उनका नाम स्वतन्त्र पड़ा और आज तक वह इसी नाम से जाने जाते रहे। उन्होंने किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए अपनी सारी जिन्दगी लगा दी और अन्दरगाउँ रह कर भी उन्होंने दो पालिसीमेंट के एलेक्शन लड़े। हम उस समय छोटे छोटे थे और उनके लिए हम को काफी काम करना पड़ा।

मैं उनके साथ पिछले बारह तेरह साल से रहा, लेकिन मैं हमेशा उनकी याद में

पोलिटिकल गुरु समझता रहा। मुझे अफसोस है कि जब उनकी आखिरी बड़ी आई तब मैं यहां पर नहीं था। मैं एक गांव में था जहां रेडियो पर मैंने उन के निधन की खबर सुनी। उन्होंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी लोगो के काम के लिए बिताई और कई कालेज खोले। आखिरी समय आने के पहले भी उन्होंने एक कालेज खोला, जिसको गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी ने ले लिया। अब भी वह एक कालेज कीर्ति कालेज के नाम से चला रहे थे। तीन या चार दिन पहले वह बहा गये। वहां पर तन्खवाहें देने के लिए रुपया नहीं था। उन्होंने दो दिन लगा कर 10 हजार रुपये इकट्ठा करके उनको दे दिया कि तनखवाहे दो। इसी तरह से वह हर समय लोगो के लिए मोचते रहते थे।

उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए मैंने पंजाब के लोगो से अपील की है और यहा भी अपील करूंगा कि उन्होंने इस कालेज का जो काम शुरू किया है वह एक महान् काम है। आज वह हमारे बीच में नहीं है। उनके लिए सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि यह होगी कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब पंजाब सरकार से कहे कि वह उनके इस कालेज को अपने हाथ में लेकर उनके नाम से चलाये। यही उनकी सारी जिन्दगी है। एक ही बच्ची उनकी थी जो उनकी ग्रन्ड-ग्राउंड लाइफ में सात साल ही हो कर चली गई। उनका छोटा भाई था जिस को बीस साल की कैद हुई। उनकी जायदाद भी जब्त हुई और उनका घर भी। जो उनका अन्तिम संस्कार हुआ वह वही पर हुआ है जहां उनका घर था। उन्होंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी कुर्बानी की है और आखिरी दम तक वह लोगो के लिए लड़ते रहे हैं।

उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए उनके नाम पर मैंने जो अपील की है मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें सब लोग मदद करेंगे। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि आप मेरे इन सेंटिमेंट्स को उनके परिवार तक पहुंचा दें

श्री सारबजो राय (बोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संयोग की बात थी, पता नहीं, इसको दुर्भाग्य कहूं या सौभाग्य कि स्वतन्त्र जी के अन्तिम क्षणों में मैं उनके पास खड़ा था। उनका और मेरा सीधा सम्पर्क बाईस साल से रहा, हालांकि ऐतिहासिक रूप में मैं उनके बारे में 35-36 सालो से सुनता चला आ रहा हूं। उनका 55 वर्ष का सघर्षमय जीवन अपने में स्वयम् एक इतिहास छिपाये हुये चल रहा था। वे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रहे और समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिये उनका सिपाही जीवन अन्तिम क्षणो तक बना रहा। उनके जीवन का अन्तिम सपना यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी भारतीय व्यवस्था कायम हो जिस में विषमता का नामो निशान न रहे। मेरा विश्वास है कि उनके प्रति हमारी सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि यही होगी कि हम उनके अधूरे सपने को पूरा करें। हमारे राष्ट्र ने समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को स्वीकार कर लिया है, इससे अवश्य ही उनको अन्तिम समय में सन्तोष रहा होगा। जिस व्रत को लेकर वे और उनके जैसे कुछ लोग शुरू शुरू में अकेले चले थे, आज सारे राष्ट्र ने उसको अपना लिया है। मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं 13 अप्रैल को वीर-प्रसविनी भूमि पंजाब के उस अंचल का, आलुना गांव की जिस घरती की कोख ने उस क्रान्तिकारी वीर पैदा किया था; उसका दर्शन किया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री स्वतन्त्र को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं और आप से आग्रह करता हूं कि हमारी तुच्छ संवेदना उनके परिवार तक पहुंचाने की कृपा करें।

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence a short while.

Setting up of a Road Board

*721. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI S. A. MURUGA-
NANTHAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Road Board on the pattern of the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Government have under consideration the proposal to set up a Central Road Board. The proposed Road Board will not be statutory in character like the Railway Board.

(b) Details of the proposal are still being worked out.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : रास्तों के अच्छे विकास पर देश का विकास, और खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास, निर्भर है। रोड बोर्ड का पहले से ही गठन किया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन ग्राज भी सरकार ने इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं लिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का यह सोचना निर्णय में कब बदलेगा।

श्री राज बहादुर : इसमें एक प्रश्न नहीं, बल्कि कई प्रश्न हैं, जिनको निर्णीत करना है। हम सब जानते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय राजसगों तथा उन मार्गों को छोड़कर, जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता मिलती है, शेष सड़कें राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आती हैं। इसलिए इस रोड बोर्ड का काम ठीक चले, आपस में तालमेल, कौशल-

नेशन, स्थापित किया जा सके और अधिक तेजी से, गति से, काम हो, ये सब बातें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। अभी तो हमें रोड्स का ऐकजीक्यूशन, उनका बनाना, भी राज्य सरकारों की मार्फत कराना होता है। इसलिये यह प्रश्न काफी उलझा हुआ है।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : सभी राज्यों के मुकाबले में गुजरात राज्य रास्तों के मामले में पिछड़ा हुआ है। नागपुर प्लान के मुताबिक कई राज्यों ने सड़कों सम्बन्धी अपनी योजना पूरी कर ली है। लेकिन नागपुर प्लान के मुताबिक गुजरात राज्य में कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रोड बोर्ड गठित होगा, तो क्या नागपुर प्लान के मुताबिक गुजरात राज्य को प्राधान्य दिया जायेगा।

श्री राज बहादुर : जिन परिस्थितियों में 1943 में नागपुर प्लान बनाया गया था, वे बहुत दूर पीछे रह गई हैं। उसके बाद 1961 में हमारे चीफ इंजीनियर्स के एक सम्मेलन ने 1961 से 1981 तक का एक बीस वर्ष का एक प्रोग्राम बनाया, जिसके अन्तर्गत लगभग सात लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें हम बना चुके हैं। आशा है कि शेष आठ बीस वर्षों में उस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग बस लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाने का हमारा जो लक्ष्य है—मैं याददास्त से कह रहा हूँ—उस को हम पूरा कर पायेंगे।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In view of the fact that some of the State Governments have not been able to utilise funds allocated for building of lateral road projects, may I know whether the Government will consider setting up of its own agency for the construction of roads specially in the backward regions of the country?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक लेटरल रोड प्रोजेक्ट का सम्बन्ध है, मुख्यतः बरेली से अमीनबाग तक की एक विशेष सड़क है।

जो विशेष कारणों से, विशेष हेतु से, निर्मित की गई है। उसमें काफी प्रगति हुई है और काफी कार्य सम्पन्न हो चुका है। उसमें जहां कहीं थोड़ी बहुत विशेष कार्यवाही बाकी है, वह बहुत तेजी से की जा रही है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether they have formulated any national transport policy and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

MR. SPEAKER: This is about setting up of Road Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: National transport policy covers road transport also.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The Road Board will essentially cover the activities about road construction.... (Interruption) We have a policy.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : देश में जो नेशनल हाईवेज हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके लिये बहुत रुपया देती है, लेकिन उनका मेंटेनेंस ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है। खास कर ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड की हालत इतनी बदतर है कि एक-एक जगह दो दो सौ, चार चार सौ ट्रक खड़े हो जाते हैं मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है कि देश में जितने नेशनल हाईवेज हैं, उनका नियंत्रण और मेंटेनेंस केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले।

श्री राज बहादुर : यह कहना कि सारे नेशनल हाईवेज का मेंटेनेंस सन्तोषजनक नहीं है, मेरे खयाल में हमारे इंजीनियर्स, उन सड़कों को बनाने वालों और हमारी राज्य सरकारों के प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा। हां, यह निश्चित बात है कि कहीं कहीं बहुत सन्तोषजनक कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। जहां तक ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, उसमें से एक भाग

नेशनल हाईवे में आता है और कुछ भाग नेशनल हाईवे में आता ही नहीं है। इसलिये उसका उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार पर है। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि विशेष रूप से यू० पी० सरकार की तरफ से, और बिहार में भी, इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विशेष रूप से पिछले दो वर्षों में काम काफी तेजी आयी है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मेरे क्षेत्र में ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड का साठ किलोमीटर भाग है। उसकी हालत बहुत बदतर है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं इस पर ध्यान दूंगा।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: May I know whether there is a proposal from the Army to divert this road which the hon. Minister mentioned from Boroma to Missamari? This is important from strategic point of view.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: This concerns not the Road Board but a particular road which might come under Border Roads Development Board.

शहरों और कस्बों का सुव्यवस्थित विकास करने के लिये योजना

*722. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में शहरों और कस्बों का सुव्यवस्थित एवं सुन्दर ढंग से विकास करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इसे सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Development of cities and towns is primarily the function of local bodies and State Governments. The Central Government assists by way of technical guidance and advice. Master Plans for 72 cities have also been drawn up with funds made available by the Central Government. The States have been asked to implement them through enactment of suitable legislation and allocation of funds from plan resources.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुन्दर शहर सुन्दर वातावरण पैदा करते हैं, जिस देश में शानदार नागरिक पैदा होते हैं, मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर गोल मोल है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तक सरकार ने इस की तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या सरकार की कोई योजना है। मंत्री महोदय को यह उत्तर देना चाहिए था कि "नहीं"। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार कोई योजना कार्यान्वित करेगी। मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहिए था कि "नहीं"।

अपने लोकल बाडीज़ पर बला टाल दी है, जो यूनियन टैरिटरीज़ हैं, जहां आपका शासन चलता है वहां पर कोई योजना आप लागू करने को तैयार हैं या नहीं, कोई योजना आपकी बनी हुई है या नहीं?

श्री ओम मेहता : इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि सुन्दर शहरों से सुन्दर व्यक्ति डागा जी की तरह पैदा हो सकते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि 25 साल में सेंटर ने कुछ नहीं किया। हमने तीसरी योजना में

पांच करोड़ रुपया इसलिए दिया था कि लोग अपने अपने मास्टर प्लान बनाएं और उन में से 72 शहर जो हैं उनके लिए मास्टर प्लान बनाए गए थे। जहां तक यूनियन टैरिटरीज़ का ताल्लुक है दिल्ली यूनियन टैरिटरी है। यहां पर दिल्ली डिवलेपमेंट आथोरिटी है और इसके तहत सारा काम यहां होता है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आपने इस में यह भी कहा है :

"The States have been asked to implement them through enactment of suitable legislation and allocation of funds from Plan resources."

मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि आपने स्टेट्स को सलाह कब दी और क्या किसी स्टेट ने आपकी सलाह को आज तक माना या नहीं माना?

श्री ओम मेहता : 1969 में ऐसा कहा गया था। हमारी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री उनको ब्लाक ग्रांट्स और ब्लाक लॉन्ज देती है और उस वक्त कहा था कि जहां तक हो सके वे अपने कुछ फंड्स इसकी तरफ डाइवर्ट करें ताकि हमारे शहर सुन्दर बन सकें।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his reply stated that 72 cities have been covered by Master Plans. I want to know whether the historic city of Burdwan and Murshidabad of West Bengal have been included in the Master Plan or not?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The Master Plans from West Bengal have been drawn for Asansol, Siliguri and Haldia only. Only these three cities were included at that time.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about the historic cities of Burdwan and Murshidabad?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is the State Governments that have drawn up the Master Plans.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to advise the State Governments that cities and towns should be so located and developed as to act and function as growth centres in rural areas and not allowed to grow in a haphazard manner at the moment?

SHRI OM MEHTA: That is the actual function of our planning and in that connection we have already prepared some proto-type plans and we have circulated them to almost all the States advising them that they draw up plans on those lines.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister has been kind enough to say that the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 5 crores for the Master Plans for Delhi alone or for the whole country?

SHRI OM MEHTA: For the whole country.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The population of India is more than 50 crores and according to the Government's own estimates, hardly 40 per cent of the people have proper shelter over their heads. Does he feel that Rs. 5 crores sanctioned by the Government will in any way suffice the Governments of the States to make any plans worthwhile to give accommodation to the people?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The question is not of accommodation. The question is regarding preparation of the Master Plans. Rs. 5 crores has been given only for preparation of the Master Plans and not for providing houses.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have the Union Government and the Planning Commission approved the twin Bombay project and I would like to know whether some central assistance has been assured and, if so, what is the quantum of assistance?

SHRI OM MEHTA: This question requires notice. But actually, the City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the twin city is already functioning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Has any central assistance been assured or not?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I cannot say

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : आपने बताया है कि 72 शहरों को लिया गया है इस वास्ते कि उनका विकास हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको लेने का आधार क्या रखा गया है, जन संख्या रखा गया है, बैकवर्ड-नैस रखा गया है, क्या आधार रखा गया है ?

श्री ओम मेहता : ऐसे शहर लिए गए हैं जैसे कैपिटल ऑफ दी स्टेट्स, फास्ट ग्रोइंग इंडस्ट्रियल सिटीज, अर्बन टाउन और साथ ही जहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी है या एजुकेशन ग्रो कर रही है।

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: What steps have been taken regarding Kotla Mubarakpur area? This is just like a pimple on the beautiful face of a lady. This area is in my constituency. There is no sewer and on one side there is some expansion. On the other side there is the Defence Colony. In between it is just like a very bad slum.

SHRI OM MEHTA: That is a separate question. I require notice.

श्री शारदादे राय : बड़े टाउन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, चाहे कारपोरेशन वहां हो या न हो, उनकी आमदनी कुछ हो सकती है और सरकार से भी विकास के काम करने के लिए कुछ धन मिल जाता है और वे काम कर लेते हैं लेकिन जहां तक टाउन एरिया और नोटिफाइड एरिया का सम्बन्ध है उनकी आमदनी बिल्कुल ऐसी नहीं होत

है कि कुछ भी कर सकें। क्या आप ऐसी योजना बना रहे हैं ताकि टाउन एरिया और नोटिफाइड एरिया के जो क्षत्र हैं उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और उनके विकास के लिए विशेष धनराशि स्वीकार की जाए ?

श्री श्रीम मेहता : सेंट्रल सैक्टर में तो ऐसा नहीं है। स्टेट सैक्टर से उनको कुछ रुपया ब्लाक लोन और ब्लाक ग्रांट्स से डिवलपमेंट के लिए दिया जा सकता है।

Supply of Rigs to U.P.

*725. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have failed to provide the requisite number of rigs to the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether boring of tube-wells in the Parganas of Bhimga, Tulsipur and Chards of District Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) is being held up due to non-availability of rig machines; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to send rigs to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The responsibility for groundwater development through drilling of tube-wells or boring of wells and for acquiring suitable rigs for this purpose rests with the State Governments. Central Ground Water Board operates rigs in the States primarily for exploratory purposes.

(b) No such report has been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: May I know whether it is a fact that the rigs are

exclusively supplied by the Central Government to the State Government and the State Government has no agency through which they can have their own rigs? Secondly, how many rigs have been provided to the State of U.P.? Thirdly, is it a fact or not that representations have been made by the State Government for taking up exploratory construction of tube-wells? Because, Sir, in the area mentioned in part (b) it was stated by the State Government that deep boring machines were not available in the State and therefore it was not in a position to bore the tubewells. This is my point. Therefore, the responsibility of the Centre comes in.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Several types of rigs are there which are manufactured indigenously. They are all available and the State Governments purchase those rigs and if I am correct, in U.P., in all, there are about 110 rigs of various types which are needed. As for the district Bahraich, hydro-geological survey is going on and it is only after that results are made available that one can say about these things definitely. It is only after the results are known that work relating to exploratory tube-wells could be taken up. But it is not held up because of the paucity of rigs. Rigs are available.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Since when hydrological survey has been going on in the areas mentioned in part (b) of my question? This statement is being made on the basis of wholly incorrect data because no team of investigation has actually reached the spot and started work.

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I have already stated work is going on—the work of hydrological survey—and it is only when we have located the points where we have to dig these exploratory tubewells that the work will be taken up.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has told us that it is the State Government who has to secure

the rigs. Will the Minister tell us about the availability of rigs in the country? Are there sufficient rigs in our country to meet the needs of the country? If not, whether the Centre has provided facilities to the State Governments to import rigs from abroad?

PROF. SHER SINGH: At present we have no request from the State Governments for import of rigs. There was a demand from U.P. and we have provided foreign exchange for that. From other States we do not have any request. Rigs are available in sufficient number in our country.

श्री अम्बेश : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि रिग्स की कमी नहीं है तो वह कौन से दूसरे कारण हैं जिन की वजह से वावजूद इसके कि सर्वे जिन का कई वर्ष पूर्व हो चुका है, ऐसे बहुत से स्थान य० पी० के अन्दर हैं, उन अनेक स्थानों पर अभी तक द्यूबवैल् की खुदाई पूरी नहीं हो सकी ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : य० पी० में जो ये बोरिंग द्यूबवेल्स हैं, जिन एरियाज़ में एल-वियल सायल है 4111 के करीब, उन की बोरिंग के लिए हमारे पास सामान है और उस के जरिए काम चल रहा है जहां एक्स-प्लोरेशन हो चुका है । कुछ जगहों पर जैसे गाजीपुर और कानपुर जिलों में एक्स-प्लोरेटरी द्यूबवेल्स का काम हो रहा है । कुछ जगहों पर हाइड्रो ज्यालाजिकल सर्वे हो रहा है । फिर एक्स-प्लोरेटरी द्यूबवेल्स का होगा और जहां एक्स-प्लोरेशन हो चुका है वहां द्यूबवेल्स बन रहे हैं, उस के लिए साधन हैं ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many rigs were demanded by the State of Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is a specific one. It is not relevant here. Please give a separate notice.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The monsoons are failing year after year. I want to know whether the Government is going to have more rigs so that we may have more tube-wells in all the States?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very specific question about Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has made a general statement. I want to know whether it is correct.

PROF. SHER SINGH: So far as U.P. is concerned, in Bahraich and the other areas it is not that the work is not going on because there is shortage. Rigs are available in U.P. As for hard-rock areas, we had to import some rigs of that type. For hard-rock areas, and for areas where there is not sufficient water available for drinking and where there is hard rock below, we have to import. We have imported some rigs, and we shall import rigs, if we require more

Orders placed for Ships by Shipping Corporation of India

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*726. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has ordered 38 ships this year; and

(b) if so, whether they are expecting only 17 ships this year?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) As on date, total number of ships on order are 43, out of which 6 ships were ordered prior

to 1st April 1969; 10 ships during 1969-70, 8 ships during 1970-71, 12 ships during 1971-72. 5 ships during 1972-73 and 2 ships after 1st April 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir, in accordance with a phased programme of orders and deliveries of ships.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I know how Government are proposing to finance the purchase of new ships and which are the countries which have offered credit for purchase of ships?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Most of these ships or practically all of them are bought on the basis of deferred credit or instalment basis. There is some downright payment to the extent of 10 per cent, 15 per cent or 20 per cent as the case may be, and the balance is arranged through credit. That is the way in which we do the financing. Apart from that, there are certain allocations made to us by the Finance Ministry in the light of our requirements and orders placed.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I know whether the hon. Minister has made any estimate of the number of new ships that will have to be acquired over the next five years, and if so, how many will be available from the Indian shipyards and how many will be acquired from other countries?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: In fact, these proposals have been worked out by a study group. I cannot exactly say the number, but according to the proposals that have been worked out, a target of 10.6 million tonnes to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Plan has been worked out, which will mean an addition of about 6 million tonnes to our present tonnage.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know the total foreign exchange cost involved for these 43 vessels which have been ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India and how much of this expenditure is being advanced to the Shipping Corporation out of the Shipping Development Fund?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am sorry I would not be able to give the total foreign exchange needed,—but I can certainly give the types of vessels and the tonnage of each one of them,—because that foreign exchange depends upon the types of sizes of the vessels, and I shall collect this information and give it to the hon. Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How much is it? Has he no idea of it?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I think that it would be hazardous to give any idea, because the vessels are of different types such as tankers, bulk carriers, ordinary liners, cargo vessels and so on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is any part of that being given out of the Shipping Development Fund?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Yes, that goes without saying. The Shipping Development Fund is there to finance this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How much is it for these 43 vessels?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have not got that information presently with me.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I understand from a news item that during his recent visit, the Minister of Shipping and Transport from Poland has offered to the Government of India to sell bulk carriers of 105,000 tonnes capacity. If that is so, may I know whether the Shipping Corporation is going to take advantage of that offer?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to orders that have already been given, and not to those to be placed in the future. The hon. Member may table a separate question.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether orders for bulk carriers were placed as long back as

1969 with the shipyard in Rumania and later, the prices of each were raised by Rs. 60 lakhs from the contracted prices, and the orders are to be finalised by 1967, and if so, the reason for Government's agreeing to the price rise to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs, and the delay in the delivery of the ships?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: When the orders were placed, the number was in fact 10, and prices have escalated in between. So the shipyards in Rumania wanted an escalation in prices. After a good deal of discussion, we have been able to finalise those orders, and some escalation has been agreed to in regard to these vessels.

तपेदिक के रोगियों की संख्या में
बृद्धि

*; 728. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तपेदिक के रोगियों की
संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या रोगियों के ठीक इलाज के
लिए भारत सरकार के पास पर्याप्त चिकित्सा
केन्द्र नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में वर्ष
1972-73 के दौरान सरकार क्या प्रभाव-
कारी कदम उठा रही है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K.
KISKU):** (a) There is no evidence to
show that the number of T.B. patients
is increasing day by day.

(b) 547 T.B. Clinics are functioning
in different States and Union Terri-
tories. Of these, 278 have been up-
graded as District TB Centres to
undertake district-wise TB Control
Programme. A total of more than

37,000 TB beds are available in
various States/Union Territories for
in-patient treatment.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table
of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The National Tuberculosis Con-
trol Programme is a Centrally
Sponsored Scheme during the Fourth
Five Year Plan with 100 per cent
Central assistance to the State Gov-
ernments. The Programme provides
for establishment/upgrading of Dis-
trict TB Centres, establishment of TB
Isolation beds and supply of anti-TB
drugs to the TB Centres for effective
treatment of TB patients throughout
the country.

BCG Vaccination in age group of
below 20 years is being done as a
preventive measures. The District
TB Centres serve as base to carry out
case finding, treatment and BCG
Vaccination Programme throughout
the District in collaboration with the
existing health and medical institu-
tions.

Steps are also being taken for the
expansion of the BCG Vaccine
Laboratory, Guindy, for the produc-
tion of freeze dried vaccine in larger
quantities.

Grants-in-aid and free anti-TB
Drugs are also given to Voluntary TB
Institutions.

In addition, grants are given to the
Tuberculosis Association of India for
the maintenance of New Delhi TB
Centre and Lala Ram Sarup TB
Hospital, Mehrauli.

Under this Scheme during the year
1972-73, against the target of
establishment of 25 District TB Cen-
tres, 31 Centres have been established
to undertake district-wise TB control
programme in various States. During
the year 1972-73, anti-T.B. drugs
worth Rs. 99.60 lakhs have been
supplied.

श्री महा बीपक सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ टालमटोल करने की कोशिश की गई है। उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि ऐसी कोई बात मालूम नहीं पड़ती है कि टी०बी० के मरीजों की संख्या बढ़ी है, लेकिन प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग के उत्तर में उन्होंने आंकड़े देते हुए स्वीकार किया है और बताया है कि 543 टी०बी० केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और 278 विकसित किये गये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप को ऐसे कितने केन्द्र खोलने की आवश्यकता है तथा उन को खोलने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Government are very vigilant about the entire position and arrangements for diagnosis are being expanded. In 1972-73, although the target was to open 25 centres, we had been able to open 31, but that does not mean that therefor the number of TB patients is on the increase, because that is being watched by sample surveys in different areas and we find that the number of TB patients is actually decreasing.

श्री महा बीपक सिंह शास्त्री : आप ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि आप ने बहुत सी ऐसी योजनाएँ निकाली हैं जिन से टी०बी० रोग पर नियन्त्रण पा सके। आप ने यह भी कहा है कि बी०सी०जी० इंजेक्शनों के द्वारा क्षय रोग को रोकने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ— क्या आप के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है, जैसे एण्टी कालरा वैक्सीनेशन, चेचक वैक्सीनेशन का काम चलता है, उसी तरह से बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीनेशन का काम भी सार्वजनिक तरीके

से चले तथा 1972-73 के दरमियान कितने बी०सी०जी० के टीके लगाये गये तथा उन में कितने सफल हुए हैं तथा कितने असफल हुए हैं।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): So far as the B.C.G. vaccination programme is concerned, every effort is made to provide vaccination, but just now it is not part of a national programme. So wherever anybody voluntarily offers himself or where TB centres are functioning, the vaccination is provided. As to how many are covered by the vaccination, I have no figures now. I require notice.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: May I know whether any attempt has been made for ascertaining the number of TB patients throughout the whole country including the rural areas?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As my colleague said, there were sample surveys and they were indicative. But, as I said, as it is not part of the national programme, it is very difficult to cover the entire country at this stage.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: May I know from the Minister whether he has any information about the percentage of TB patients among the tribal people, particularly in the Santhal Parganas area and in the Jharkhand and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal and whether they are going to set up TB centres attached to the union health centres for giving treatment to the TB patients, particularly the Santhals, Mundas and Korahs?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have no information. He should address that question to the State Government, or we shall collect from the State Government the required information and place it here.

Construction of bridges over Yamuna at Kachaura Ghat and Bateshwar

*730. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent any scheme for the approval of the Centre for the construction of bridges over Yamuna, one at Kachaura Ghat and the other at Bateshwar (Naurangi Ghat) in Tehsil Bah of District Agra;

(b) if so, whether the bridges over Yamuna would be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether there is proposal to include the construction of bridges over Yamuna—one at Kachaura Ghat and the other at Bateshwar (Naurangi Ghat) in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री पन्नालाल बाख्पाल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या दोनों ही दृष्टियों से आगरा जिला एक बहुत बड़ा जिला है। आगरा जिले के अधिकांश भाग को एक ओर से जमुना नदी घेरे हुए हैं और दूसरी ओर से चम्बल नदी घेरे हुए हैं। आगरा से कचौरा घाट तक सीधी सड़क जाती है, परन्तु कचौराघाट आगरा से 100 किलोमीटर दूर है और उदावा केवल 20 किलोमीटर दूर है। जमुना नदी पर पुल कचौराघाट में न होने की वजह से उस क्षेत्र की जनता को 100 किलोमीटर दूर आगरा जाना पड़ता

है, जिस से इस क्षेत्र के किसानों को भारी कठिनाई होती है क्या सरकार इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कचौराघाट में पुल के निर्माण को उच्च प्राथमिकता देगी तथा क्या मंत्री महोदय उस पर पुल बनाने के लिये विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह पुल राज्य सरकार की सड़क पर पड़ता है, जिस के लिये राज्य सरकार उत्तरदायी है लेकिन आप ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसे राज्य सरकार तक पहुंचाने की चेष्टा करूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है, किन्तु क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि बटेश्वर के मेले से जो धनराशि एकत्र होती है वह पुल बनाने के लिये खर्च नहीं की जाती है, वह आगरा जिले के अन्य विकास कार्यों के लिये खर्च की जाती है—इतना बड़ा अन्याय बटेश्वर के साथ हो रहा है, इस में केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप करने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं तैयार है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वाजपेयी जी जिस हस्तक्षेप की मांग कर रहे हैं, वह मेरे ख्याल से कहीं अनाधिकार चेष्टा न मानी जाय, क्योंकि वहां जो आमदनी होती है वह केन्द्र को नहीं होती है, राज्य सरकार को होती है और वह किस प्रकार से व्यय की जाय, यह उन के अधिकार की बात है लेकिन वहां पुल की आवश्यकता है और उस के लिये मैं राज्य सरकार को लिख सकता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सरकार को विदित है कि आजादी मिलने से पहले अंग्रेजों के समय में आगरा से बाह तक जी०आई०पी० रेलवे लाइन थी, परन्तु ब्रिटिश शासन काल के दौरान ही इस रेलवे लाइन को उखाड़ दिया गया था—इस क्षेत्र के लोग रेलवे की सुविधा से अभी तक वंचित हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं रेल मंत्री तो नहीं हूँ, परन्तु जहाँ तक सड़क का सम्बन्ध है, सड़क बन गई है

Food production stagnant in Andhra Pradesh

*731. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food production in Andhra Pradesh has remained stagnant since 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase food production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). It is a fact that food-grains production is more or less stagnant in Andhra Pradesh since 1964-65. There are many reasons for it. The State has suffered heavily due to drought conditions in successive years. Apart from adverse seasonal conditions, the other factors responsible for

this situation are: unsuitability of the newly evolved varieties, particularly in the case of rice, pest and disease problem, price and marketing difficulties, etc.

The Ministry is alive to the situation and various steps have been taken to increase food production in the State. These include (i) expansion of area under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme, (ii) launching of district trial-cum-demonstration programme for newly evolved rice varieties, (iii) intensification of plant protection measures, (iv) intensive development of irrigation facilities and introduction of multiple cropping, (v) adequate and timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and credit, (vi) emphasis on adequate and balanced use of fertilisers, (vii) farmers' training along-with national demonstration programme.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Besides the measures to overcome the stagnation in production, mentioned in the statement, increase in production is invariably linked up seriously with the implementation of the land reforms. Andhra Pradesh has enacted a land Ceiling Act last September and the President has given assent to it on 31st December but the Government of Andhra Pradesh feels that it could not be implemented because it might be challenged in a court of law. They feel that it should be included under the 9th Schedule of Constitution so as to make it non-justiciable. When is the Government going to include it in the 9th Schedule? Can they mention any definite date?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Obviously the implementation of land reforms has some relevance to production. As for the inclusion in the 9th Schedule, we propose to include all land legislations under the 9th Schedule so that necessary protection is given to land reform measures for all the State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Steps for quicker loan to Farm Engineers**

*723. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for sanctioning quicker loans for Farm Engineers in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The special scheme for providing employment to unemployed technical personnel through Agro-Service Centres being implemented by the Ministry, does not contemplate sanction of loans by Government for setting up such Service Centres. The commercial banks are expected to provide loan assistance for the purpose; special facilities are however available under the scheme to attract bank credit, e.g. the Agro-Service Centres are treated as eligible industry to be covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme and subsidy on interest payable on the loan is admissible under the scheme subject to certain limits.

Educational facilities outside Brahmaputra Valley

*724. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any initiative to provide educational facilities outside the Brahmaputra Valley to the students who left Assam as a result of last year's disturbances; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the available information out of about 250 Bengali-speaking students who left Assam as a result of last year's disturbances about 200 students have already returned to Assam and re-joined their respective educational institutions. Efforts are also being made to persuade the remaining students to return to their institutions in Assam.

The Central Government remain in close touch with developments in Assam and continuous efforts are being made to find an amicable solution of the controversy relating to medium of instruction in Assam.

Question of taking any initiative by the Central Government to provide education facilities in any part of the State of Assam, therefore, does not

Ways to help educated jobless

*727. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain ways of helping the educated jobless have been suggested;

(b) whether it has also been suggested that before giving the degree, the student should be asked to work on land for one year and also undergo military training for one year;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government on these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of schemes are already in operation.* A proposal for creating additional job opportunities

for 5 lakh educated people during 1973-74 is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) A suggestion has been received that National Service for a specified period should be made a pre-condition for the award of the first degree.

(c) The proposal in the part (a) and the suggestion in part (b) are under examination.

Indo-Soviet Cultural Co-operation

*729. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (I.S.C.U.S.) and the Union of Soviet Cultural Society (U.S.C.S.) signed a plan for Cultural Co-operation in 1973;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan; and

(c) whether any such plan with any other country has also been signed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the plan are that the Contracting Parties shall promote and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries by acquainting the public with the life, history and culture and development of science & technology of the other side. In order to achieve this objective exchanges of delegations, tourists, teachers, public figures, scientists, cultural and art workers have been agreed upon. Also literature, photo exhibitions etc. are proposed to be exchanged.

(c) The Indo-GDR Society has an agreement with its counterpart organisation. Government is not aware of any other plans with any other country.

Conclusion of the Working Group of N.B.O.

*732. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the conclusion of the Working Group of the National Building Organisation in preparing a profile of construction in the Fifth Plan to the effect that construction activity will be impeded by shortages of building materials if the production of bricks, cement, steel and timber is not stepped up at least by 50 per cent in the next five years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Working Group are under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

National Commission on Agriculture for development of villages and command areas of major and medium irrigation projects

*733. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended an integrated approach for the development of villages and command areas of major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture has submitted its Interim Report on Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of Command Areas.

(b) A summary of the recommendations in this Interim Report is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4798/73.]

(c) The recommendations of the Commission are under examination.

Work on West Coast Road

*734. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the West Coast Road was started and when it is expected to be completed;

(b) how much work has been done so far and what is the amount spent thereon so far; and

(c) whether work on the portion of the road between Sanganeshwar and Wandri in Ratnagiri District has not still been commenced?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The West Coast Road, which has been declared as National Highway No. 17 with effect from 8th March, 1972, passes through the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa. The work on this road was started originally about 15 years back as part of programme of Centrally-aid Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance.

The statement laid on the Table of the House gives the Statewise information about the work done on the road so far against the original programme. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4799/73]. On its having been declared as National Highway, the road is proposed to be further improved to single-lane National Highway standard as part of the 4th Plan programme, for which inventorisation of deficiencies and formulation of improvement proposals is in hand. The said improvement is likely to be achieved by the close of the 5th Plan period.

(c) Work on the construction of the section from Sanganeshwar to Wandri in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra had been taken up initially under the earlier programme of Centrally-aided Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance. The same is not yet complete and is now to be completed under National Highway Development Programme and shall be pursued accordingly.

Hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands short of medicines

*735. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hospitals of far-flung Islands of Andaman and Nicobar are short of medicines of daily use because of their non-supply by Government; and

(b) what steps Government are going to take to keep the Hospitals well equipped?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrain missing from godowns of F.C.I. in Ferozepur and Faridkot

*736. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently hundreds of bags of foodgrains were stolen from the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Ferozepur and Faridkot Districts;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. About 848 bags of foodgrains comprising 836 bags of wheat and 12 bags of paddy were recently stolen from the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Ferozepur and Faridkot Districts.

(c) Investigations of these cases by the police have not yet been completed. However, in some cases, where *prima-facie* it was found that some officials were directly or indirectly involved, they have been placed under suspension pending further action against them.

Delay in Farm Scheme

*737. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Ministry delays Farm Schemes" published in the *Motherland* dated 31st January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not subscribe to the views expressed in the news item.

Four day convention organised by Indian Society for Technical Education

*738. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four day convention organised by the Indian Society for Technical Education in Bombay has suggested Post-Graduate study in Engineering;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made at the convention; and

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Convention have not so far been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medical facilities to C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

*739. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend the Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medical facilities to all the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Statutory autonomous authority on development problems of Rajasthan desert

*740. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scientists, who studied the developmental problems of the Rajasthan desert, have recommended the setting up of a statutory, autonomous authority for this purpose immediately; and

(b) if so, reaction to these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A Study Team was constituted by the Indian National Science Academy, for an on-the-spot study of certain aspects of the arid zone in Western Rajasthan particularly of the severe sand-storms that prevailed in the region in July, 1970. The Study Team submitted only a summary of its recommendations in 1970. It is now understood that the Team has submitted its final report to the Academy. This report has not yet been received by the Government of India. The Study Team has, it is understood, recommended that the Desert Development Board constituted by this Ministry in 1966 should be a high-powered, permanent and statutory body. It should have a regular secretariat with permanent technical office. The experts may be drawn from the

disciplines of ecology, geology, geomorphology, veterinary sciences, atomic energy, agronomy, agrostology, breeding, soil sciences, environmental sciences, etc. The Board should be responsible for looking after all three aspects, i.e., research, training and extension programmes connected with the development and reclamation of the desert.

The final report, when received, will be examined in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Seniority List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Education Department, Delhi,

6980. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 931 on 26th February, 1973 regarding seniority list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Education Department, Delhi and state:

(a) whether some Scheduled Castes teachers (T.G.Ts.) were appointed *vide* order No. 607 letter No. DE1(4) ADII/ dated the 23rd October, 1962 in Delhi Administration, Delhi on temporary basis;

(b) whether they are still temporary whereas there is reservation in confirmation *vide* No. 10/28/68-Est(SCT) dated the 12th September, 1968 by Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में घटिया किस्म की राशन की वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

6981. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्नाकर :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर घटिया किस्म की राशन की वस्तुएं बेची जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन को ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। गोदामों और मिलों में निरीक्षकों की तैनाती की गई है जो यह देखेंगे कि उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों को केवल बढ़िया किस्म के खाद्य-पदार्थ सप्लाई किए जाते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने यहां से उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को केवल ऐसा स्टॉक सप्लाई कर रहा है जो कि पी० एफ० ए० मानक के अन्तर्गत आता है। उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों को सीलबन्ध नमूने दिए जाते हैं ताकि कार्डधारी यह सुनिश्चित कर सकें कि उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारों द्वारा उन्हें उचित किस्म की राशन की चीजें सप्लाई की जाती हैं।

Working Paper prepared by Central Advisory Board of Education

6982. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has prepared a Working Paper for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on September 18-19, 1972 has approved a blue print on "Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)". The main ingredients of the programme are:—

- (i) Transformation of the Educational System;
- (ii) Improvement of Standards;
- (iii) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development meant specially for the under-privileged social groups;
- (iv) The provision of universal primary education in the age-group 6—11 by 1980-81;
- (v) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes viz. 10+2+3 in all States and Union Territories;
- (vi) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage and introduction of work-experience as an integral part of education at school stage;
- (vii) The development of a national scholarships policy so that the talented students and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community are assisted to receive the best school and university education;
- (viii) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14—25;
- (ix) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education;

- (x) Development of technical education;
- (xi) Introduction of large scale programme of National Social Service; and
- (xii) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to Plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

Proposals for declaring new National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

6983. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years for the purpose of declaring new National Highways in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of cases disposed of; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) In the Fourth Five-Year Plan (round about 1970) the State Government submitted a programme for the declaration of 11 roads as National Highways. Recently they have suggested a fresh proposal for declaring 10 roads as National Highways under the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Due to financial limitations and comparatively lower priority possessed by proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government *vis-a-vis* projects suggested by other States, it was not found possible to make any new addition to the existing N. H. System in Madhya Pradesh in the Fourth Plan. However, loan assistance amounting to Rs. 110 lakhs was approved for the

following bridges on the roads included in the State Government's Fourth Plan proposals:

	Rs. lakhs
1. Bridge over Chambal on Sheopur-Swai-Madhopur Road	70.00
2. Bridge over Ghar river on Jaipur-Biaora road Bridge over Kalisindh on Jaipur Biaora road	40.00
	110.00

The proposals received from the State Government in connection with the Fifth Five Year Plan have been noted for consideration along with similar proposals received from other States but a final view on them could be taken only when the proposals for the Fifth Plan are finalised dependent upon Plan allocation made available for the scheme.

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के भिड़ जिले की संस्थाओं को अनुदान

6984. श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के भिड़ जिले में किन किन संस्थाओं को 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्षों में कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितनी संस्थाओं ने अनुदान की मांग की ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरहल हसन) : (क) भिड़ जिले में किसी संस्थान को इन वर्षों के दौरान कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया।

(ख) जानकारी शीघ्रता से प्राप्य नहीं

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में संस्थाओं को अनुदान

6985. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितनी संस्थाओं ने अनुदान मांगा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरलहसन):(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा इन वर्षों के दौरान देवास जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये :—

	1971-72	1972-73
	रुपये	रुपये
1. महिला मंडल, कन्नौड, देवास	1,300	1,857-50
3. अहिल्या वाई महिला मंडल, गन्धर्व पुरी, देवास।	1,500	1,500-00
3. शिशु विहार, देवास।	1,500	2,557-50

(ख) यह जानकारी शीघ्रता से प्राप्य नहीं है।

Enquiry into affairs of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi

6986. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2984 and 2985 dated 12-3-1973 and state:

(a) when the enquiry into the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi was ordered;

(b) the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) the time fixed for completion of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The enquiry was ordered on the 21st March, 1972.

(b) To enquire into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Society.

(c) In the order of enquiry, the Enquiry Officer was asked to complete the enquiry and submit the report within 2 months. The operation of the enquiry was stayed by the Delhi High Court till the 31st July, 1972. Thereafter, the High Court directed under their order dated the 4th September, 1972, that the enquiry should be continued and completed within 2 months from the date of that order. As complete relevant records were not made available by the record-holders to the Enquiry Officer, the High Court directed on the 11th December, 1972, that the Society should produce all relevant records before the Enquiry Officer and the enquiry be completed, if possible, by the 20th March, 1973. As complete records have not yet

been produced before the Enquiry Officer by the record-holders, the Enquiry Officer has moved the High Court for permission to use coercive methods, according to law, for the production of records.

General Body Meeting of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi

6987. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Delhi Cooperative Societies to call for General Body Meetings of such Societies whose elections have not been held for long time and where there is different groups;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to call for a General Body Meeting of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society for election of its office bearers; and

(c) if so, when the proposed meeting is likely to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) There is a provision in the 'Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, empowering the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to call a General Body meeting of a cooperative society, if such a meeting is not called by the Society within the stipulated or extended period laid down in the Act.

(b) As an enquiry has been ordered by the Delhi Administration into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Society, under the provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act, there is, at present, no proposal to call such a meeting.

(c) The question does not arise.

चालू वर्ष में चीनी का उत्पादन

6988. श्री एस० एस० रतौरी : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में राज्यवार चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1972-73 के दौरान 31 मार्च, 1973 तक चीनी का राज्यवार उत्पादन बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है । इस वर्ष उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के कुल 31.13 लाख मीटरी टन के उत्पादन से अधिक हो चुका है और अन्ततः उत्पादन 36 लाख मीटरी टन के पूर्व अनुमान से भी अधिक हो सकता है ।

समुद्री जल को सिंचाई के काम में लाने की योजना

6989. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने और अकाल की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए समुद्री जल को सिंचाई के काम में लाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) समुद्री जल का कृषि के लिए उपयोग करने की व्यावहारिकता को जांच के लिए गवेषणा सम्बन्धी अध्ययन-कार्य शुरू किये गये हैं । इनके निष्कर्षों के अभाव में समुद्री जल के उपयोग से कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए

कोई विकास परियोजना हाथ में नहीं ली गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कृषि उपकरण का अभाव और उनका निर्माण करने के लिये सरकारी कारखाने

6990. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उपकरणों का अभाव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये स्वयं सरकार द्वारा कितने कारखाने लगाये जायेंगे, और

(ग) गैर-सरकारी फर्मों को ऐसे कितने कारखाने लगाने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) छोटे पैमाने पर कृषि उपकरण बनाने के लिये कई कारखाना लगाने हेतु किसी प्रकार की अनुमति या लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय स्कूलों और पब्लिक स्कूलों में आदिवासी छात्र

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(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कहां-कहां केन्द्रीय स्कूल तथा पब्लिक स्कूल हैं;

(ख) एक फरवरी, 1973 को कक्षावार कितने छात्र थे तथा प्रत्येक कक्षा में उनमें से कितने आदिवासी छात्र थे;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने इन स्कूलों में भर्ती के लिए आदिवासियों के लिए कोई स्थान सुरक्षित किये हैं, यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित पब्लिक स्कूलों के आदिवासी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देती है, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूस्स हसन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय स्कूल और पब्लिक स्कूल हैं :—

केन्द्रीय स्कूल	पब्लिक स्कूल
1. ग्रामना—एक	1. इन्दौर—एक
2. भोपाल—एक	2. रायपुर—एक
3. इन्दौर—एक	3. रीवा—एक
4. ग्वालियर—एक	4. ग्वालियर—दो
5. जबलपुर—एक	
6. पंचमढी—एक	
7. मागर—एक	
8. नीमच—एक	
9. बछेली—एक	

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए हैं, जिनमें रक्षा कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं। इन विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के नियमों के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की प्रत्येक प्राथमिकता वर्ग में प्राथमिकता देने की व्यवस्था है बशर्ते कि वे प्रवेश

परीक्षा में पास हो जाएं। तथापि, पब्लिक स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध निजी संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है जिनके प्रवेश सम्बन्धी अपने नियम हैं।

पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित रिहायशी स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए भारत सरकार की योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए क्रमशः 7½ प्रतिशत और 2½ प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित हैं।

आदिवासियों के लिए दिल्ली में राजकीय स्कूलों और कालेजों में सीटों का आरक्षण

6992. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने आदिवासियों को उचित उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से आदिवासियों के लिए दिल्ली के राजकीय स्कूलों और कालेजों में कुछ सीटों का आरक्षण करने का प्रावधान विद्यमान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके लिए कितने प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित की गई हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) दिल्ली के राजकीय स्कूलों और कालेजों में 1 फरवरी, 1973 को कुल कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ते थे और उनमें से आदिवासी छात्रों की संख्या क्या थी; और

(घ) दिल्ली में आदिवासियों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने हेतु सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों में क्योंकि सभी एक्ट उम्मीदवारों को दाखिल किया

जाता है; इसलिए अलग से स्थान सुरक्षित नहीं किए जाते। जहां तक कालिजों का सम्बन्ध है, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित हैं।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) दिल्ली में कोई जनजातियां नहीं हैं और न ही दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस वर्ग के लोगों की शिक्षा के लिए अलग से कोई योजना तैयार की गई है। फिर भी, अन्य राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों से सम्बन्धित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थी जो दिल्ली के कालिजों में पढ़ रहे हों, वे सामान्यतः उत्तर मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्तियां पाने के हकदार हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल और पेय जल का अभाव

6993. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में भयंकर अकाल पड़ा है और वहां पेय जल का अभाव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों की कठिनाइयां को दूर करने के लिए कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(ग) इस सूखे से प्रभावित जिलों के नाम क्या हैं और इसका कितने लोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भाग सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं और कुछ क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की कठिनाई महसूस की जा रही है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल जिसने फरवरी, 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा किया था, द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर राहत कार्यों के अलावा, राहत उपायों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए 1.44 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की सीमा अपनाई गई है। राहत संबंधी ऐसे कार्यों जो कि उत्पादनकारी और दीर्घकालिक स्वरूप के हैं,

पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों के बीच नया हुई अग्रताओं के अनुसार केन्द्रीय महायत्ना सुलभ की जायेगी।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में 93 लाख जनसंख्या के 30 जिले विभिन्न परिमाण में सूखे से प्रभावित हुए बताये जाते हैं। इन जिलों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. रायपुर | 16. पश्चिमी नोमाड |
| 2. दुर्ग | 17. पूर्वी नोमाड |
| 3. बस्तार | 18. मिहोर |
| 4. विन्दासपुर | 19. बेतुल |
| 5. रायगढ़ | 20. रीवा |
| 6. मरगुजा | 21. सतना |
| 7. जबलपुर | 22. शाहडौन |
| 8. छिंदवाडा | 23. छत्तरपुर |
| 9. सेवनी | 24. पन्ना |
| 10. मांडला | 25. राजगढ़ |
| 11. बालघाट | 26. शाजापुर |
| 12. घर | 27. इंदौर |
| 13. देवास | 28. उज्जैन |
| 14. रतलाम | 29. मदनसौर |
| 15. झाबुआ | 30. टीकमगढ़ |

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के रोजगार के बारे में होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ के जिलाधिकारी के प्रस्ताव

6994. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों (म० प्र०) के जिला अधिकारियों से कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने प्रस्तावों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मंजूर किया;

(ख) उक्त जिलों के ऐसे खण्ड अधिकांशों की संख्या क्या है, जिनकी योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है और जहां स्वीकृत योजनाओं के अनुसार काम भी शुरू किया जा चुका है, और स्वीकृत योजनाओं के कितने काम को पूरा किया जा चुका है;

(ग) अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है और उक्त जिलों की उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निर्माणाधीन कार्यों पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया जा चुका है; और

(घ) चलू वित्तीय वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान अभी कितनी और धनराशि की आवश्यकता और पूरे किये जाने वाले कार्यों की

के प्रस्तावों का और वित्तीय वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान प्रारम्भ किये जाने वाले कार्यों का खण्डवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार ने परियोजनाएं मंजूर करने की शक्ति राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्यायोजित कर दी है। इसलिए भारत सरकार को इन जिलों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) में (घ). मांगी गई सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में रबी की फसल की सम्भावनाएं

6995. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में रबी की फसलों की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है;

(ख) क्या वर्षा की कमी का प्रभाव इस फसल पर पड़ा है और यदि हां, तो आगामी फसल में कितना उत्पादन कम होने की सम्भावना इस रिपोर्ट में दिखाई गई है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में सूखे और वर्षा के अभाव से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए क्या आरम्भिक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और वह प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Short Term Summer Food Production Programme for Implementation of Emergency Food Production Programme

6996. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was convened by Agriculture Ministry which was attended by the senior Agriculture Production officials from Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, regarding the implementation of the emergency food production programme for rabi/summer 1972-73;

(b) whether to tone up the shortfall in the kharif production, the Centre have sponsored a special short-term, summer food production programme apart from the usual rabi production; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A special programme was taken up for rabi/summer 1972-73 to make up the shortfall of foodgrains due to severe drought in kharif. For summer, the main crop included was summer rice. Special grants have been sanctioned for creating minor irrigation facilities in the States to take up summer rice programme. Short-term loans were also given for the purchase of inputs. The targets agreed to by the State Governments of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are given as under:—

Name of the State	Area agreed to by the State in '000 hect.
Mysore	140
Andhra Pradesh	1000
Tamil Nadu	50
Kerala	120

**Selection Grade to T.G.Ts. and P.G.Ts.
in Delhi Municipal Corporation
Schools**

6997. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give Selection Grades to Trained Graduate Teachers and Post-Graduate Teachers working in Government Schools in Delhi with effect from 5th September, 1971;

(b) whether 15 percent T.G. Teachers and P.G. Teachers (both males and females) working in Government Schools under Delhi Administration have been given Selection Grades;

(c) whether Selection Grades have also been given to teachers working in Primary Schools by the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(d) whether T.G. Teachers previously working under Delhi Municipal Corporation and now merged with Delhi Administration with effect from July, 1970 have not been given any Selection Grade so far; if so, the reasons for such a discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) These cases are being processed by the Delhi Administration.

**Effect of multiple taxation on demand
for Tractors**

6998. SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of multiple taxation, farmers buying a tractor were paying as much as 32 per cent more than what they would have paid normally;

(b) whether the net result of additional burden is that the demand for tractor is declining sharply, retarding on one hand the future of Indian tractor industry and on the other, the pace of mechanisation; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) As a result of levy of customs duty, excise duty and sales tax on tractors, the prices of both indigenous and imported tractors have increased considerably.

(b) and (c). There is a down-ward trend in the registration of tractors with the State Agro-Industries Corporations and indigenous manufacturers of tractors. Information received from the Agro-Industries Corporations in various States indicates that the main reasons for the fall in demand are:—

- (1) Higher prices (particularly due to customs, excise and other duties).
- (2) Uncertainty due to proposed land ceiling.
- (3) Drought conditions in some States.
- (4) Tightening of credit facilities, cumbersome procedural formalities and delay in the sanctioning of loans.

Any decline in demand for tractors is likely to slow down the programme of farm mechanisation. With a view to providing necessary facilities to farmers, custom hiring work of the State Agro-Industries Corporations and setting up of Agro-Service Centres by entrepreneurs is also being stepped up. The question of reduction in customs duty on imported components of tractors and waiving of excise duty on indigenous tractors is under consideration of the Government of India. State Governments

have also requested to consider the question of reduction in sales tax on tractors.

Testing fee for water meters in Delhi

6999. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the testing fee for water meters in Delhi has been increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 17 per unit but their correctness is never ensured, with the result that the consumers have to pay more than is due;

(b) whether the authorities charge Rs. 100 as security deposit for each meter in addition to the monthly rent of 75 paise;

(c) whether no interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum is paid to the consumers on the security deposit; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The testing fee for water meters both in New Delhi Municipal Committee area and in the Delhi Municipal Corporation area is only Rs. 5 per unit. However, an additional charge of Rs. 12 is levied by the Corporation when the meter is removed from the premises by the staff of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and refitted back after testing.

(b) No. The New Delhi Municipal Committee charges only Rs. 50 as security deposit per meter and the Delhi Municipal Corporation charges Rs. 75 as security deposit per meter.

(c) and (d). No interest is paid on meter security deposits as per Municipal rules.

Parents Teachers Association in H.S. Schools, Delhi

7000. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Delhi Higher Secondary Schools, there is provision for the establishment of Parents Teachers Association; and

(b) whether some fund is collected every year from the students for the above P.T.A. and if so, the rate of collection from each student for Parents Teachers Association Fund?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rate of collections for the Parents Teachers Association Fund is generally one rupee per student per year. However, the Association can, by specific resolution, provide for a higher rate.

Construction of DDA Flats for Low-income Group

7001. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Delhi where the construction of flats for allotment to persons belonging to Low-income Group, has been recently completed by D.D.A. or nearing completion indicating the number of flats and storeys built in each area;

(b) the likely dates when the announcements for their allotment will be made during the year 1973; and

(c) the names of places where the construction of D.D.A. flats for Low-income Group is likely to be completed during the years 1973 and 1974 separately indicating the number of flats and storeys proposed to be built for each area?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-
ING (SHRI OM MEHTA):**

(a) I. Lawrence Road

(i) 2 storeyed	480
(ii) 2½ storeyed	660
(iii) 3 storeyed	2684
(iv) 4 storeyed	776
	4600

II. Pankha Road

(i) Single storeyed	893
(ii) Double storeyed single unit	1000
	1893

III. Wazirpur

(i) Double storeyed	188
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IV. Tagore Garden

2 storeyed	348
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V. Naraina

(i) 3 storeyed (2 room)	162
(ii) 3 storeyed (1 room)	48
(iii) 4 storeyed (2 room)	136

GRAND TOTAL

(b) Out of 7375 flats, 5375 flats have been allotted. The balance of 2000 flats is proposed to be released in June, 1973.

(c) Programme for 1973

I. Pankha Road

(i) 2 storeyed	1278
(ii) 3 storeyed	300

II. Kalkaji

2 storeyed	1066
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III. Rajouri Garden
2 storeyed

IV. Wazirpur

(i) 2 storeyed	466
(ii) 3 storeyed	481

V. Katwaria Sarai	
2 storeyed	88

VI. Sunlight Colony	
2 storeyed	148

VII. Prasad Nagar	
4 storeyed	300

Programme for 1974

I. Rajouri Garden	
3 storeyed	694]

II. Munirka	500
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III. Madipur facing Najafgarh Rd.	250
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IV. Madipur Ph. III	250
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V. Malviya Nagar	500
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Note: The schemes for 1974 mentioned at II, III, IV, & V above are in the planning stage and the number of storeys in respect of these is yet to be finalised.

**Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons
under Gadgil Assurance**

7002. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7718 dated the 29th May, 1972 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons under Gadgil Assurance and state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to rehabilitate 1221 persons found eligible to receive benefits under the Gadgil Assurance;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) if not, the time by which the scheme will be finalised?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-
ING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority have decided to resettle 323 families on the places where they are squat-

ting at present. In respect of the remaining residential squatters, schemes for resettlement will be drawn up after making a detailed physical survey and finalisation of the Zonal Implementation plans of the particular areas.

Out of Turn Allotment

7003. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for out of turn allotment of Government accommodation received in 1970, 1971 and 1972;

(b) the number of persons who have been allotted accommodation on medical grounds, being on personnel staff and on retirement of parents and on other grounds separately, year-wise; and

(c) the number of such applications pending as on the 31st March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Staff strength in Delhi Public Library

7004. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise, in the Delhi Public Library as on 31st October, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The required information is given in the statement below:—

Category	Actual staff strength on 31-10-1972	Number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes	Number of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes
Class I	1	..	..
Class II	12	..	..
Class III	159	14	1
Class IV	65	26	3
	237	40	4

(b) to (d). The Delhi Public Library, which is an autonomous body, is observing since 1967 the orders and instructions relating to reservation of

posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes issued by the Government of India from time to time. Employees belonging to Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute about 18.6 per cent of the total staff strength of the Library. The shortfall is due to the difficulty in getting persons with requisite qualifications in Library Science. The Library Board will be asked to intensify its efforts to make up the shortfall.

Staff Strength in Central Secretariat Library

7005. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise, in Central Secretariat Library as on 30th October, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether the reservation quota has been maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (c). The posts in the Central Secretariat Library form part of the overall cadres of the Departments of Education and Culture. The reservation orders are invariably kept in view while making recruitment to these posts.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF STAFF IN THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AMONGST THEM BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES/ SCHEDULED TRIBES AS ON 30TH OCTOBER, 1972.

S. No.	Category	Staff strength (sanctioned)	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
1.	Director, Central Secretariat Library	1	..	..
2.	Librarian Grade I	5	.	..
3.	Junior Librarian	1	..	..
4.	Librarian Grade II	12	2	..
5.	Librarian Grade III	19	1	1
6.	Library Attendants (Senior)	9	..	..
7.	Library Attendants (Junior)	7	..	..
8.	Janitor	3	.	..
9.	P.A. Grade II	1	..	..
10.	U.D.C.	1	.	..
11.	L.D.C.	10	1	..
12.	Daftry	1	.	..
13.	Farash	6	1	..
14.	Peon	3	..	..
15.	Sweeper-cum-Farash	1	1	..
16.	Sweeper	1	1	..
17.	Chowkidar	..	..	..

*The candidate was appointed with effect from 31-12-74

No separate communal roster is maintained for the Central Secretariat Library. The staff working in the Central Secretariat Library belong to the common cadres of the Departments of Education and Culture.

Staff of D.G.H.S. Library

7006. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise, in the D.G.H.S. library as on the 31st October, 1972 and the num-

ber of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been maintained; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The staff strength, category-wise, in the Directorate General of Health Services Library as on 31st October, 1972 was as follows:—

	Total strength	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes
1. Additional Deputy Assistant Director (Library) Class I			
2. Librarian Grade I (Class II, Gazetted)			
3. Librarian Grade II (Class III, Non-Gazetted)			
4. Librarian Grade III (Class III, Non-Gazetted)			
5. Library Attendants (Class III, Non-Gazetted)			
TOTAL	24	3	

(b) No separate quota for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is maintained for posts in the National Medical Library as these posts form a part of the Directorate General of Health Services headquarters' establishment. The special Representation Roster is maintained for the Directorate General of Health Services as a whole.

(c) Does not arise.

Delay in Development of Lawns of Type II Quarters in Mandir Marg,

7007. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
New Delhi

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the edging, hedging, fencing and grassing of the plots|

lawns has not since been provided by the Horticulture Department in the Type II quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi and there is no sanitation in the area also since the allotment of the said newly built quarters was made for last one and a half year;

(b) the steps taken in improving the situation in the area; and

((c) the action taken against the persons involved in making delay in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Mild steel fencing has been provided on the periphery of these quarters. The grassing in the area has been taken up. In some area the work done was

found to be sub-standard. Action is being taken against the contractor in terms of agreement. There is no proposal to provide edging and hedging the area. The open space between the quarters will be provided with railing and curbs, wherever necessary. Sewerage and storm water have been completed in the area and the cleaning, including cleaning of roads and open space, are being attended to regularly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action in terms of the conditions of agreement is being initiated against the grassing contractor for delay in grassing the area.

Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Government Medical College, Mysore

7008. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) out of the 300 Additional Scholarships Schemes (Batch I and Batch II) for the year 1972-73, how many post-graduates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been awarded the scholarship.

(b) whether it has come to the knowledge of the Minister that in the Government Medical College, Mysore, some students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were awarded the above scholarships have either discontinued their studies or have been awarded the scholarship from the Government of Mysore, and if so, whether those awards made by the Central Government will lapse; and

(c) if so, whether such scholarships will be awarded to those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who have applied for the award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Under "300 Additional Scholarships Scheme" during 1972-73 (1st Batch), 11 scholarships were awarded to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, and none to Scheduled Tribes as there was no applicant from this category. During 1972-73 (2nd Batch), 16 scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Castes and one to Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(b) Yes. As two Scheduled Castes candidates who were selected for the award of scholarships under the "300 Additional Scholarships Scheme" in 1972-73 (2nd Batch) have been sanctioned the payment of stipends by the State Government they will not be eligible for the grant of scholarship under the aforesaid scheme in accordance with the conditions applicable to the grant of such scholarships.

(c) The scholarships are awarded on the recommendations of the Selection Committee. No scholarship under the aforesaid scheme will be available to the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who applied for the same but have not been recommended by the Selection Committee for the award of scholarships.

Posts created in Town and Country Planning Organisation

7009. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts have been created in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing) on the Technical side since 1966;

(b) if so, the numbers thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of posts created since 1966 on the Technical side is as under:—

Year	No. of Posts created
1966	28
1967	48
1968	1
1969	10
1970	16
1972	21

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion in Town and Country

Planning Organisation

7010. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some promotional avenues have been opened to the Departmental Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks and the approximate period for which they may have to wait for promotion in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing); and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Lower Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Upper Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Head Clerk.

The period of waiting for promotion is dependent on vacancies in the grade of Upper Division Clerk and Head Clerk.

Sanitation and CGHS Arrangements in DIZ Area, New Delhi

7011. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper sanitation arrangement in the DIZ area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi for the last one and a half years;

(b) whether there is no CGHS dispensary in the newly built Government colony of Mandir Marg area also and the Government servants are having great difficulty in going to the far away dispensary situated near Gole Market, if so, the steps taken by Government in making provision for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in making the provision of dispensary in the area and keeping the colony clean?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). One C.G.H.S. dispensary is required to serve an area within a radius of 3 Kms. The newly-built colony of Mandir Marg is well within the limits of the C.G.H.S. dispensary functioning at Gole Market. To cater for the increased number of residents in this area, it was hoped that it will be possible to open another dispensary in this area during 1973-74 but it is not now possible due to the paucity of the resources.

To keep the colony clean the C.P.W.D. has provided adequate sewerage and storm water drainage facilities in the area. The C.P.W.D. is also attending to any blockage that occurs in the gully-traps or the man-holes. The storm water drains are also being cleaned from time to time. The N.D.M.C. has provided dust bins at suitable points where the tenants are supposed to throw the garbage. Cleaning of the roads and open areas is being done regularly.

Construction of Office and Residential Accommodation in Kerala

7012. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any scheme for the construction of office and residential accommodation in the General pool in Kerala in 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the amount allotted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Net Work of Rural Dispensaries

7013. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme for starting a net work of rural dispensaries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme are as indicated below:—

- (i) There should be at least one dispensary for every 5000 population.
- (ii) With the Central assistance, the State Government may start 550 dispensaries for Ayurveda System and 225 dispensaries for Homoeopathy.

(iii) The State Government proposes to build a revolving fund out of Central assistance for the construction of permanent buildings for the dispensaries in rural areas.

(iv) The object of the scheme is to provide employment to qualified medical practitioners as well as to provide cheap medical care to the rural people.

A final Scheme for health services for rural areas is yet to be evolved.

Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers

7014. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent by the Government for the Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers in the year 1973-74; and

(b) the particular of such schemes submitted by different States and the State-wise break up of the amount allotted for the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 64.00 lakhs (Rs. 36.00 lakhs as loan and Rs. 28.00 lakhs as grant) has been proposed in the Central Budget for the year 1973-74 for the implementation of the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers by the Governments of Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal where there are plantations. The State Governments themselves are competent to sanction the housing projects formulated under the Scheme, and advance financial assistance therefor. Funds will be allocated to the respective States after their requirements for 1973-74 have been reported by them and the demands for Grants are voted by the Parliament.

Cargo Handled by Cochin Port during 1972-73 as compared to the Major Ports and its Development

7015. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Cargo handled by the Cochin Port during the year 1972-73 and how it compares with the quantity of Cargo handled at the other major Ports of the country; and

(b) a brief outline of the development works to be undertaken in the Cochin Port during 1973-74 and the total expected expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The important development schemes expected to be undertaken in the Cochin Port during 1973-74 are extension of open berth, construction of super tanker berth, facilities for handling fertilizers and containers, provision of facilities for handling liquid ammonia, purchase of four Wharf Cranes, one hopper grab dredger, one high power tug, one hopper suction dredger and housing schemes etc. The total estimated expenditure for all these schemes during 1973-74 is Rs. 3.00 crores.

Name of Major Port	Traffic handled during 1972-73 (in million tonnes)
Calcutta . . .	6.68
Bombay . . .	15.41
Madras . . .	6.78
Cochin . . .	4.30
Visakhapatnam	7.54
Kandla . . .	2.43
Mormugao . .	12.85
Paradip . . .	2.02

N.B. The figures mentioned above are provisional as final figures are still awaited.

Central Assistance of Amount to be Spent on Housing in 1973-74

7016. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent by different State Governments for housing in the year 1973-74 and the share of Kerala for this purpose; and

(b) the total amount of Central assistance for this purpose and its State-wise break up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The tentative figure of total approved Plan outlay on Housing in the State Sector for 1973-74 for all the States (excluding Union Territories) is Rs. 3,063 lakhs of which the outlay for Kerala is Rs. 149 lakhs.

From 1969-70, i.e., the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes (including Housing) is being given to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' by the Ministry of Finance in the ratio of 70:30. This block Central assistance is not relatable to any individual scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are thus free to utilise the block Central assistance on various schemes and projects included in their Plan according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. The amount earmarked for Housing by the various State Governments out of the Central block assistance allocated to them for the year 1973-74 is not therefore available.

This Ministry, however, sanction financial assistance for the following two social housing schemes which are in the Central Sector, outside the State Plan ceiling:—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers; and

(ii) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in rural areas.

Scheme at (i) above has been transferred to the Central Sector with effect from the year 1970-71. A sum of Rs. 64 lakhs (Rs. 36 lakhs as loan and Rs. 28 lakhs as subsidy) has been provided for this Scheme during 1973-74. Allocations will be made to the State Governments of Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal which have plantations in their areas, after they intimate to this Ministry their requirements of funds for the year 1973-74.

The Scheme at (ii) above has been introduced in October, 1971. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for the implementation of this scheme during 1973-74. No State-wise allocation of funds for 1973-74 has been made. Funds under the scheme are released to the State Governments on the basis of projects approved and the actual expenditure to be reported by them from time to time.

Criteria for Inclusion of Roads in Crash Programme for Rural Employment

7017. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Central Government for choosing rural roads for inclusion in the Centrally Sponsored Crash Programme for job-oriented development work in the interior of the State;

(b) whether there has been any consideration by including population communication facilities and backwardness of the people also; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not

fixed any special criteria for choosing rural roads for inclusion under the Crash Scheme. Any project that is labour intensive and useful for the development of a district can be undertaken under the scheme. Subject to this condition the discretion in selecting projects has been left with State Governments. There has, however, been a predominance of road works in the case of most of the States for various reasons.

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया की शाखाओं में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फार्मों की कमी

7018. श्री चन्द्र लाल खन्नाकार: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया की शाखाओं में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के वे फार्म उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिनके माध्यम से प्राधिकरण के नाम में रुपया जमा कराया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कारण रुपया जमा कराने वालों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त कठिनाई कब तक दूर कर दी जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी नहीं। मांग आने पर शाखाओं को चालान फार्म अपेक्षित संख्या में नियमित रूप से दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Foreign Consultants appointed for
Execution of New Bridge over
Hooghly**

7019. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as three foreign consultants have been proposed to be appointed for execution of the New Hooghly River Bridge Project in Calcutta, viz. F.F.P. for the contractor (M/s. B.B.C.C. Limited), RPT for the C.P.C. (the implementing agency for the main span of the bridge) and L. and A. for the H.R.B.C.

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange required for each of these consultants;

(c) whether M/s. R.P.T. is found to have no experience or expertise in the type of bridge proposed to be constructed in Calcutta, viz., cable stayed box girder design; and

(d) if so, the reasons for appointing M/s. R.P.T. as a consultant in addition to M/s. L. & A. who are reported to have the best expertise in the field of designing and construction of this type of bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). The proposed Second Hooghly Bridge is essentially a State project. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with all matters connected with this project. According to the information furnished by them, it is true that there is a proposal with the State Government to have three Consultants referred to in part (a) of the Question. The foreign ex-

change required by them for these three Consultants is as under:

Name of Consultants	Foreign Exchange required
Fees of M/s Freeman Fox & Partners—Foreign Consultants of the Contractor (M/s B.B.C.C. Ltd.)	£ 1,05,000
Fees of M/s Rendal Palmer & Tritton—Foreign Consultants to Calcutta Port Commissioners	£2,99,375
Fees of M/s Leonhardt Vnd Andra—Foreign Consultants to Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners	£2,27,500

The State Government have indicated that the Calcutta Port Commissioners who are the implementing agency for the bridge proper on behalf of the State Government have advocated the appointment of M/s. Rendal Palmer and Tritton as their Consultants on the following grounds:

- (a) They have been a regular consultant of the Port for many years now.
- (b) They have intimate knowledge of the regime of River Hooghly and of Dock Structures. Close proximity of the Kidderpore Docks to the bridge site requires careful planning of the methods and sequence of construction with due regard to its effect on the regime and the draft of the river; otherwise serious dislocation of Port activities may result.
- (c) M/s. RPT have been associated with this bridge project since 1962. They vetted the tender documents and subsequently evaluated the tenders when received. Since the replacement of work order, they have rendered very

valuable advice on the aerodynamic tests which are now being carried out at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and also regarding the indigenous manufacture of bridge cables for the first time in India.

- (d) M/s. RPT have independently designed the two cable stayed box girder bridges 1500 ft span and other of 1800 ft. span as received from the tenderers and found certain flaws with the tenderers' design, which were duly modified by the tenderers' Consultants after discussions with them.
- (e) By virtue of their experience in the design of box girder bridges they have been appointed by the U.K. Government as one of the Consultants for carrying out the Merrison Rule Check on the existing box girder bridges. This Rule of Design Checking was evolved after several failures of box girder Bridges to prevent such future failures. Check by Merrison Rule is one of the primary conditions of contract for this bridge
- (f) They have vast experience in the erection of steel bridges and monolith foundations. The existing Rabindra Setu was designed by them and constructed under their consultancy.
- (g) The proposed bridge will have the longest main span (1500 ft.) of this type built anywhere in the world, the maximum span so far constructed being only 1050 ft. The cable-stayed box girder bridge is a modern innovation in the design of long span suspension bridges and it is found to be economical in the

range of the span proposed for the Hooghly bridge. Appointment of M/s. RPT as a Consultant in addition to M/s L. & A will provide double check on the design of the bridge and reduce risk and failures during construction to the absolute minimum.

Home for Freedom Fighters in Delhi

7020. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for establishing Home for Freedom Fighters in the city of Delhi;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when the scheme would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a home for Freedom Fighters is under consideration. The scheme has however yet to be concretised with regard to its location, scope and other details regarding agency for running the home—Government or voluntary.

दिल्ली में आवास की समस्या और अनधिकृत मकानों को गिराने के लिये सरकारी आदेश

7021. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निम्न और आवाहक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों में दिल्ली में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि तथा बाहर से लोगों के बड़ी संख्या में आ जाने के कारण आवास समस्या गम्भीर हो गई है;

(ख) क्या रिहायश सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिए लोगों ने जो उपाय किये हैं, उनसे मकानों का अवैध निर्माण हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन लोगों के मकानों को गिराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आदेश जारी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रोम मेहता) : (क) से (ग). नगर के रिहायशी तथा अन्य निर्माण कार्य, अवश्य ही स्थानीय निकायों के अधिनियमों तथा विनियमों और बृहत योजना के प्रतिबन्धों के अनुसार होने चाहिये। दिल्ली इसका अपवाद नहीं है तथा अनधिकृत निर्माणों का कार्यवाही इस विषय पर बने कानून के अनुसार करनी होगी।

**Reserved Posts for Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes in the Ayurvedic
Vaids Class II**

7022. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Ayurvedic Vaids Class II posts have been filled in the Delhi Administration, New Delhi

Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation including the posts of Drug Inspectors during the last three years, and how many such posts have been reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates;

(b) if none of such posts have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during this period, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to see that the reservations of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are actually implemented and are not flouted or circumvented by the various appointing authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The information has been given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Instructions exist for maintenance of rosters for reservation according to Government policy, nomination of Liaison Officers and setting up of small cells to ensure the proper implementation of the orders and submission of annual statements showing particulars of recruitment made and for obtaining prior approval of the Department of Personnel for de-reservation of vacancies.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Name of the Organisation	No. of posts filled during the last 3 years		Remarks
		Ayurvedic Vaids Class II	Drug Inspec- tors	
1.	Delhi Administration	..	1 (ad hoc basis)	Have sent requisition for recruitment to 6 posts of Drug Inspectors and out of these posts one each has been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Sr. No.	Name of the Organisation	No. of posts filled during the last 3 years		Remarks
		Ayurvedic Vaid Class II	Drug Inspectors	
2.	New Delhi Municipal Committee			One of these 3 posts is meant for Scheduled Caste candidate. The reserved vacancy has been carried forward due to non-availability of suitable candidate.
3.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	14 (ad hoc basis)		The posts have been filled on an ad hoc basis from amongst the departmental candidates from time to time according to seniority and only one Scheduled Caste candidate fulfilled the qualifications. The recruitment rules for filling up the posts of Vaid are under process and provision for fixed quota for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and ex-services men has been kept in the recruitment rules.
Piped Water Supply to Residents of Khurda N.C.A. Area in District Puri (Orissa)		laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.		
7023. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:		Pay Scales of Teachers working in Schools run by Bharat Sewak Samaj		
(a) what progress has been achieved so far for supplying piped water supply to residents of Khurda N.A.C. area in the District of Puri in Orissa in view of the coming summer season;		7024. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:		
(b) whether the scheme can be completed before the coming summer season; and		(a) whether the pay scales for teachers working in schools run by Bharat Sewak Samaj have not so far been prescribed;		
(c) the estimated cost involved in this scheme?		(b) whether fee charged from student is much more than charged in other schools; and		
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is awaited from the State Government. The material will be		(c) the reasons for not prescribing the pay-scales of the teachers?		
		THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (c). The two unaided schools run by		

the Bharat Sewak Samaj have been given recognition by the Delhi Administration only for one year, and that on condition that the pay scales of teachers employed in the schools would be as prescribed by the Directorate of Education. The Management has not fulfilled this condition and the question whether, in the circumstances, recognition should be extended or not is under examination by the Delhi Administration.

(b) At present, the fees charged are higher than what obtains in Government and Government-aided schools

Rig for Tube-well programme in Maharashtra

7025. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six rigs have been received by the Maharashtra Government from Government of Sweden;

(b) whether the tube-well programme was affected owing to lack of rigs; and

(c) whether some other States which had started tube-well programme have also requested the Centre for supply of rigs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No drilling rig has been received by the Maharashtra Government from Swedish Government for irrigation purposes.

(b) The irrigation tubewells have very limited scope in Maharashtra and their progress was not affected by lack of rigs.

(c) The States are required to approach the Centre only for allocation of foreign exchange, in case, the rigs required are not indigenously available and are proposed to be imported. No case is presently pending for allocation of foreign exchange in respect of rigs.

खलघाट के नर्मदा पुल का निर्माण का कार्य

7026. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खलघाट के नर्मदा पुल का काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) कार्य के लिए टेंडर पहले दिसम्बर, 1970 को प्राप्त हुए । टेंडरों की संवीक्षा के फलस्वरूप न्यूनतम दर वाले टेंडर में कुछ बड़ी बड़ी कमियां पाई गई । तदनुसार ये कमियां बनाई गई और राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया कि वह टेंडरदाताओं से स्पष्टीकरण मांगे और कमियों को दूर कराये । राज्य सरकार ने ऐसा ही किया और जबकि टेंडर विचाराधीन था, दिसम्बर, 1971 में टेंडरदाता ने टेंडर की कुछ शर्तों में कुछ संशोधन करने के लिए कहा । इस पर राज्य मुख्य इंजीनियर ने यह अनुभव किया कि इन संशोधनों के परिणामस्वरूप टेंडर के स्वरूप पर बुनियादी तौर पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और इसलिए टेंडरों के पुनः आमंत्रण के लिए जनवरी, 1972 में सिफारिश की गई ।

राज्य सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभा
नवम्बर, 1972 में फिर से टेंडर आमंत्रित किये
और जिन्हें मार्च, 1973 में उम्मेदवारों को
सिफारिशों सहित भारत सरकार को भेज
दिया। इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

**दिल्ली में दवाओं में मिलावट और अधिक
मूल्य लिये जाने के बारे में
शिकायत**

7027. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली में बड़े
पैमाने पर दवाओं में मिलावट और अधिक
मूल्य लेने की शिकायत मिली है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस
सम्बन्ध में गत 6 महीनों में कितनी दुकानों के
विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है और उसका व्यौरा
क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रा-
लय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोन्डाजी बासप्पा) :**

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) बड़े पैमाने पर नमूने लेने तथा
परीक्षण करने के परिणामस्वरूप, अक्टूबर,
1972 से मार्च, 1973 तक दवाइयों में
मिलावट के दो मामलों का पता चला था।
जांच पड़ताल के लिए दोनों मामलों को
पुलिस में दर्ज करा दिया गया है। अधिक मूल्य
लेने तथा औषध एवं अंगरसग अधिनियम और
नियमों के कतिपय उल्लंघनों पर एक औषध
विक्रेता का लाइसेंस 14 दिन की अवधि के
लिए निलंबित कर दिया गया था।

**Setting up of Experts Committee to
Assess the various problems of the
Drought Affected Areas**

7028. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recurrent
nature of droughts Government pro-
pose to set up Experts Committee/
Commission/Task Force to assess the
magnitude of the problem, identify the
nature of the problem and work out
suitable strategy of resources develop-
ment of the chronically drought affect-
ed areas; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the propo-
sal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b).
There is no proposal to set up Experts
Committee/Commission/Task Force to
study the problems of the chronically
drought prone areas. However, a Task
Force in the Planning Commission,
under the Chairmanship of Member
(M), is studying the problems of in-
tegrated rural development in different
resources situations. One of the re-
source situations being studied by this
Task Force is that of the chronically
drought affected areas.

श्रीमती फिशर को सम्मानित करना

7029. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने श्रीमती
फिशर को विश्व नागरिक के सम्मान से
विभूषित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका विशिष्ट
योगदान क्या रहा है जिसके कारण उन्हें
इस उपाधि से सम्मानित किया गया है;
और

(ग) भारत द्वारा उपाधि किन-किन अन्य देशों के नागरिकों को प्रदान की गई है तथा प्रत्येक देश के ऐसे कितने नागरिक हैं जिन्हें वह उपाधि दी गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य व्योरे क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन) : (क) और (ग). सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई उपाधि नहीं दी गई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रशिक्षण तथा उत्पादन केन्द्रों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के बारे में भारतीय मजदूर संघ का ज्ञापन

7030. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अगस्त, 1972 में भारतीय मजदूर संघ, दिल्ली प्रदेश का कोई ज्ञापन भारत सरकार के प्रशिक्षण तथा उत्पादन केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में मिला है;

(ख) मांगों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). मुख्य मांगें अंश-दर कार्यकर्त्ताओं के स्थायी किये जाने, निःशुल्क इलाज की व्यवस्था, निःशुल्क शिक्षा तथा पुस्तकों और अंश-दर वेतन में से काट लिये

जाने वाले 25 प्रतिशत 'केन्द्र-चार्ज' के हटाने जाने के विषय में हैं । पहली तीन मांगों के विषय में तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । ये सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं; पूर्ण रूप से ऐसे स्वैच्छिक कार्यकर्त्ता हैं जो अपनी इच्छानुसार जब चाहें काम पर आते हैं । तो भी, उनके अंश-दर वेतनों को पुनः निश्चित किये जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Financial Implications of taking over Foodgrains Trade by Government

7031. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how Government are proposing to meet the financial involvement in the take-over of grain trade;

(b) what are the needs of the States and the kind of assistance in shape of loans, subsidies etc., proposed to be given to States; and

(c) the percentage of financial burden and the estimated amount of expenditure to be borne by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). The financing of food procurement operations of the Food Corporation of India, State Governments and the cooperative agencies is being undertaken by the public sector banks and a few private sector banks under a consortium arrangement. An aggregate limit of Rs. 575 crores is the amount allocated among the participating banks for financing food procurement operations. This limit is likely to increase after April, 1973, in view of the anticipated increase in the food procurement operations on account of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat. The Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks participating in the consortium that all the credit needs of

the Governmental procurement agencies from the banking sector should be met through the consortium. The allocation of the share of food credit among the banks in the consortium is done by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has also constituted a committee of bankers to ensure, *inter alia* equitable distribution of food procurement credit among the banks participating in the consortium.

Small Farmer's Access to Credit

7032. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 10th March, 1973, under the heading 'Small farmer should have access to credit-Pai';

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto; and

(c) whether credit policy towards farmers, shop-keepers, small industrialists and scooter drivers is likely to undergo a big change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware of the need to reach credit to small farmers, so that they can adopt modern technology in agriculture. It is Government's policy to re-orient institutional credit to meet this objective.

(c) With the introduction of Credit Guarantee Scheme with effect from 1-4-1971 and the scheme of Differential Rates of Interest, being implemented by the Commercial Banks, it is expected that small farmers, shopkeepers transport operators, etc. would be increasingly helped by commercial banks in future.

Monkey as a Menace to Farming

7033. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some delegates in the symposium on Agriculture development which was held in New Delhi pointed out that monkeys are a big menace to farming;

(b) if so, whether scientists had no solution to this; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are proposing in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir, a mention of money menace was causally made in the symposium when one of the delegates was referring to crop damage by wild beasts such as elephants, jackals, foxes etc.

(b) No specific solution to money menace is available at present except scaring them away from the crops by one or other means.

(c) At the present moment there is no proposal under consideration to study and prevent money menace to crops, since the problem is of very limited importance in comparison to damage done by other agents such as birds, rodents etc. and the efforts are mainly concentrated on them.

Tour of Speaker of A.P. Legislative Assembly to Famine Stricken Area

7034. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly after a tour of Rayalseema and other

famine-stricken areas of Andhra Pradesh has submitted his report and recommendations to Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) the main features thereof; and

(c) the action proposed or taken to alleviate distress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement I is attached.

(c) Statement II is attached

STATEMENT I

The main features of the report submitted by the Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly to the State Government pertaining to the drought situation are as under:—

- (i) Power supply for agriculture should be made available for six hours instead of four hours. This could be done by streamlining other measures such as curtailing power supply to non-essential activities, augmenting power supply by installing some thermal units etc.
- (ii) The difficulties of drinking water arrangements may be tackled on a war footing by measures such as obtaining rigs from all possible sources, pooling of oil engines so as to make them available to poor ryots on nominal hire charges.
- (iii) Arrangements for supply of adequate foodgrains may be made.

STATEMENT II

Measures undertaken by the State Government to met the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

- (i) A large number of relief works to provide employment

to the population affected have been undertaken.

- (ii) In order to meet the difficulties in drinking water supply the State Government has undertaken programmes of putting deep bores and also for deepening of existing wells.
- (iii) The State Government has also deployed a large number of rigs for sinking of drinking water wells.
- (iv) Taccavi loans have been granted to marginal farmers for subsistence, for purchase of seed and fodder, for deepening of irrigation wells. Special scheme has been sanctioned for collection of forest grass and for its processing into hay in the affected areas.
- (v) Preventive measures against the outbreak of epidemics have been taken.
- (vi) On the basis of the report of the Central Study Team which visited the State, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 28 crores has been adopted and an amount of Rs. 36.50 crores has been released to the State Government so far.
- (vii) Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, an amount of Rs. 8.40 crores has been released to the State Government for special minor irrigation programme, against the administrative approval of Rs. 9.86 crores. Besides, an amount of Rs. 13.50 crores has been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.
- (viii) Reasonable quantities of foodgrains have been made available to the State Government.

**Construction of Baisaghat Bridge
(District Purnea, Bihar)**

1036. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted any proposal or plan for construction of Baisaghat Bridge (District Purnea, Bihar) or for allotment of fund for the construction of the above said bridge; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Execution of Hooghly Bridge Project

7037. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reappraisal has been made of the qualifications and practical competence of the various foreign consultants proposed to be appointed for execution of the Hooghly Bridge Project in Calcutta, as a prelude to finalising the consultancy contracts; and

(b) if so, results of the reappraisal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) and (b). The proposed Hooghly Bridge falls on a State Road and therefore, the Government of West Bengal are primarily concerned with all matters pertaining to this project covering planning, tendering, award of work execution etc. including the reappraisal if any, of the qualifications and practical competence of the various foreign consultants proposed to be appointed by the State Government.

**Unfilled posts of General Manager in
Government of India Press Minto Road
New Delhi**

7038. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of General Manager in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) when each of these posts were sanctioned by Government and from which date to which date they remained filled;

(c) how many of these posts are now down-graded and from which dates; and

(d) the reasons for keeping them unfilled and down-graded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) One.

(b) The post in the scale 1100—1400, was sanctioned with effect from the 14th October, 1955. The post remained filled up till 22nd September 1972.

(c) The post has been temporarily down graded to that of Manager Grade I in the scale 900—1250, with effect from the 28th September, 1972.

(d) The post of General Manager is filled up by promotion of Managers Grade I with 2 years' service in their grade. No officer who fulfils this requirement is available at the moment.

Acreage of land under Minor Irrigation

7039. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing acreage under minor irrigation in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the per acre average cost of minor irrigation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The total area under irrigation from all sources in the country during the year 1969-70 (latest year for which information is available) was 37.20 million hectares (gross). The State-wise break-up is given in the statement enclosed. Separate break-up of area irrigated from major-medium and minor irrigation is not available.

(b) The cost per acre for minor irrigation schemes varies from scheme to scheme and from State to State and it generally ranges between Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000 per acre. Since, apart from public sector outlay, sizeable investment on minor irrigation schemes is from institutional and private sources (of which estimates are not available) it is not possible to indicate precisely the State-wise average figures for the cost per acre of minor irrigation schemes.

Statement

(000 Hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Gross area irrigated in 1969-70
1	Andhra Pradesh	4153*
2	Assam	572
3	Bihar	2741
4	Gujarat	1241@@
5	Haryana	2158
6	Himachal Pradesh	156
7	Jammu & Kashmir	338
8	Kerala	589
9	Madhya Pradesh	1471
10	Maharashtra	1623
11	Manipur	75
12	Meghalaya	37*
13	Mysore	1305
14	Nagaland	12
15	Orissa	1423
16	Punjab	4080
17	Rajasthan	2419
18	Tamil Nadu	3272
19	Tripura	17**
20	Uttar Pradesh	7929
21	West Bengal	1499@
Total States		37110
Total U.T.		106
All India		37216

*Relates to 1953-54

**Relates to 1967-68

@Relates to 1964-65

@@Relates to 1968-69

Disposal of huge quantities of Fertiliser lying unused with Co-operative Societies and other Distributing Agencies

7040. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding the huge quantities of fertiliser lying unused with the co-operative Societies and other Distributing Agencies, as it was supplied to these Agencies much against their will and without any justification or requirement;

(b) whether these bags of fertilizers would be recollected from these Agencies by the whole-sale Distributors in the near future;

(c) if not, the ways and means under the consideration of the Government for the disposal or the utilization of this Khad in any other area; and

(d) whether any action is contemplated against those who thrust this Khad on unwilling customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (d). There was some accumulation of fertilisers stocks with Co-operative Societies in some States three years ago on account of optimistic assessment of requirements made by State Governments and also on account of failure of rains and lower sales of fertilisers, in those States. However, since then, almost all of these stocks have been sold; and no State Government has reported any significant accumulation of old stocks with their cooperative societies. On the other hand, the demand for fertilisers has picked up considerably and the available stocks are being sold very fast without requiring much storage. In the circumstances, Government do not consider it necessary to take any additional measure for disposal of fertilisers.

Procedure regarding Dealership in Fertiliser

7041. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person can start a business in fertilizer and apply for registration afterwards under the present procedure;

(b) if so, whether some of the persons misuse the facility; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to change this procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, a person can start business of selling fertilisers provided he applies for registration within 14 days of commencement of business.

(b) Some of the State Governments have requested for a change in the above procedure with a view to stopping possible misuse of the facility, but no specific report of any person misusing this facility has been received.

(c) A change in the procedure is under consideration.

Ban on movement of Fertiliser from one State to another

7042. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of fertiliser is regulated under the Fertilisers Control Order;

(b) whether there is no ban on movement of fertilizers from one State to another; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to put ban on movement of fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) With a view to having equitable distribution of fertilisers in the country, the manufacturers of fertilisers are directed through Notifications issued periodically under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to supply specified quantities of fertiliser to specified States during specified period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal is under consideration to prevent unauthorised movement of fertilisers from one State to another State.

Loss to Visakhapatnam Port due to power cut

7043. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port of Vizag has suffered loss due to power cut;

(b) if so, to what extent the power cut has affected this port; and

(c) what are the steps taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes.

(b) As per the agreement, under normal conditions the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board should supply 7950 KVA (425 A) for both Inner Harbour and Outer Harbour (construction works). Against this they have supplied only about 2650 KVA (140 A).

This drastic reduction has affected the port vessels as under:

(i) Export iron ore vessels	14
(ii) Export Ore vessels (Manganese and other ores).	29
(iii) Import Food/Fertiliser and general cargo vessels	29
(iv) Vessels diverted	11 (Export se Mangane Ore). (Export Steel beams).

Besides, tipping of wagons (Iron ore wagons) at dumper yard, loading of iron ore by Mechanical Ore Handling Plant, loading/unloading of POL tank wagons at oil sidings were also affected.

(c) The Visakhapatnam Port Trust has purchased a 1000 KW stand-by Diesel Generating set from National Mineral Development Corporation and there is a proposal to procure another 3.5 M.W. Generating set.

Development of a New Variety of wheat by a Farmer of Ganganagar, Rajasthan

7045. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's knowledge that one ordinary farmer, Kalwant Rai Verma of Kumbharwala (59 R.B.) P.O. Gangubala (56 R.B.) District Ganganagar, Rajasthan has developed two new varieties of wheat K.R.-1 and K.R.-2 which yield both grains and straw much more per acre than any wheat developed by the I.C.A.R.; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and Government reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Wheat Specialist in Rajasthan has laid out trials during Rabi, 1972-73 season of these two varieties, i.e., K.R.-1 and K.R.-2 at Gurgapur and Sriganganagar with a view to comparing them with the currently recommended varieties like Lalbahadur, Kalyan Sona and Raj. 821. Harvest data of the trial are not yet available. Therefore information on their yielding ability will be possible only after the data are received. From the available observations during the crop growth period, it has been observed that these two varieties are excessively tall and extremely late in flowering and maturity. The grain which has developed is small. From these indications it may be inferred that in-varieties may not be suitable under intensive cultivation. If the data warrant it, these varieties will be tested on a wider scale under All-India Coordinated trials next season.

Master Plan for Minor Irrigation During Fifth Plan

7046. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Master Plan for the minor irrigation has been proposed for the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The responsibility for survey and exploitation of water resources as well as formulation of schemes including preparation of Master Plans, rests with the State Governments. Most of the States are taking steps to survey the water resources (which is an essential pre-requisite for preparation of Master Plans) subject to constraints of finances and staff available. It is

decided to assist the State Governments for strengthening their ground water organisations from the funds of about Rs. 5.0 crores available for survey of natural water resources. It is also proposed to continue similar assistances during the fifth plan period. This would help the State Government in expediting the preparation of their master plan.

Agreement by Organisation of Indian Seamen with Foreign Shipowners Association

7048. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at by Organisation of Indian Seamen serving on foreign going vessels, and foreign shipowners association by which the seamen will get an overall cash benefit of about 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). An agreement was reached between the shipowners and seafarers at the National Maritime Board meeting on 25th February, 1973 resulting in cash benefit to various categories of seamen varying from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Apart from the increase in basic wage and Overseas Allowance Devaluation Supplement the seamen of all Foreign Going Ships are now entitled to a bonus of 8.33 per cent from 1st March, 1973, and certain other additional benefits.

Lock-out in Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Factory

7049. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an illegal lock-out was imposed recently by the Management of the Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Fac-

tory, Chittoor (A.P.) resulting in hardship to workers and loss of production;

(b) whether the irresponsible attitude of the official Managing Director and the nominated Board have been responsible for this available loss and hardship; and

(c) what action has been taken to enquire into this and take suitable action against the Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of Sabha as soon as it is received.

Supply of Soyabean, Sunflower Seeds to Gujarat

7050. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of edible oils in Gujarat are going up day by day due to drop of groundnut crops this year;

(b) whether most of the oil crushing mills are closed down;

(c) whether Government will consider to supply soyabean, sunflower seeds as much as possible to Gujarat State; and

(d) the quantity of each item during the next three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Prices of edible oils all over the country, including Gujarat, have been intermittently rising over the past few months.

(b) Reports of diversion of crushing from groundnut to cotton-seed in some cases, or temporary suspension of crushing in the case of weaker units, have been received.

(c) and (d). Efforts are being made to maximize production of soyabean and sunflower-seeds in the country and the mills and/or solvent extraction units are free to obtain their requirements of these seeds to the extent they are available.

Requirement of Fertiliser for Gujarat

7051. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of fertilisers of Gujarat sent to the Centre during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the quantity supplied during the year 1972-73; and

(c) the quantity sanctioned for the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) For the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, the net requirements of the State of Gujarat were assessed at the Zonal Conference, as follows:—

(’000 tonnes)

Net requirements

Year	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	No. P ₂ O ₅ + K ₂ O
1972-73	109.80	70.80	6.90 187.50
1973-74 (approx)	162.50	85.05	14.38 261.10

(b) During the year 1972-73, an approximate quantity of 113290 tonnes N, 48438 tonnes of P_2O_5 and 10506 tonnes of K_2O were supplied to the State i.e., a total of 1,72,234 tonnes of nutrients.

(c) Efforts will be made to meet the total requirements of the State, for the year 1973-74, as given above. At present, 67590 tonnes of N, 37600 tonnes of P_2O_5 and 10890 tonnes of K_2O have been sanctioned to meet the total net requirements of the State for Kharif, 1973 season.

The quantity to be allotted to the State during Rabi 1973-74 season will be finalised sometime during the middle of this year, just before the start of the Rabi season, when conferences will be held with the State Governments and the manufacturers, to finalise the requirements for Rabi and assess the availability for the period.

Selection Grade in T.G.T. after Promotion in P.G.T. Grade

7052. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Selection Grade is far better than the scales of next higher grade in the case of Delhi Trained Graduate teachers i.e. T.G.Ts Selection Grade 550-700 whereas P.G.Ts scale is only 350-700; and

(b) if so, the justification for the Selection Grade of teachers to be refixed in the lower scale i.e. 350-700 after they are promoted in the next higher cadre i.e. P.G.T.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The T.G.Ts are in the grade of Rs. 250-550 with a Selection Grade of Rs. 550-700, whereas the P.G.Ts are in the grade of Rs. 350-700 with a Selection Grade of Rs. 600-800. In terms of qualifications and responsibilities the post of P.G.T. is higher

than that of T.G.T. and is, *inter alia*, filled up on promotion from the T.G.T. grade. On promotion, the Selection Grade T.G.T. is given the protection of the higher substantive pay accruing in the Selection Grade, if the pay drawn in the higher officiating grade happens to be lower.

Anomaly in salary of Delhi Teachers due to Selection Grade

7053. SHRI M. C. DAGA:

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether by providing Selection Grade to Delhi teachers Government have created a wide gap between the salary of Departmental promotees and of the teachers directly recruited; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any step to remove this great cause of disappointment among directly recruited teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The departmental promotees as well as teachers directly recruited are equally entitled to the Selection Grade, provided they have the requisite seniority in the relevant cadre and are otherwise fit.

P.G. Teachers getting benefits of Selection Grade T.G. Scales

7054. SHRI M. C. DAGA:

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Post Graduate teachers are having their seniority in Post-Graduate teachers' cadre and at the same time they are getting the

benefits of Selection Grade of Trained Graduate Scale; and

(b) if so, the justification for giving them two benefits of two different cadres simultaneously i.e. benefit of seniority in P.G.T. Cadre and monetary benefits of T.G.T. cadre?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A post-graduate teacher, holding a substantive post in the lower grade of Trained Graduate Teachers and officiating in the higher grade of Post-Graduate Teachers, is eligible for *pro-forma* appointment to a substantive vacancy in the Trained Graduate Teachers' Selection Grade. He is allowed the protection of the substantive pay accruing in the Selection Grade, if the pay drawn in the higher officiating grade happens to be lower.

गुलाल का प्रयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक होना

7055. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री रघु नन्दन लाल भाटिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य संबंधी एक अध्ययन के अनुसार गुलाल का प्रयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कैसे और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :

(क) और (ख). जहां तक सूचना उपलब्ध है होली के त्योहार पर प्रयोग किए जाने वाले गुलाल के हानिकारक प्रभावों पर कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है ।

फिर भी अप्रैल, 1972 में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में होली के रंग के एक नमूने का जिसमें सीसा मिला हुआ था, अध्ययन किया गया था। उक्त नमूने में कुछ सीसा पाया गया था। चूंकि होली के रंगों का वर्ष में केवल एक बार बाह्य प्रयोग किया जाता है, ऐसा महसूस किया जाता है कि अनजाने में थोड़े से रंग के पेट में चले जाने से या नाक या त्वचा के रास्ते उसके शरीर में प्रविष्ट कर जाने से सीसे का जहर फैल जाएगा इसकी सम्भावना नहीं है।

Stagnation in the Town and Country Planning Organisation

7056. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks who have been stagnating in their respective grades in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing) for more than 10 years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to open some sort of channel for their promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Number of Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in their respective grades for over 10 years is as under:—

(i) Upper Division Clerks	5
(ii) Lower Division Clerks	10

(b) Lower Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Upper Division Clerk and Upper Division Clerks are eligible for promotion as Head Clerk.

Milk Booths in D.I.Z. Area of Mandir Marg, New Delhi

7057. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether two milk booths in Mandir Marg DIZ area which were duly sanctioned in the month of March, 1972 have not been made available in the area;

(b) whether some representations were sent by the residents of the area to open the milk booth in morning only till the construction of the said sanctioned booths; and if so, reaction of the authorities therefo;

(c) the reasons for delay in construction of the sanctioned booths and the time by which these are likely to be constructed and start functioning; and

(d) the action taken by the authorities against the persons involved in the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Originally, Delhi Milk Scheme proposed to construct two new milk booths in the area and selected two sites. Subsequently after examining the present level of sales from the existing depots in the area, D.M.S. felt that construction of only one additional milk booth would be sufficient.

(b) Yes. It has, however, not been possible for D.M.S. to open a milk depot in a premises other than on a D.M.S. milk booth.

(c) The delay in construction of a new milk booth in the area is due to the inability of the two Residents' Associations to agree on a mutually acceptable site. The Central P.W.D. will be requested to take up construction as soon as an agreed site is selected.

(d) Does not arise.

Enquiry Offices run by C.P.W.D. in Government Colonies in Delhi

7058. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Enquiry Offices being run by C.P.W.D. in the Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) the strength of the staff in detail, working in those Enquiry Offices against each enquiry office; and

(c) whether any yardstick for the number of quarters to be maintained has been fixed for each Enquiry Office; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 54.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) No.

Setting up of Panel by HUDCO for providing Low Cost Housing

7059. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any panel has been set up by HUDCO to evolve methods and designs for providing low-cost housing; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. A Research and Advisory Committee

consisting of eminent Architects, Engineers, Town Planners, Scientists and specialists from allied disciplines has been set up by the HUDCO.

(b) The Committee considers, evaluates and recommends new building materials and techniques and evolves basic designs for low cost housing. The Committee also considers all aspects of housing in order to achieve best utilisation of available resources in financing large scale housing programmes.

The Committee has recommended the use and propagation of new building materials and techniques as under:—

- (i) Use of Fly Ash in Concrete.
- (ii) Semi-mechanised production of Bricks.
- (iii) Use of Under Reamed Piles for Foundation.
- (iv) Single Thickness Load Bearing Brick Walls for 4 storeyed construction.
- (v) Use of Pre-cast Concrete Thin Lintels.
- (vi) Use of Pre-cast Concrete Cored Units for Floors and Roofs.
- (vii) Use of Waffle Shells for Flooring and Roofing.
- (viii) Minimum Ceiling Heights.
- (ix) Guidelines for plot and plinth areas for different categories of houses.
- (x) Guidelines for preparation of layouts of housing colonies.
- (xi) Basic Design Concepts for various categories of Houses.

The recommendations made by the Committee have been brought to the notice of various construction agencies for guidance.

Suggestion from Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for diverting cultivable land for growing fodder

7060. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has suggested to the Union Government the need for a massive programme for assisting farmers to divert part of their cultivable land for growing green fodder for cattle;

(b) if so, whether he has stated that entire milk production programme depended on such programme; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No. The Government of India have not received any such communication from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

7061. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान दिल्ली राज्य में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित किए गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने और यदि नहीं , तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसाधन कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल से वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं। 1971-72 के दौरान, दिल्ली प्रशासन के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल से 56 मकान आवंटित किए गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने चतुर्थ श्रेणी के आने कर्मचारियों को अपने पूल से 96 मकानों का भी आवंटन किया था।

कम बिजली सप्लाई के कारण तम्बाकू की फसल को हानि

7062. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क). क्या बिजली को कम सप्लाई होने के कारण वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में तम्बाकू की फसल को हानि पहुंची है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन में कितनी क्षति हुई और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप राजस्व प्राप्ति में राज्यवार कितनी हानि हुई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 1972-73 में बिजली की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण कई राज्यों में बिजली की कटौती लागू की गई थी। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों से यथासंभव कृषि के मामले में ये

कटौतियां लागू न करने के लिये कहा गया था।

1972-73 के दौरान तम्बाकू के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र और उसके उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमान अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। अतः बिजली की पूर्ति में कमी तथा मौसम संबंधी अन्य कारणों से तम्बाकू की फसल को कितनी हानि हुई अभी यह बता सकना संभव नहीं है।

Shortage of Wheat and Rice in Delhi

7063. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is facing shortage of wheat and rice; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedies proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Fisheries on Eastern Coast during Fifth Plan

7064. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the country's marine fishing projects are concentrated on the West Coast and the East Coast has been rather neglected in the development of marine fisheries;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to develop marine fishing in a big way on the East Coast during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**

(a) While on the West Coast a slightly larger number of fishery projects are located, the East Coast has been by no means neglected. The relative importance given to West Coast for the establishment of fishery projects has been due to certain special features of the sea, off the West Coast of India, like wider continental shelf, greater primary organic production and fish production and more favourable weather conditions.

(b) With a view to developing marine fishing, infra-structural facilities like construction of fishing harbours, charting and survey of resources and training of technical manpower for deep sea fishing are being provided.

On the east coast a large fishing harbour, capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels is under construction at Tuticorin. Fishing harbours have been sanctioned at the major ports of Madras and Roychowk. Plans and estimates prepared in respect of fishing harbours at Vizagapatnam, and Paradeep are under scrutiny for issue of sanction. Besides, landing and berthing facilities are also being provided at a large number of minor ports.

Exploratory fishing is being undertaken at present from bases located at Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Port Blair. In addition to strengthening these stations it is also proposed to start exploratory fishing from Madras, Paradeep and Calcutta. A detailed resources survey of the East Coast of India is proposed to be conducted with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme. A Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives has been established at Madras to train engineers, skippers and other categories of personnel to man large fishing vessels.

Commercial offshore and deep sea fishing has already started from East

Coast and in view of the encouraging results obtained, new ventures in deep sea fishing, processing and export are expected to operate from East Coast bases.

**Amendment of Articles 226 and 227 of
The Constitution for Implementation
of Land Reforms**

7065. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Regional Seminar on implementation of land reforms recommended the amendment of Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**

(a) The Eastern Regional Seminar on Land Reform Implementation recommended, among other things, suitable amendment of Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution with reference to land reform measures for restricting the writ jurisdiction of the courts.

(b) A statement is appended.

(c) The recommendations are being studied by the Government.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations of the seminar were as follows:—

(i) Preparation with the assistance of tenants, share-croppers, marginal farmers etc. of up-to-date records of rights recording tenancy and share-croppers' rights;

(ii) Tenancy reform measures based on the principle "land to the tiller" should be expedited on the basis of the up-to-date records of rights; benami transfers should be declared

illegal and watch-dog committees with representatives of the beneficiaries on them should be set up at various levels; and tenancy reform measures should be supported by suitable complementary institutions and services;

(iii) There should be unambiguous political directions in the implementation of ceiling laws. Benami transfers should be verified by popular bodies with participation of beneficiaries, legal hurdles in the implementation of the land reform measures should be overcome by suitably amending Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution;

(iv) In tribal areas already covered by land reforms, collusive dealings in land, alienation and indebtedness should be provided against with popular cooperation through suitable bodies. In non-land reform tribal areas an integrated programme should be taken up;

(v) For implementation, a suitable independent administrative machinery should be set up, popular committees representing beneficiaries at different levels and special tribunals to adjudicate upon disputes arising out of land reform measures and a Land Reform Council at the State level for coordination should be set up. For the implementation of land reform measures, funds should be allotted now under the Five Year Plans;

(vi) Regional Land Reform Institutes for training, evaluation and research should be set up quickly.

Norms and Assistance for Universities

7066. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:.

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural universities in India and their State-wise location;

(b) financial assistance given and proposed to be given to each of agricultural universities in each State University-wise;

(c) whether any norms have been laid down by the Centre for starting such universities; and

(d) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4800/73.]

Implementation of Aligarh University (Amendment) Act

7067. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the new amendments to the Aligarh University Act is delayed; and

(b) if so, in which respects and what are the reasons for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972 came into force with effect from June 17, 1972. With the exception of the Court, the Executive Council and the Students Council, the important bodies and Committees of the University have been constituted/reconstituted according to the provisions of the Amended Act. Draft Ordinances relating in Electoral Colleges for representation on the Court and the Students Council have been framed and are under consideration of the University authorities. Since the Court has to elect five persons from among its

members for being members of the Executive Council, the reconstitution of the Council has also been delayed.

Appointments of Deans of Faculties, Heads of Departments of Studies etc., have also been made according to the provisions of the Amended Act.

Norms fixed for starting new Universities

7068. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been fixed for starting new Universities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). On the recommendations of its Committee on New Universities, the University Grants Commission is constituting a Working Group to lay down criteria for the establishment of new Universities and University Centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

नसबन्दी आपरेशन

7069. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन् :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने देश में वर्ष 1971-72 में कितनी नसबन्दी आपरेशन करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था; और

(ख) उस अवधि के दौरान कितने नसबन्दी आपरेशन किए गए ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :

(क) पुरुष नसबन्दी आपरेशन के लिये अलग से लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये जाते।

1971-72 के दौरान 2078592 नसबन्दी

(पुरुष नसबन्दी तथा महिला नसबन्दी)

आपरेशन करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था।

(ख) 1619030.

Setting up of Food Corporations by States

7070. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Centre to have their own Food Corporations;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the reasons advanced for suggestion and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some of the State Governments like West Bengal, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar have proposed to set up their own Food Corporations or separate Organisations in the nature of Public Corporations. The main reasons advanced by the State Governments are:—

(i) that the Food Corporation of India has become too unwieldy as an organisation and is unable to meet the special

needs of the State Governments particularly in the matter of purchase and distribution of other essential commodities; and

- (ii) to provide for multiple purchasing agency system with a view to offering convenient alternatives to the producers as a result of the decision of the Government to takeover wholesale trade in wheat and rice.

The various pros and cons involved in the proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

**Ram Sarup TB Hospital, Mehrauli
New Delhi**

7071. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether baths, lavatories and beds etc. are not properly cleaned and up-kept by the authorities concerned in Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital Mehrauli, New Delhi;

(b) whether no provision such as hooks and bolts etc. has been made in the baths and lavatories in the above said hospital;

(c) whether the floor of the baths and lavatories is slipping and as a result of which many sick children and ladies fell down and are thus injured; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) According to our information all the baths, lavatories and beds in the hospital are kept clean.

(b) Hooks and bolts have been provided in all the bath-rooms and lavatories.

(c) No patient has ever slipped on the floors of the baths or the lavatories.

(d) Does not arise.

Reform in Examinations

7072. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of follow up Committee of the All India National Education was held in Ahmedabad in March, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has suggested reforms in examination at all levels;

(c) whether these recommendations have been sent to the State Governments; if so, the reactions of the State Governments; and

(d) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). This refers to a meeting of a voluntary organisation and it is for the organisation concerned to take such follow up measures as it may consider necessary.

**Assistance to State Governments in the
Formation of Rural Roads**

7073. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to assist the State Governments in the formation of Rural Roads;

(b) if so, whether Union Governments have asked the State Governments to submit the Master Plans in this regard;

(c) to what extent the Union Government is likely to assist them; and

(d) how many State Governments have so far submitted their Master Plans in this regard and how many of them have been approved by the Union Governments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): a State subject and as such fall essentially under the State sphere of activities. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to connect all the villages having a population of say, more than 1500 during the Fifth Five Year Plan under Minimum Needs Programme. The Planning Commission have asked the State Governments to submit proposals for various sectors (including rural roads) of the Minimum Needs Programme contemplated in the Commission's approach document for the Fifth Plan.

(d) The preliminary discussions on the State Government's proposals are currently going on and so far proposals pertaining to 10 States and 5 Union Territories have been received by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) from the Planning Commission. It is not possible to say at this stages as to what is likely to be the final scope of scheme to be adopted and the extent of assistance by the Union Government for the scheme.

Requirement of Building Materials

7074. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the requirements of building materials in the country for the year 1973-74;

(b) the availability of materials at present; and

(c) the measures to overcome the shortage, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The demand for Cement is estimated at 19 million tonnes. For other building materials no precise information is available.

(b) The information is given below:

Building materials	Available Quantity per year
1. Bricks	20,000 millions (1971-72) (Approximate)
2. Timber (Primary Species)	2 million cubic meters (1971-72) (Approximate)
3. Cement	15.7 million tonnes (1972)
4. Steel	
(i) G.C. Sheets	89,200 tonnes (1972-73 upto June, 73).
(ii) Bars & Rods	6,67,500 tonnes (1972-73)
(iii) Light and Medium Structural	2,82,400 tonnes (1972-73)

(c) (1) To overcome the shortage of cement, additional capacity to the extent of 8.5 million tonnes by way of Letters of Intent/C.O.B. licences has been approved, while a further capacity of about 6.5 million tonnes is under consideration. Out of the former a capacity of about 1.5 million tonnes is expected to come into production by the middle of 1974.

(2) As regards steel, efforts are being made to meet the situation by increasing indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc., a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply, regulation of exports, streamlining of the distribution system and encouragement for the setting up of electric furnaces.

Transfer of Officials of Social Welfare Directorate to Delhi Administration

7075. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the services of about 700 officials of Social Welfare Directorate, Government of India to the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether employees of the Delhi Administration have protested against the move; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same, and the reactions of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) No such protest has been made to the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Crash Programme for Rural Employment

7076. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crash programmes for Rural Employment being implemented in the country State-wise;

(b) whether such project is being implemented in Nalgonda district; if so, the progress so far made; and

(c) the number of man days created in the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Member perhaps is referring to Crash Scheme for Rural Employment with which this Ministry is concerned. The Crash Scheme for Rural
274 LS—5.

Employment is being implemented in all the districts of the country; and the average amount of funds allocated to each District is Rs. 12.50 lakhs per year.

(b) Yes, Sir. During 1971-72, expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs. 9.32 lakhs and Rs. 10.47 lakhs (upto December, 1972) during 1972-73.

(c) The number of mandays created during 1971-72 is 2.51 lakhs and during 1972-73 (upto December, 1972) 4.42 lakhs.

Outlay and Source on Procurement of Foodgrains during 1973-74

7077. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total outlay on the procurement of foodgrains during the financial year 1973-74; and

(b) what are the sources the budgetary and non-budgetary agencies and quantum of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The total outlay on the procurement of foodgrains during the financial year 1973-74 based on current assessments is estimated at Rs. 1050 crores. However, the entire funds as given above would not be required since there would be simultaneous realisations from the sales of food grains through the public distribution system. The maximum requirement of funds is estimated at Rs. 810 crores in July, 1973.

(b) The Food Corporation of India is at present having an overdraft facility with the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 440 crores and loans from Government of India to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. The additional requirements would, thus be Rs. 220 crores and it is proposed to meet this additional requirement by

increasing the cash credit facility with the State Bank of India from the present limit of Rs. 440 crores to Rs. 660 crores.

Foreign Aid Programme in Andhra Pradesh

7078. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various places where foreign aid programmes are implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the criteria to get help through Freedom from Hunger Campaign and World Food Programme;

(c) whether Central Government even suggested to the State such opportunities; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Foreign aided projects in Andhra Pradesh and the various places in that State where they are under implementation are indicated in the state attached.

(b) *Freedom From Hunger Campaign:*

Since F.F.H.C. is essentially a people-to-people movement, assistance from abroad comes mainly from non-official sources; and project proposals having a basically non-official character and a strong element of people's active participation are considered suitable for F.F.H.C. assistance. Some of the other considerations for determining the suitability of a project proposal for F.F.H.C. assistance are technical soundness, economic feasibility, competence of the sponsoring agency to implement the programmes effectively, the extent of counterpart contribution on the part of the executing agency, proportion of investment to the targeted goal, suitability of

local conditions for proper implementation of the programme envisaged, availability of benefits to larger number of small and marginal farmers, production orientation rather than relief operations etc. Proposals pertaining to the field of agriculture and allied subjects only are entertained. To be acceptable for assistance under F.F.H.C. the projects must conform to the objectives of the F.F.H.C. mentioned above.

World Food Programme:

The World Food Programme aims at utilising the food aid received as donations from all state members of the United Nations and member nations and Associate Members of F.A.O. The objective of the programme is to promote economic and social development through the supply of food to projects in a country. The W.F.P. provides aid on request for:

(i) meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition and

(ii) implementing projects using food as an aid to economic and social development particularly when related to school feeding, increasing agricultural productivity, labour intensive projects and rural welfare.

W.F.P. gives assistance in the form of food grains. The expenditure on materials and part of wages as also handling and disbursement costs is to be met by the State Government. To enable a project to be accepted under the W.F.P., the above mentioned criteria have to be conformed to.

(c) The State Governments including the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have been made aware of the opportunities available under the various aid programmes including the W.F.P. and the F.F.H.C;

(d) The State Government have reacted positively* and a number of projects are under implementation in that State.

Statement

Statement showing the various foreign-aided projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh and their respective locations:

Name of the financing agency	Title and place of operation of project
1. Freedom From Hunger Campaign	Farmers' Education & Training Programme in Shadnagar Block.
2. Do.	Training of Farmwomen in Shadnagar Block.
3. Do.	Reclamation & resettlement of land-less labour in Badvel Taluk.
4. Do.	Training Farm for Young Farmers at Vishakapatnam.
5. Do.	Prevention of waste both of crops and animals between field and table at Bapatla.
6. Do.	Development of Model Piggeries in India, Gannavaram.
7. Do.	Development of Indira Seva Sadan Farm & Establishment of dairy and poultry farm at Saidabad.
8. World Food Programme	Projects for improvement of milk supply through balanced food and milk toning at (a) Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Hyderabad and (b) Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Vijayawada.
9. Do.	Intensive Poultry Production & Development of Marketing Centres at (a) Hyderabad, (b) Vijayawada and (c) Vishakapatnam.
10. International Development Association	Pachampad Irrigation-cum-Agricultural Development Project, Pochampad Area, Andhra Pradesh.
11. Do.	Andhra Pradesh Credit Project which covers the whole Andhra State.
12. Banaddian International Development Agency (Govt. of Banada)	Project on Dryland Agriculture. Of the 15 main research centres and 8 sub-centres under this project, 2 main research centres are located in Andhra Pradesh. One is at the Regional Soil Conservation Research Centre, Hyderabad and the other is at the Regional Soil Conservation Research Station, Anantapur.
13. C.I.D.A. (Canadian International Development Agency)	Project on Groundwater Exploration, Hyderabad.
14. United States Agency for International Development.	All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Hyderabad.

Apart from the projects noted above, mention may be made here of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, which is located at Hyderabad. Pursuant to

an agreement signed on 28th March, 1972 between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation, acting on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics was established at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, as an autonomous, international, non-profit, research, educational development and training institute. It is expected to serve as a centre:--

- (i) for improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon pea and chick pea and
- (ii) to promote the development and demonstration of improved patterns of cropping and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics.

Progress of Distribution of Land to Landless and Agricultural Labour

7079. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a new-item in the *Hindustan Times* of 12th March, 1973 regarding implementation of land ceiling laws and state whether the progress made with regard to the distribution of land to the landless and agriculture labour has been extremely disappointing; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The inability to distribute the entire land found surplus has been due largely to :

- (i) unsuitability of some vested land for cultivation,
- (ii) a certain measure of land having been subject matter judicial proceedings,
- (iii) certain procedural delays, and

(iv) non-availability of suitable persons for allotment of land (in Punjab).

(b) Apart from steps taken to remove the difficulties in the way of distributing surplus land already found, the State Governments proposed to complete the implementation of the ceiling laws by the end of December, 1973. In many States the revised ceiling laws have been enacted recently and in the nature of thing it will take some time to find out the extent of surplus land and to implement the laws.

Progress of 'Operation Flood' Programme

7080. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Operation flood' a five year programme to increase milk supplies to urban areas has not made the expected progress due to the dependence on foreign gifts of the milk powder; and

(b) if so, what alternate measures are to be adopted to meet the acute shortage of milk in big cities under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the timely expansion of the milk processing facilities in the public sector milk plants in the four cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras as contemplated in operation Flood with the result that the expected supply of s.m.p. and butter oil from World Food Programme has not been fully availed of. The First Phase Expansion programme of these plants is now expected to be completed by about middle of 1974. Operation flood also contemplated to be set up during the year 1974. Operation flood also contemplates a sizeable investment for increasing milk production in the milkshed areas of the four major cities by

provision of technical inputs, development of improved milch animals and organization of rural procurement of milk. It is hoped that on completion of Operation Flood, the throughput of milk in the public sector milk plants of the four cities will be raised from about 1.00 million litres a day (pre-project) to 2.75 million litres a day at the end of the project period to meet full requirements of these cities.

Drought and Starvation Deaths in Mysore

7081. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press Report in *Hindustan Times* dated 19th March, 1973 that Mysore drought may turn worse;

(b) if so, how far the tragic story given by the press is correct; and

(c) what immediate steps are being taken to help the State Government for timely checking the starvation deaths in the Mysore State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The districts of Bijapur, Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga and Belgaum have been hard hit by drought. The measures undertaken by both the State and Central Governments to meet the situation are shown in the statement attached.

Statement

The measures undertaken by Mysore Government to meet the situation are as under:—

- (1) Opening of relief measures to provide employment to the affected population. About

8000 relief works employing about 5 lakh persons are in operation at present. Besides, schemes for distribution of gratuitous relief and free feeding programmes are also in operation.

- (2) To meet difficulties of drinking water supply, measures have been undertaken such as deepening of wells, sinking of new wells, carriage of water to the affected areas etc.

- (3) Fodder difficulties are being met by measures such as opening of cattle camps, migration of cattle, concessional movement of fodder, grant of loans for purchase of fodder, subsidy towards cost of transport of fodder, procurement of fodder etc.

- (4) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Central Study Teams which visited the State in September, 1972 and January, 1973 a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 12.87 crores has been adopted. An amount of Rs. 16.50 crores has been released to the State Government so far. The ceilings recommended by the team which visited in January do not include those for relief works, for which expenditure actually incurred for durable and productive works according to priorities agreed to between the State and Central Governments will be eligible for Central assistance.

- (5) Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, an amount of Rs. 5.30 crores has been released for special minor irrigation schemes against the administrative approval of Rs. 6389 crores. Besides, an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.

- (6) Reasonable quantities of food-grains have been made available to the State Government by Centre. No death due to starvation has been reported by the State Government.

Due place to indigenous and homoeopathic medicine

7082. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has suggested that indigenous and homoeopathic medicine should be given due place in serving the country's health needs; and

(b) other recommendations made by the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) No.

(b) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has, since its inception during 1969, made a number of recommendations relating to research schemes in respect of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathic and Yoga. Copies of the annual reports of the Council for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and 1971-72, which contain the information regarding major recommendations of the Council, are available in the Library of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Location of Colleges in residential areas in Delhi

7083. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of colleges in the residential areas gives rise to

student problems more than those located away from the residential areas;

(b) the number of colleges that are located in Delhi in residential areas and those away from there and the respective statistics of troubles reported in each category during last two years; and

(c) whether with a view to reducing students trouble Government have considered the desirability of setting up a second University enclave in South Delhi and shift all the colleges there; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No specific study in this regard has been made.

(b) With the expansion of the city almost all the colleges are surrounded by residential areas. Agitation on account of transport and other matters have been reported, from time to time, both from the colleges surrounded by residential areas and those away from residential areas.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Central assistance to drought affected States for new food production programme

7084. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated a scheme for giving necessary financial assistance to the drought affected states for new Food production programmes;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether alongwith the financial assistance, Government have considered the desirability to giving some administrative help to the state Government as it has been found that failure in the food front was also due to administrative lapse; and

(d) the quantum of assistance to be given to each of the drought affected States and the target of production that is sought to be achieved through this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. However, last year i.e. 1972-73 an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was taken up under which a sum of Rs. 152.4 crores was given to various State Governments for the development of minor irrigation and other programmes.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

दूध के डिब्बे में छिपकली का पाया जाना

7085. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री धर्मराव अण्णप्पुकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 मार्च, 1973 को प्रेजीडेंट केन्टीन में दूध का वितरण करते समय दूध के डिब्बों में एक छिपकली पाई गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 21 मार्च, 1973 को प्रातः लगभग 5 बजे दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने राष्ट्रपति के पुलिस गार्डों की कैटीन को एक मुहरबन्द दूध के बड़े डिब्बे (मिल्क केन) का वितरण किया था। प्राप्तकर्ता ने डाकेट पर हस्ताक्षर किये, दूध का बड़ा डिब्बा (मिल्क केन) प्राप्त किया और उसे कैटीन के अन्दर ले गया वहां लेजाकर उसने इसे खाली कर दिया और दूध का खाली बड़ा डिब्बा (मिल्क केन) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के वितरण कर्मचारियों को वापिस कर दिया। 3 घंटे के बाद कैटीन प्रबन्धक ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को टेलीफोन किया और यह शिकायत की कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने जो दूध सप्लाई किया था उसे कैटीन के जिस डिब्बे में डाला गया था, उसमें छिपकली पाई गई। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक अधिकारी ने इस मामले की तुरन्त जांच की। जिस छिपकली का जिक्र किया गया था वह उन्हे नहीं दिखाई गई। लेकिन इस मामले में विस्तृत जांच करने में उसे पता चला कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये मुहरबन्द दूध के बड़े डिब्बे (मिल्क केन) में छिपकली के मौजूद होने की सम्भावना नहीं थी। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि या तो कैटीन के उस बर्तन में ही छिपकली थी, जिसमें कि कैटीन कर्मचारियों ने दूध डाला था या उसमें दूध डालने के बाद छिपकली उसमें गिर गई थी।

Curtailment of quota of open market sale of sugar

7086. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have of late been considering the question of further curtailing the quota of open market sale of sugar from the existing 30 per cent;

(b) the reasons prompting such further curtailment; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bhoj drainage scheme of Gujarat State

7087. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested in April, 1972 for financial help for Bhoj Drainage Scheme; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Water Supply is a State Sector Programme. During the IVth Plan Central assistance is being given in the form of block loan and block grants of 70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively for all development heads including water supply on the basis of State Plan allocation without any reference to any individual schemes.

The Government of Gujarat had sought for the technical approval of the Central Public Health Engineering and Environmental Organisation for Bhoj Underground Drainage Scheme vide their letter dated the 28th March, 1972. The first stage of Bhoj Underground Drainage Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 42.35 lacs was technically cleared for implementation by the Central Public Health Engineering and Environmental Organisation in September, 1972.

Requirement of D.T.C. buses during Fifth Five Year Plan

7088. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated requirement of buses for DTC during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the estimated expenditure and likely time to be taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Transport Corporation proposes to acquire 2,270 buses during the Fifth Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,485 lakhs. If it is ultimately decided to nationalise the entire passenger road transport services in the Union Territory of Delhi, it will be necessary to acquire a further 123 buses at an estimated cost of Rs. 119 lakhs.

The proposals are expected to be implemented by the 31st March, 1979.

Diversion in quota of rape seed and oil seed of W. Bengal

7089. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to S. Q. No. 5 on 20th March, 1973 regarding purchase of mustard seeds by Vanaspati manufacturers of Gujarat to create scarcity and state:

(a) whether the matter related to diversion of 15 per cent of Canadian rape seed from the quota of W. Bengal Government to Vanaspati producers and the shortfall of oil seed supply to 138 W. Bengal oil mills will be re-examined;

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken in this regard, and its outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Governments have varified whether retail price of mustard shot up; and

(d) other steps taken or proposed to meet the crisis of production and price of mustard oil on the basis of the representations made by the Government of West Bengal and the oil-mill owners association to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Imported rapeseed is intended to meet the requirements of consumers of mustard oil in the Eastern region and the manufacturers of vanaspati. No specific quotas have been fixed for individual States but, as far as possible, an effort is made to meet the requirements of each State within the limits of availability of stocks. In the case of West Bengal, about 4,000 tonnes per month was being allotted during the past few months. In view of the substantially larger crop of mustard seed this year on the one hand, and the major shortfall in groundnut production coupled with discontinuance of concessional imports of edible oils on the other, it was proposed in February 1973 to discontinue such allotments of rapeseed to all the States for the time being. However, pursuance to the assurances given in the Lok Sabha on the 20th March 1973, the matter was re-examined, and it has been decided to continue the allotments of imported rapeseed to West Bengal at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per month.

(c) It has been verified, from reports received from West Bengal Government sources, that there has been no increase in the retail price of mustard oil at Calcutta since the 23rd February, that is about a week prior to the date when the use of mustard oil in vanaspati was permitted. On the other hand, the retail price which was Rs. 6.00 per kg. on the 23rd February, fell to Rs. 5.90 per kg. on the 16th March and has continued at that level right up to the 6th April, the date of the last report received.

(d) The situation as of date does not warrant any change in Government's policy in this regard. However, the matter is under constant review and, if any change is found to be necessary, appropriate action will be taken.

अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर की नीलामी

7090. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद सदस्य के प्लेटों का अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर किम किस तारीख को नीलाम किया जाता है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में नोटिसों का विज्ञापन किम किस समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाता है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख) अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर के नीलाम की कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं है । इसका नीलाम तब किया जाता है जब इसकी अवधि समाप्त हो जाती है । यदि अनुपयोगी फर्नीचर का मूल्य 5,000/- रुपये से अधिक हो तो इसे महानिदेशक,

पूति और निपटान के माध्यम से नीलाम किया जाता है । यदि पुस्तांकित मूल्य 5,000/- रुपये से कम हो तो कवाड़ियों की विभिन्न यूनियनों/ठेकेदारों को विभिन्न एसो-सिएशनों को नीलाम के नोटिस जारी करके तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के संसदीय निर्माण कार्य मण्डल के नोटिस बोर्ड पर एक नोटिस लगाकर इसे विभागीय तौर पर नीलाम किया जाता है, ऐसे छोटे नीलामों के लिए समाचार पत्र में कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिया जाता ।

आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के लिये औषधियों की खरीद

7091. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के लिये किन कम्पनियों से औषधियां खरीदी जाती हैं ; और

(ख) क्या हमदर्द दवाखाना से कोई औषधि खरीदी जाती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :
(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों के लिये जिन कम्पनियों से आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां खरीदी गई थीं उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. आयुर्वेदिक रसशाला, पूना ।
2. नवशक्ति आयुर्वेदालय, भुसावल ।
3. श्री धन्वतरि आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी, अमृतसर ।

4. पेटलाड महल आरोग्य मंडल फार्मसी, नडियाड, गुजरात ।
5. मुभाष आयुर्वेदिक स्टोर नवादा, गया ।
6. आपली फार्मास्यूटिकल लिमिटेड, अहमद नगर ।
7. देश रक्षक औषधालय, (रजिस्टर्ड) कंखल, हरिद्वार, उ० प्र० ।
8. ऋषिकुल आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, फार्मसी हरिद्वार ।
9. राज वैद्य शीतल प्रसाद एण्ड सन्स, दिल्ली ।
10. पुष्कर्णा आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी, दिल्ली ।
11. एस पी० फर्मा जवाहर नगर, दिल्ली ।
12. श्री मोहता रसायनशाला हाथरस, उ० प्र० ।
13. पटियाला आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी (रजिस्टर्ड), सरहिन्द ।
14. दिल्ली आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी, दिल्ली ।
15. अरावली कैमिकल प्राइवेट लिमि०, बम्बई ।
16. झण्डू फार्मास्यूटिकल वर्क्स प्राइवेट लिमि०, बम्बई ।
17. स्वास्थ्य वर्धक औषधालय (रजिस्टर्ड) वाराणसी ।
18. प्रभात आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी, अमृतसर ।
19. श्री धन्वतरि लेबोरेटरीज, भागलपुर ।
20. स्वस्तिका ड्रग्स फर्मा, अमृतसर ।
21. कोआफरेटिव ड्रग्स फैक्टरी, रानीखेत, उ० प्र० ।

22. दिल्ली फार्मस्यूटिकल एण्ड कैमिकल कोम्प्रापरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ।
23. रामेश्वर दास छोटे लाल, दिल्ली ।
24. हिमालय ड्रग्स को० प्रा० लिमिटेड, बम्बई ।
25. दि इंडियन मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मसी एण्ड स्टोर लिमिटेड, मद्रास ।
26. दि आर्य वैद्य फार्मसी, (कोयम्बटूर) लिमिटेड, कोयम्बटूर ।
27. डाबर (डा० एस० के० वर्मन) प्राइवेट लिमि०, दिल्ली ।
28. आर्य आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी. बडौत (मेरठ)
29. श्री देवराज फार्मस्यूटिकल, अमृतसर ।
30. श्री वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेद भवन, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पटना ।
31. अलासिन फार्मस्यूटिकल डिबीजन, बम्बई ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में संसद् सदस्यों के लिये दवाओं का कोटा

7092. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में संसद् सदस्यों के लिये 10 वर्ष पूर्व निर्धारित दवाओं के कोटे में कमी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी कोटा-सूची का पुनरीक्षण करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :
(क) जब से केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना चलाई गई इस योजना के औषधालयों को कभी भी संसद सदस्यों के लिए दवाइयों का कोटा अलग से नहीं दिया गया । केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालय इस प्रयोजन के प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को उसकी चिकित्सीय आवश्यकता के आधार पर दवाइयां देते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों की ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के समान वेतन-मान दिया जाना

7093. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों के वेतन-मान ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के समान कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :
(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा से संबंधित हैं और वे केन्द्रीय सरकार, संघ शासित सरकारों तथा कुछ स्वयत्तशासी

निकायों के अन्तर्गत सेवा करने के लिये भर्ती किये जाते हैं। उनकी वेतनराशि का निर्धारण उन की ड्यूटी तथा सेवा शर्तों की सम्पूर्णता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है। एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों तथा आयुर्वेदीय वैद्यों की वेतन परिलब्धियों तथा पदस्थिति को समानता प्रदान करना सम्भव नहीं है।

**बाजरा (मिलेट) और गेहूं की वसूली
मूल्य में वृद्धि**

7094. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बाजरे और गेहूं के वसूली मूल्य क्रमशः 70 रुपये और 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाजरे और गेहूं के उपरोक्त वसूली मूल्यों में पुनरीक्षण करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार ने बाजरे (मिलेट) और गेहूं का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निम्न प्रकार से निर्धारित किया है :

बाजरा (मिलेट)	रु० प्रति क्विंटल
1	2
1 बाजरा . . .	60.00
2 ज्वार . . .	58.00
3 रागी . . .	57.00
4 कोदों और कुटकी . . .	50.00

गेहूं

1 विशिष्ट प्रकार की बढ़िया किस्में 82.00

2 देशी लाल किस्म . 71.00
से 74.00

3 अन्य किस्में . 76.00

(ख) फिलहाल अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों में फेर बदल करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Progress of Panchayati Raj in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7095. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Panchayati Raj activities in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(b) why are they not given any more responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Panchayats in Dadra and Nagar Haveli are of recent origin and consist of ten Village Panchayats covering whole Territory and the Varishta Panchayat constituted under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961. There were no elected Panchayats prior to 1968. While the Members of the Village Panchayats are directly elected by the people, those to the Varishta Panchayats are indirectly elected by Members of the Village Panchayats.

The functions of the Panchayats cover Public Health, Sanitation, Public Works, Planning and Development, Administration, Social Welfare, Education and Culture, on generally same lines as in Goa, Daman and Diu. The functions of the Varishta Panchayats are advisory in nature and this Institution is regularly consulted on all important matters and kept informed of developmental activities and schemes.

So far Panchayats performance in raising revenues and grant-in-aid works are not commensurate with their existing powers as these institutions are new and the territory is economically backward.

Farmers' relief work in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7096. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures taken in Dadra and Nagar Haveli areas for helping the people in farmer relief work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has reported that the following measures have been taken:—

- (i) Recovery of land rent and other Government dues have been deferred in full in eight villages and half in twenty-five villages on the basis of crop assessment;
- (ii) Although adequate employment was generally available for rural population until January, a large number of works has been opened thereafter;
- (iii) To deal with any possible shortage of drinking water, boring and blasting of wells and digging of tubewells has

been undertaken. Supply of water by trucks is also in progress wherever necessary;

- (iv) A voluntary relief committee has been organised by leading citizens of the Territory, which proposes to start distribution of foodgrains from 1st May, 1973 with the assistance of the Administration; besides, the Administration has undertaken distribution of grains on loan basis.

Land Reforms Act in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa

7097. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the land Reform Act for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa came into force; and

(b) the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reform Regulation, 1971 was promulgated on the 8th December, 1971. The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 providing for temporary protection of tenants and the fixation of maximum rent payable by a tenant came into force on the 8th February, 1965. Revision of the Regulations for Dadra and Nagar Haveli as well as the tenancy law for Goa, Daman and Diu is under consideration.

Buffer stock of foodgrains and restructuring cropping pattern

7098. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering two pronged strategy for

'building up massive buffer stocks of foodgrains and restructuring the cropping pattern; and

(b) if so, whether this also was one of the subjects discussed in the symposium on agricultural research and development held in March this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A decision has already been taken to raise the level of buffer stocks from 5 million tonnes to 7 million tonnes for the remaining Fourth Plan period. In view of the prolonged drought conditions, a massive Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was launched to bring additional areas under wheat, rabi, jowar, summer rice and increase production of gram by adoption of package of practices. National Symposium on Agricultural Research and Development held in March this year had discussed, *inter alia*, the subject of restructuring the cropping pattern and also building up of buffer stocks of seeds of the major crops in every State in order to provide seeds in case of crop failure due to aberrant weather.

**बिड़ला हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल, दिल्ली
को अनुदान देना बन्द करना**

7099. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या समा कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में बिड़ला हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल का अनुदान बन्द कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूतल हसन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार क्योंकि बिरला हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल के प्रबन्धकों ने सहायक-अनुदान से संबंधित नियमों और विभागीय अनुदेशों का पालन नहीं किया है, इसलिए स्कूल को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान रोक दिए गए हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करना

7100. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग किस तारीख को गठित किया गया था ;

(ख) आयोग की ऐसी सिफारिशें कौन-सी हैं जिनको क्रियान्वित करने का काम आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) आयोग पर अब तक कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग कृषि विभाग के संकल्प सं० 25-13/68-सामान्य समन्वय, दिनांक 29-8-1970 द्वारा गठित किया गया था । इस आयोग के काम का उद्घाटन भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने 16 अक्टूबर, 1970 को किया था ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने अब तक निम्नलिखित 14 अन्तरिम रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत की हैं :—

1. अनाज की अधिक उपज देने वाली और संकर किस्मों के अच्छे बीजों का वर्धन और वितरण ।
2. उर्वरक वितरण ।
3. कृषि अनुसंधान, विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण के पहलू ।
4. छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए ऋण सेवाएँ ।

5. छोटें और सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के जरिये दुग्ध उत्पादन ।
6. कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में कृषि मौसम-विज्ञान प्रभागों की स्थापना ।
7. उत्पादन वानिकी-मानव निर्मित वन ।
8. भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के आवास के लिये स्थान ।
9. मृदा सर्वेक्षण और भारत का मृदा मानचित्र ।
10. आलू के बीज ।
11. अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनु-संधान परियोजनाओं के संगठनात्मक पहलू ।
12. मिचार्ट पद्धतियों का आधुनिकीकरण तथा कमांड क्षेत्रों का समेकित विकास ।
13. ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम ।
14. जन्म विकास परिषदों और निदेशालयों का संगठन और उनके कार्यक्रम ।

प्रथम दस रिपोर्टों में दी गई अधिकांश सिफारिशें, जिनपर विचार किया गया है, सरकार को स्वीकार्य हैं । इनमें से जिनका पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा उनको पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिये ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है । इनमें से जो सिफारिशें सरकार को स्वीकार्य हैं और जिनके मामले में कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा कायविधि सम्बन्धी सुधार और परिवर्तन करने जरूरी हैं, उनका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है । जहां तक अन्य विभागों, मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों की सहमति प्राप्त करने या उनके द्वारा कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रश्न है, विभिन्न स्तरों पर सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

इस आयोग ने अपनी अन्तिम चार रिपोर्ट 13-3-73 को प्रस्तुत की थी और इनकी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) 21 मार्च, 1973 तक इस आयोग पर लगभग 47.77 लाख रुपये व्यय हुये ।

Setting up of Medical College at Shahdara

7101. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a medical college at Shahdara; and

(b) if so, the tentative date for its establishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Yes. A medical college has already started functioning since 1971. At present the college is housed in the Campus of the University of Delhi.

Justification for imposing zonal restriction on movement of wheat

7102. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to impose zonal restriction on the movement of wheat; and

(b) if so, the justification for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of India have already promulgated the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1973 creating single State wheat zones. The creation of single State Wheat Zones

is one of the important elements of the scheme which is expected to create conditions favourable for procurement of wheat by the public agencies particularly in the context of the decision to take-over wholesale trade in wheat from the current season.

Rate of condemnation of seeds by National Seeds Corporation

7103. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation condemns seeds every year on account of low germination, loss of vigour and viability, the figures of condemnation of seeds during the last three years, year-wise, and the value of seeds so condemned;

(b) whether any official has been held responsible for this condemnation, if so, the action taken against him;

(c) whether there is any proposal to head the Quality Control Wing of National Seeds Corporation with a suitable technical hand and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the National Seeds Corporation to avoid future condemnation of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Seed being a highly sensitive living organism, loses its germination, vigour, because of several factors including age, long storage, transport, handling, temperature, humidity, etc. In order to maintain the correct standard of seed, N.S.C. has been condemning seed of sub-standard quality. The break-up of the value of seed condemned during the preceding three years is given in statement attached. The condemnation of seeds takes place in various sale outlets run by the N.S.C. after the circumstances leading to the loss of vigour, germination, etc., have been examined by a Seed Condemnation Committee and corrective action is taken where necessary.

(c) The Quality Control Wing is headed by a competent technical officer. Even so, it is proposed to de-link quality control from the Production Division and to place it under a technical officer dealing with research development and quality control.

(d) Adoption of quality control measures in the production of seed, proper storage arrangements, management control and correlation between production and demand will minimise condemnation of seeds in future

Statement

Statement Showing Year wise break up of Seed Condemned

(Value in Lakhs)

Year	Value of seed condemned out of surplus stock*	Value of other seed condemned	Gross value of seed condemned (Col. 2 + 3)	Turnover of seeds	% of condemnation of surplus stock to turnover	% of condemnation of other seeds to turnover
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1969-70	2.32	13.84	16.16	296.38	0.78	4.66
1970-71	8.51	8.42	16.93	403.26	2.11	2.09
1971-72	59.88	8.90	68.73	466.14	12.85	1.91

*The Corporation has been carrying surplus unserviceable stocks of hybrids to the extent of Rs. 95 lakhs, which were produced in excess during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 in fulfilment of the national programme which, however, was not attained rendering the seeds surplus. As and when the seeds lost their viability they were being condemned from year to year during 1969-70 to 1971-72.

Misuse of Residential Properties in Delhi

7104. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons prosecuted in Delhi so far during the last three years, year-wise for misuse of residential properties for commercial and other non-residential purposes;

(b) whether a survey to find out such violations was held and a team of persons was sent from house to house in this connection; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to send such a team to find out such violations which are on a large scale in the Delhi city area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) Prosecution has been initiated by Delhi Development Authority in 2169 cases. The year-wise position is as under—

Year	Number of cases
1970-71	200
1971-72	400
1972-73	1569

(b) No house-to-house survey was made.

(c) There is no such proposal at present. However, selected areas are being kept under strict surveillance.

Registration with D.D.A. for Allotment of Built up Flats in Middle Income Group or Low Income Group

7105. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons who have got their names registered with the D.D.A. for allotment of built up flats in M.I.G.

or L.I.G. category cannot indicate their choice while applying for the flat regarding the floor which they like to have and it is the discretion of D.D.A. to allot them flat on any floor or they have to accept the flat on any floor allotted to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and whether in future these persons be required to indicate their choice of floor and in case they are unable to get the flat on their choice floor, they would not be put to any loss; and

(c) in case a person refuses to accept the allotment on the floor where he does not want to occupy it due to certain reasons, whether he is required to bear any loss and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) Yes, Sir. No choice is given. The floor to be allotted is decided on the basis of draw of lots.

(b) Allotment through draw of lots is considered to be a better method to ensure allotment of flats on all the floors and to avoid any discrimination between the persons registered. D.D.A. would however, be asked to re-examine the matter.

(c) If a person requests cancellation of an allotment after the draw of lots, he has to pay the prescribed penalty which presently is Rs. 300 in the case of MIG and Rs. 125 to Rs. 225 in case of LIG flats.

Allotment of Coal Depot in Sector II of R. K. Puram, New Delhi

7106. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Sector II of R. K. Puram, New Delhi a depot has been allotted in the lawns in the midst of

Government quarters and if so, the reasons for allotment of such a place for the coal depot;

(b) whether various representations have been received by Government in which a request to shift the above coal depot from that place has been made and if so, the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which the said coal depot would be removed from that place with a view to avoid inconvenience to the residents of the quarters in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Land was allotted to the depot holder by the Ministry of Defence in 1963 under a wrong impression that the open land in the Defence Hostel comprising of 124 Type IV flats and 56 Type I quarters placed at their disposal by the Directorate of Estates could be licensed by them for running various trades. However, when it was pointed out to them that the open land in the area did not form part of the Ministry of Defence Pool, the licence was cancelled with effect from 1-9-1965. The former allottee has not, however, vacated the site so far. Certain representations for the shifting of the coal depot have been received. Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorised Occupants), Act, 1971 would be initiated against the unauthorised depot-holder shortly. As eviction can be effected only after following the procedure laid down under the law, no time-limit can be indicated for the eviction of the coal depot.

Government Servants Occupying below One Class of their Entitled Class

7107. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether quite a good number of Government employees in Delhi and

New Delhi who are at present entitled to Type III, IV and V are occupying Government accommodation one or two types below their entitlement;

(b) the number of such officers as on the 31st March, 1973; and

(c) whether any specific steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that the employees occupying lower types of quarters allotted to them are shifted to their entitled type with a view to create vacancies for the persons waiting for lower types; and if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of such officers as are in occupation of accommodation lower than their entitled types, as on 31-3-1973, is as under:—

Type	Type of accommodation occupied in lower types		
	Type IV	Type III	Type II
V	. 2,127	501	..
IV	. ..	1,823	1,474
III	. ..	..	5,193

(c) Accommodation from the general pool is allotted to eligible employees on the basis of their emoluments and dates of priority. According to the provisions in the Allotment Rules, such employees, as want to retain lower type accommodation, can do so, without any penalty, provided they have given such an option in their applications. Some of those, who were senior enough, were offered accommodation of their entitled types in their turn. Some accepted and some refused such allotments.

In some cases allotments of lower types were made when the employees

were entitled to those types and subsequently became entitled to higher types.

Linking of Sundergarh with National Highway

7108. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to link Sundergarh district touching Marai-garh, a sub-divisional headquarters, with a National Highway; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). A new route as National Highway No. 23 has been added to the National Highway System on 8th March, 1972 running from Chas on N.H. No. 32 in Bihar to its junction with N.H. No. 42 south of Talcher in Orissa via Bokaro, Ranchi, and Rourkela. For the portion of this route lying in Orissa, the Government of Orissa have sent a proposal for the route alignment to be followed running via Bonaigarh (instead of Baraigarh as mentioned in the question). A precise indication as to whether or not Bonaigarh would fall on this National Highway route could be given only after its alignment has been settled after a detailed examination of various alternatives, which is already engaging the attention of Government of India.

Repair of Jagannath Temple, Puri

7109. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1977 on the 5th March, 1973 regarding repair of Jagannath Temple, Puri and state whether Government have taken any decision to finance entirely the repair works of the famous temple of Sri Jagannath of Puri, Orissa and to open an archaeological branch to look after the temple?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): An Expert Committee has been set up to go into the question of preservation of the temple. A final decision in regard to the financing of the repair works will be taken after the said Committee submits its report.

Appointment of a Committee for establishing Shipyard at Paradeep

7110. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to go into details of establishing a shipyard at Paradeep, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee and its functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). This matter is receiving Government's consideration.

Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar

7111. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5748 dated the 23rd July, 1971 regarding Institute of Physics in Bhubaneswar and state:

(a) Whether the proposed Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar in the meanwhile started functioning; and

(b) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, the Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar has started functioning.

Application of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 to Employees of Delhi Milk Scheme

7112. SHRI MOHAN RAJ KALINC-ARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 are applicable to the staff of the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the date on which this was notified to the staff;

(c) whether any cases of breach of these Rules on the part of Class III staff of the Delhi Milk Scheme have come to notice during the year 1972, and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme is a Subordinate Government Office under the Ministry of Agriculture and as in other Subordinate Offices, the Staff in the Delhi Milk Scheme is also fully aware of the fact that the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and other Central Services Rules and Regulations are applicable to them. The CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 were not specifically notified to the staff of the D.M.S.

(c) Yes.

(d) The individuals who had made a breach of these Rules, have already been served with Charge-sheets under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 and further enquiries will be made in those cases.

Land Reforms Acts for President's Assent

7113. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Land Reforms Acts pending with the President which were sent by the States for getting the assent of the President;

(b) if so, from which States and when were those received;

(c) the main features of those Acts; and

(d) which are the State Governments who have not yet sent Ceiling Acts to President for assent and which are the States to whom assent has been given for Ceiling Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Revised ceiling Bills passed by the State Legislatures of Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were received on 24-1-1973, 18-9-1972 and 27-12-72 respectively.

(c) As in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4801/73*].

(d) Bills for Gujarat, Manipur, Mysore, Tripura and Orissa are in the process of legislation and President's assent to them is not yet due. Ceiling bills passed by the Legislatures of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have been assented to by the President. Besides these, the Jammu and Kashmir bill has been enacted with the receipt of the Governor's assent.

"Rejected U.S. Cattle Dumped on India"

7114. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in *Blitz* dated the 24th March, 1973 with the caption "rejected U.S. cattle dumped on India"; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The facts reported in the *Blitz* dated the 24th March, 1973 are either not correct or are exaggerated in several aspects. For instance, it is not correct that American Foundation and Agencies dumped on India 10,000 cattle in the last decade. The total number of exotic cattle received as assistance from Foreign Governments/Agencies from 1961 till 31st of March, 1973 was 2,593 out of which only 665 came from U.S.A. through Hoifer Project. The rest of the cattle came from Australia, mostly under the Colombo Plan, U.K., Denmark and Ceylon. It is not correct that 10 per cent of the exotic cattle imported and their progeny have died or that out of one lot of 60 animals, 35 died on their way to the Hessarghatta Breeding Farm. No death has occurred of any exotic cattle so far during transportation to Hessarghatta farm.

It is also not correct that the Indian Veterinary Research Institute has done precious little in the production of Foot and Mouth disease or that several Indian experts left the Institute because of bad conditions. The correct position is that the Institute is engaging itself fully in the research of Foot and Mouth disease and production of vaccine against this disease. With the use of Tissue Culture technique, the Institute has produced large quantities of monovalent vaccine

for field use. Its production increased from 13,495 doses during 1965-66 to 4,81,255 doses in 1972. Furthermore, the various officials left the Institute for better assignments on promotion.

It is also not correct to state that not even 5 per cent of the 123 imported milk processing plants are working at even 5 per cent of their rated capacity. Out of 132 units in operation in February, 1973, there are 77 liquid milk plants, 11 milk products factories and 44 milk pilot units. There is no rated capacity in respect of pilot units. Out of the remaining 88 dairy plants, 48 units handle more than 40 per cent of their rated milk processing capacities. A few plants even exceeded their rated capacities.

As regards the alleged import of sub-standard and diseased exotic cattle, although for initial supplies no production standards were laid down and pedigree of some of the imported cattle was not available, but all animals imported duly met the health standards prescribed under the Live-stock Importation Act. From the year 1972-73, Government have started purchasing, through Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, on global tender basis, quality cattle conforming to minimum prescribed standards and health requirements. Out of the 751 cattle to purchased, the air transportation of 113 cattle from U.S.A. and 202 cattle from Denmark was entrusted to Air India International.

Incentive to staff working in Town and Country Planning Organisation

7115. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to provide any incentive to the departmental Upper Division Clerks/Lower Division Clerks, who have been working in Town and Country Planning Organisation (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Works and Housing) for more than 10 years;

- (b) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Promotion prospects are known to the entrants on the basis of the cadre structure. Upper Division Clerks are eligible for promotion to the post of Head Clerk and Lower Division Clerks are eligible for promotion to the posts of Upper Division Clerk.

Installation of Guide Map of Sector 'D' Type II Quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi

7116. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guide map of the Sector 'D' Type II quarters, Mandir Marg, New Delhi has since been prepared and got installed in the colony; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Not yet.

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to provide guide map by the end of May, 1973.

Stepping up water supply in the Capital

7117. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by Government in stepping up water supply in the capital,

particularly in New Delhi and other areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Yes.

(b). The water supply was 175 MGD last year. By June, 1973, the supply is expected to be increased to 190 MGD and by the end of 1974 to 203 MGD including the supply from Okhla Water Works. The Supply is proposed to be augmented further by another 100 MGD by 1976. The details of the measures/works undertaken is given in the statement attached.

Statement

According to information received from the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the M.C.D. the following measures have been taken to augment the water supply in the Capital:—

1. The following additional supply shall be available from the current year from the following works:—

(a) Wazirabad Water Plant—5 MGD (which can be overloaded to give additional 2.5 MGD).

(b) Water Supply from 3 Ranney Wells—7.5 MGD.

2. The works undertaken during the current year are:—

(i) Laying of 900 mm main from Wazirabad to Rajghat. 97 per cent of the work has been completed and the line is expected to be operational by the end of May, 1973. This line will carry 10 MGD of water and will help in the city area to certain extent.

(ii) Two Ranney Wells are under construction at Patpar Ganj. The work is expected to be completed by May, 1973.

These wells will make available supply of an additional 5 MGD of water to Kailash Reservoir for feeding South Delhi areas.

- (iii) A new pumping station has been installed at the Kailash Reservoir to increase the pressure. The 800 mm PSC main connecting the two Ranney Wells is being laid. About 80 per cent of the work has been completed.

- (iv) A 900 mm main from Barron Road upto Lodhi Hotel has been completed. With the Commissioning of this main it would be possible to supply about 1 MGD extra water to South Delhi.

3. Emergency arrangements have also been made to supply water through tankers and control rooms are in position in all the Zones.

4. Major Works for future augmentation are:—

- (1) 100 MGD Plant for North West Delhi: The Plans to set up 100 MGD Plant for North West Delhi have been finalised. Land has been acquired. Tenders of setting up the Plant have been called. The work of lining the West Jamuna Canal is being got done through Harayana Govt. who have already started the work.
- (2) Ram Lila Reservoir: This Reservoir has been completed. The pumps have to be installed for which tenders have been called for.
- (3) Rajouri Garden Reservoir: An underground reservoir and pump house are being constructed at Rajouri Garden. The work is nearing completion. The completion of mechanical and electrical work is expected to take one more year.

- (4) Construction of additional four Ranney Wells at Patparganj 4 Ranney Wells are proposed to be constructed near Patparganj. Shahdara. The work has been started on three wells. These wells are likely to be completed by summer 1974 and augment water supply by another 10 MGD.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Moti Nagar, New Delhi

7118. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of patients have to be attended to by the doctors in CGHS dispensary in Moti Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether the present building for the said dispensary is too small to accommodate such a large number of patients as well as the doctors and other staff; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to shift the dispensary to some better place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The daily average attendance of patients in CGHS dispensary, Moti Nagar during the year 1972 was 415 including old and new cases. The number of medical officers posted to the dispensary is 4 including the Medical Officer Incharge. The number of doctors posted to the dispensary is, therefore, adequate.

(b) The CGHS dispensary, Moti Nagar is housed in a rented building. No complaints has however been received either from the beneficiaries or

from the staff posted in the dispensary regarding shortage of accommodation in the dispensary.

(c) Does not arise. Government is however trying to secure a plot of land for constructing its own building.

**Street Lights in Mandir Marg,
New Delhi**

7119. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the street lights being provided in Mandir Marg (Government quarters) New Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the street lights being provided in the Sector 'D' Type II and III quarters, are not well planned and uneconomical; and

(d) the steps being taken to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) By May, 1973.

(c) No. These have been planned according to the standing specifications and design of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(d) Does not arise.

Take over of entire sugar production under Levy and its Buffer Stock

7120. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over the entire sugar production under levy to curb the high

open-market price and to make more of it available through controlled distribution; and

(b) if not, what other steps are contemplated to meet the situation keeping in view also the need for building up a buffer stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is at present no proposal to take over the entire sugar production under levy.

(b) A check on the rise in prices of free sale sugar, and the building up of buffer stock would be possible only by progressively increasing the sugar production. The present policy of partial control combined with incentives given by way of rebate in excise duty for excess production of sugar have already helped to augment sugar production during the current year by more than five lakh tonnes. In addition, efforts are also being made to accelerate the commissioning of newly licensed factories as far as possible and to foster sugarcane development, both quantity-wise and quality-wise.

Allocation to States under Emergency Food Production Programme

7121. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made, State-wise, for Emergency Food Production Programme; and

(b) the extent of their utilisation State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Against the total amount of Rs. 152 crores administratively approved to State Governments for taking

up special minor irrigation schemes under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme during the current year 1972-73, funds were released in instalments from time to time on the basis of the progress reported by them. On the basis of a recent review of the progress of utilisation of funds as well as physical achievements under the emergency programme, the last instalments were released to all States. The total amount thus released comes to a little

over Rs. 148 crores. State-wise details of the amounts administratively approved and released are given in the statement attached.

In addition, short-term loans amounting to Rs. 100 crores were also released to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. These loans are reported to have been utilised in full. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Name of State	Loan approved	Amount released against (2)	Short-term loan released
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	986.500	840.000	1350.00
2. Assam	202.000*	202.000	250.00
3. Bihar	1772.782	1772.782	700.00
4. Gujarat	500.000	500.000	200.00
5. Haryana	1200.000	1200.000	10.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	50.00	32.500	35.00
7. Kerala	250.000	250.000	125.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	581.000	581.000	600.00
9. Maharashtra	2496.380	2496.380	1600.00
10. Manipur	57.700	38.275	40.00
11. Mysore	638.900	529.988	200.00
12. Nagaland	20.000	20.000	2.00
13. Orissa	660.000	660.000	200.00
14. Punjab	1472.000**	1472.000	Nil.
15. Rajasthan	390.700	389.200	400.00
16. Tamil Nadu	382.000†	299.000	350.00
17. Tripura	22.875	22.875	20.00
18. Uttar Pradesh	2075.000	2075.000	1550.00
19. West Bengal	1433.000	1433.000	600.00
Under normal Programme			1760.40
TOTAL	15190.837	14814.000	9992.40

For Arunachal Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 6.75 lakhs approved and the Ministry of Home Affairs asked to provide this amount in the Area Demand of Arunachal Pradesh.

For Mizoram, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs approved and the Ministry of Home Affairs asked to provide this amount in the Area Demand of Mizoram.

*Includes Rs. 32.00 lakhs for purchase of tractors and threshers.

**Includes Rs. 197.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for tubewells in border districts.

†Includes Rs. 20.00 lakhs for purchase of power sprayers.

Progress in work at National Highways No. 6 and 7

7122. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the scheme for widening and asphaltting National Highways No. 6 and 7;

(b) the progress made up to January, 1973 in kilometers and time for completion of above works; and

(c) the amount spent upto January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A statement showing schemes for widening and asphaltting National Highways Nos. 6 and 7 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4802/73].

(b) The extent to which the works have been sanctioned has been indicated in the statement *vide* (a) above. The sanctioned works are in various stages of progress, some of which have also been completed already. The information regarding the physical progress in case of sanctioned works and the time for completion of the scheme is being obtained from the various States concerned.

(c) The information regarding the amounts spent upto January, 1973 is also being collected from the States concerned and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Incidence of Filaria

7123. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise incidence of 'Filaria'; and

(b) the precautionary and preventive measures taken by Government

to check, control and eradicate 'Filaria'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Filaria is not a notifiable disease. The exact State-wise incidence of the disease is, therefore, not known. However, it is estimated that about 8 million persons in India are with disease manifestations while another 12 million are positive for various stages of infection.

(b) National Filaria Control Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 4th Five Year Plan. 100 per cent Central assistance is given to States for operational costs besides the free supply of material and equipment for anti-larvel operations. Detection and treatment of Filaria cases/carriers is also being undertaken in the Filaria endemic regions under 'Medical Care Programme'.

Short-term Training Courses are organised at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases to impart knowledge to Municipal Commissioners/Public Health Administrators about the genesis of mosquitoes, their role in transmitting the filarial infection and available methods to prevent/control of the disease.

Research is also being carried out by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases to find out new and more effective methods to control transmission of the disease. The stage has not yet been reached for devising methods for the eradication of the disease.

Report from Vice-Chancellor, B.H.U. about latest Incidents

7124. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received any report from the Vice-

Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University about the latest incidents there;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry are aware of the fact that due to outside political interference the University is not able to run the academic activities; and

(c) the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Reports regarding disturbances/situation in the Banaras Hindu University are received from time to time from the Vice-Chancellor/Registrar of the University. The working of the University has been disturbed during the current academic session on account of agitations by students and outside elements. According to the University, all the important agitating student leaders are believed to be associated with Vidyarthi Parishad/R.S.S. and Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha and leaders of some political parties have been helping them.

Government view with deep concern these disturbances in the campus of the University and condemn all acts of violence and vandalism.

Post of Member-Secretary of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation

7125. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the post of the Member-Secretary of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation is still lying vacant since its inception in June, 1972;

(b) whether the inordinate delay in shifting the office of the Foundation to Calcutta caused difficulty in getting suitable hands on deputation

to run the day-to-day administration of the Foundation;

(c) position of persons selected through Calcutta Employment Exchange in class III and class IV posts for the office of the Foundation in July, 1972;

(d) the steps taken so far to fill up some important posts of officers for proper implementation of the policy of Government; and

(e) the reasons for delay in shifting the office of the Foundation to Calcutta when suitable accommodation have been arranged in National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Since the scheme is not yet in full operation, it is not considered necessary to fill the post of Member-Secretary at a considerable cost. For the time being an officer of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is looking after the day-to-day duties of the Member-Secretary without any additional remuneration.

(b) No, Sir. The posts created so far have been filled without any difficulty. Out of four posts so far filled, three are held by persons on deputation from other offices.

(c) Two class III and two class IV posts were created by the Foundation and the selections for these posts were made through the Calcutta Employment Exchange. However, appointments orders of the selected persons will be issued when the office of the Foundation moves to Calcutta.

(d) Only one post of Field Officer, created recently, is vacant and efforts are being made to fill it at an early date.

(e) The office of the Foundation has had to be temporarily located in Delhi as, in the initial stages of its

work, the Foundation has found it expedient to operate from here. It is, however, proposed to shift it to Calcutta in the very near future.

Dissatisfaction with the Working of F.C.I. by Mysore Government

7126. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have expressed its dissatisfaction with the working of the Food Corporation of India and has informed the Central Government that wholesale trade in wheat and rice would be entirely handled by the State Governments agencies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal from World Cup Football Competition

7127. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has withdrawn from the World Cup Football Competition which is to be played in Tehran from May 6 to 24, 1973, and after that in Munich in June-July 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Council of Sports, in view of the poor standard of Foot-

ball in the country, did not recommend any financial assistance for India's participation in the F.I.F.A. World Cup Preliminary Round for Asian countries. This World Cup is open for professionals and India had no chance of qualifying even in the Asian Zonal Round. The All India Football Federation, however, was advised to participate at their own expense if they so wished. Apparently, the Federation withdrew from the Tournament primarily in view of the bleak chances of the success of the Indian Team and, possibly, for lack of finances.

नेताजी की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री का सुझाव

7128. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेताजी की प्रस्तावित प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इन सुझावों के अनुसार यह प्रतिमा कब तक बन जायेगी और स्थापित हो जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम को कुछ मूर्तिकारों से प्राप्त हुए माडलों को निम्न स्तर का पाया गया । प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय द्वारा उपराज्यपाल से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह व्यक्तिगत रुचि लें और निगम को अच्छे डिजाइन के लिए और बड़े प्रचार द्वारा प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन करने में सहायता प्रदान करें । मूर्ति की स्थापना का समय मूर्तिकार के चयन होने के बाद ही केवल मालम हो सकता है ।

Change of Forests into Man-made Forests

7129. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to change the forests increasingly into man-made forests; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government intends to increase the extent of man-made forests in the country.

(b) Under successive Five Year Plans efforts have been made to increase the area of man-made forests through implementation of following schemes:

1. Plantation of Quick Growing Species.
2. Economic Plantations for Industrial and Commercial Uses.
3. Farm Forestry.

By the end of 4th Plan it is expected that an area of 162 million hectares would be brought under man-made forests. During the 5th Five Year Plan also, it is proposed to implement the programme of man-made forests through a number of schemes and for this purpose the possibility of obtaining institutional financing, as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture, is being examined.

Supply of Rotten Milk Powder and Ghee under World Food Programme

7130. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI RAM KANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in *Patriot*

dated 18th March, 1973 about supply of rotten milk powder and ghee received under the World Food Programme plan operation project No. 681 to the poor people;

(b) whether the consignment was so bad that it was giving an offensive odour and could not be utilised in milk processing by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(c) whether these articles were sold among the illiterates with the permission of the Agriculture Ministry; and

(d) if so, whether any investigation has been made into this, and if so, persons responsible for such a crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Out of 7,506 tonnes of s.m.p. and 2,708 tonnes of butter oil received by Delhi Milk Scheme under Project 618 since its inception in July, 1970 and upto 31st March, 1973, 9.46 tonnes of s.m.p. and 34.50 tonnes of butter oil were found unsuitable for recombination into liquid milk and were rejected. Out of the rejected commodities 22.40 tonnes of butter oil were found fit for human consumption and transferred to another W.F.P. Project. The balance of 9.46 tonnes of s.m.p. and 12.10 tonnes of butter oil have only been found unfit for human consumption.

(c) No milk powder or butter oil unfit for human consumption was allowed to be sold amongst the illiterates with the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to Qualified Blind

7131. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to provide employment to qualified blind men in the country;

(b) whether preference is not being given to them although they are qualified, in various educational institutions; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House after it is available.

Demand of Dallit Sudhar Association, Sheikh Sarai, Delhi

7132. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dallit Sudhar Association, Sheikh Sarai, Delhi has demanded facilities from Central Government to the Scheduled Caste and Backward classes, at village Sheikh Sarai;

(b) if so, what facilities have been given either by Government or by D.D.A.;

(c) whether provision has been made to have a Community Hall and School in that area; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. Facilities have been demanded by the Association for all the residents of village Sheikh Sarai, including members of the Scheduled Caste and Backward classes.

(b) Water supply lines have been laid and one latrine block constructed. Work of laying sewers is in progress.

(c) Provision of land has been made for schools and other community facilities.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Indian Roads Congress

7133. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Roads Congress in a memorandum submitted to Government recently has suggested that at least half of the expected revenue of Rs. 6,300 crores from road transport in the Fifth Plan period should be allocated for road development; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). While submitting the said Memorandum, the Indian Roads Congress expressed their desire to send a delegation so as to explain their view point personally. The delegation accordingly met the Minister on 20th March, 1973. The Memorandum covered a number of issues including *inter alia* the need for larger allocations for Road Development in the Fifth Five-Year Plan with proper regard to the revenue from Road Transport. The views of the Indian Roads Congress delegation have been noted and the matter taken up with the Planning Commission who are ultimately concerned with all matters relating to Plan allocations.

Employment Potential through Road Building during Fifth Plan

7134. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether road building has immense employment potential;

(b) if so, to what extent this employment potential is to be exploited during the Fifth Plan period; during the Fifth Plan period;

(c) whether any specific plan has been worked out for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Fifth Five-Year Plan is still in the preparatory stage and as such it is not possible to indicate the employment potential likely to be generated by road building during that Plan. However, due note is being taken of the employment potential of roads in formulating proposals for road development in the 5th Plan;

(d) Does not arise.

Progress of Mechanisation of Road Building

7135. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanisation of road building in the country has been progressing at a very slow pace;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate the progress of mechanisation of road building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
(a) and (b). Use of mechanisation in road building in the country has been gradually increasing, while maintaining an optimum balance between the requirements of construction specifications and speed of execution on the one hand and the need for keeping a high employment potential on the Highway schemes on the other. The process of mechanisation has, however, had to contend with

some constraints, earlier due to import of some items of equipment and spares and presently due to the limited indigenous production capacity, which is now gradually being stepped up by the Ministry of Industrial Development. The problem of inadequacies in mechanical organisation and repair facilities with the States who handle the equipment as executive agency even for Central works is also being faced and tackled.

(c) The first substantial use of machinery was made from 1961 onwards in certain projects financed from World Bank loans, emergency works, etc. The fleet of road-building equipment then built up is now proposed to be supplemented and a larger use of machinery is contemplated in the Fourth and Fifth Plan programmes to meet the improved and higher specifications mainly necessitated by heavier traffic and the need for completion of a much larger programme of road building envisaged in the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The Central Government is arranging purchase of important items of road building equipment at a cost of approximately Rs. 9.00 crores. In addition to providing this machinery to the States, who are the executing agencies, the Central Government is also providing repayable loans to the States for acquiring equipment for mechanisation of road building operations in Central sector. Eleven States have so far been granted loans totalling Rs. 7.65 crores. With the mechanisation growing up in the Central highway sector road building operations the State sector programmes could also be expected to gradually follow suit.

Schemes for Developing Inland Water Transport during Fifth Plan Period

7136. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for developing inland water transport dur-

ing the Fifth Plan period have been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार में गर्भाधान के उत्पादन के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये अनुरोध

7137. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में गर्भाधान के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वित के लिये राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीव अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). बिहार सरकार से ऐसी कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई । बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में गर्भाधान के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम के लिये कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं मांगी है । तथापि, चालू वर्ष के दौरान रबी और ग्रीष्मकालीन फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये शुरू किये गये कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को विशेष लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिये कुल 17.73 करोड़ रुपये का एक दीर्घकालीन ऋण दिया गया है । इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार को बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशी दवाओं जैसे कृषि आदानों की खरीद और वितरण के लिये भी 7 करोड़ रुपये का अल्पकालीन ऋण सहायता के रूप में निर्मुक्त किया

गया है । राज्य सरकार ने ग्रीष्मकालीन चावल के लिये 24 लाख हेक्टर का लक्ष्य स्वीकार किया है ।

बिहार में पांचवीं योजना में सड़कों के विकास के लिये सहायता

7138. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पांचवी पांचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य में सड़कों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) क्या योजना की क्रियान्वित के लिये राज्य सरकार ने उनसे सहायता मांगी है और यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना के दौरान राज्य में सड़क विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायतायें भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई सामान्य योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की है । परन्तु उन्होंने अन्तराज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांचवीं योजना में वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कुल मिलाकर 4.06 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के कुछ सड़क व पुल कार्यों के कुछ प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये हैं । राज्य सरकार का यह आवेदन, अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त ऐसे प्रस्तावों के साथ विचारार्थ नोट कर लिया गया है । परन्तु इन प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूप से विचार उस समय किया जायेगा जब कि इस योजना के लिए निर्धारित योजना नियतन पर निर्भर करते हुए पांचवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ।

**झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों के विभिन्न
कैम्पों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की
व्यवस्था**

7139. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी
निवासियों के नेहरू लेबर कैम्प, इन्दिरा
लेबर कैम्प, शास्त्री लेबर कैम्प और सुभाष
लेबर कैम्प हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन में से प्रत्येक
कैम्प में रहने वाले निवासियों की संख्या
कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या वहां पर नागरिक सुविधाएँ
बिल्कुल नहीं हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनको पेय जल का पर्याप्त
सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई हैं ; और

(ङ) उनको पेय जल तथा अन्य नागरिक
सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार का
विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

**संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम
मेहता) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इन कैम्पों में रह रहे परिवारों
की लगभग संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

(i) नेहरू कैम्प 550 परिवार

(ii) इन्दिरा कैम्प 1500 ,,

(iii) शास्त्री कैम्प 900 परिवार

(iv) सुभाष कैम्प 325 ,,

(ग) से (ङ). दिल्ली नगर निगम इन
कैम्पों में न्यूनतम नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध
कर रहा है । नेहरू तथा इन्दिरा कैम्पों में
खड़कों तथा नालियों की व्यवस्था की गई है
जबकि शास्त्री कैम्प में ईंटों के फर्शों, नालियों
तथा बिजली के खम्भों की व्यवस्था की
गई है ।

Modern Technology for Small Farmers

7140. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Symposium on
Agriculture Research and Develop-
ment has suggested adaptation of
modern technology to suit the small
farmers; and

(b) if so, whether the delegates have
stated that structural changes of ex-
tension agencies and creation of new
infrastructure should be taken without
delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

National Symposium on Agricultural
Research and Development since Inde-
pendence which was held at Vigyan
Bhavan, New Delhi from 4th to 12th
March, 1973, has suggested adoption
of modern technology to suit the small
farmers.

(b) In order that benefit of the new technology should accrue to the small farmers the delegates suggested the following two strategies:—

- (i) For the technologies where smallness of holdings becomes a major hindrance, the co-operative endeavour of bringing together of the small holdings in a unit area for the operation of a particular technology was suggested.
- (ii) For pest control it would be useful that the pesticide appliances are jointly owned by the small farmers and the operation of application was taken up for a minimum area so that it becomes an economic operation.

It was also suggested that the management technology for small farmers will not assume uniform pattern. Local variations in ecology and socio-economic conditions will have to be taken into consideration for evolving the details of the working pattern. Emphasis should be laid on measures to increase the income of small farmers.

New class of Agricultural Graduates will have to be created, who would be ready to demonstrate to farmers the benefits of new technology by working with them. Suitable agencies for custom service for agricultural inputs will have to be created, organised and managed. Cooperative endeavours for particular types of technology which are hindered by the smallness of holdings will be encouraged. Proper steps will have to be taken to see that the benefits which should accrue to small farmers are not taken by big farmers by camouflaging themselves as small farmers.

Loan to Gujarat for Emergency Food Production Plan

7141. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5 crores to the State of Gujarat under the emergency food production;

(b) if so, in what way the State has utilised the loan; and

(c) whether any other sought of assistance has been given to the State for improvement of Agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, a long-term loan assistance of Rs. 5 crores was administratively approved to the Government of Gujarat for taking up quick-maturing minor irrigation schemes. The State Government have utilised this assistance for implementing the following schemes.—

Scheme	Amount utilised (Rs. in crores)
1. Extension of Ukai canals	1.5
2. Lift irrigation	1.0
3. Deepening of existing wells and construction of new kutchha wells	2.5
TOTAL	5.0

(c) The Government of Gujarat have been given in connection with implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for agricultural production a total amount of Rs. 145.65 lakhs as grant-in-aid and Rs. 2 lakhs as loan so far (upto 1972-73) during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. A break-up of this amount scheme-wise is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

(In Rupees)

Name of the Scheme/ Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total
1. Maximised Production of cotton including nucleus foundation seeds	12,17,135	11,21,000	9,23,000	9,00,000	41,61,135
2. Intensive Cotton District Programme			7,94,000	18,00,000	25,94,000
3. Production of Hybrid-4 Cotton Seeds			..	2,00,000	2,00,000
4. Maximised production of Groundnut including Rape-seeds and Mustard, Castor Demonstration, Soyabean Demonstration, Soyabean Dev. and Sunflower Demonstration	6,59,540	5,98,000	17,92,00	8,28,000	38,77,540
5. Development of V. F. C. Tobacco	1,36,857	2,67,354	2,00,000	2,61,500	8,65,711
6. Subsidised supply of Coconut Seedlings	2,00,000	80,218	..	50,000	73,30,218
7. Development of Fruit Production for export.	..	..	..	35,000	35,000
8. Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping	..	..	90,000	2,50,000	3,40,000
9. Integrated Dry Land Agricultural *Development		1,35,000	5,80,000	14,46,000	21,61,000
10. Development of Pulses					
TOTAL					145,64,604
					145.65 lakhs

*Loan of Rs. 2 lakhs given to Gujarat during 1971-72.

Projects for Cross-breeding of Cattle with Imported Frozen Semen

7142. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Central Projects for intensifying cross-breeding of cattle with imported frozen semen; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the Centres' locations and when these Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme has been sanctioned for production of high yielding cross-breed milch cattle in selected milk shed and Intensive Cattle Development Project areas by cross-breeding with the use of imported frozen semen from superior breeds like Jersey and Holstein etc. The project has been sanctioned for Karnal, Amritsar, Indore, Bangalore and Lucknow.

Facilities will be developed at these Centres initially to store the imported

frozen semen and undertake breeding in selected pockets of the projects. Negotiations are under way with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the Government of Denmark for procurement of frozen semen and equipment to store and handle frozen semen in these Centres. The details of the projects are being worked out in consultation with the FAO and the Government of Denmark.

States decided to take over Trade in Sugar

7143. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of States who have decided to take over sugar trade in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): From the 1st January 1973, the wholesale distribution of levy sugar all over the country has been entrusted to the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies, such as the co-operatives, etc. In the State of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Goa, Pondicherry, Dadra-Nagar Haveli and Tripura, the wholesale distribution work is being, or will shortly be, carried out by co-operatives, civil supplies corporations, etc. of the respective State Governments instead of the Food Corporation.

Allegation against D.D.A.'s operations for demolishing houses within Lal Dora

7144. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegation against D.D.A.'s operations for demolishing houses within 'Lal Dora' in the Mehrauli area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No houses within the 'Lal Dora' of Mehrauli revenue estate have been demolished by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

Standard of Indian Football

7145. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of Indian football continues to remain far behind the international standard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any concerted effort is being made to improve the standard of Indian football; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). India's unsatisfactory position in the Merdeka Tournament, where they participated in 1971, as well as their position in the Asian Youth Football Tournament, indicates that they are behind the international standard.

The All India Football Federation, a Private Voluntary Organisation, has been primarily responsible for the development of football in the country. They were asked to look into the causes of India's failure in Merdeka Tournament. The Committee of inquiry, set up by them, generally held that inadequate training due to lack of cooperation from local clubs to release their players in time for such training has been the main cause of such failure.

The Government of India is also of the view that enough talents are not available for proper selection as the All India Football Federation has not initiated any scheme for spotting of football talent right from the grass root level.

The All India Council of Sports is seized of the matter. Arrangements, in consultation with the All India Football Federation, are being made for special coaching of the teams for participation in international tournaments. The All India Football Federation has also been asked to allow inter-University teams to participate in national meets in order to enable young university football players to gather experience for ultimate inclusion in the national teams competing in international tournaments.

Besides the above, Government of India are also providing grants to State Sports Councils for holding coaching camps and creation of physical facilities. Services of trained coaches have also been made available to universities and State Sports Councils. Football has also been included in the All India Rural Sports Competition in order to spot Football talent from the grass root level.

Award is also made of sports talent scholarships at school and college level in respect of football as well.

Delegation of Indian Roads Congress

7146. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN;

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Indian Roads Congress had met him recently and submitted a memorandum on the development of roads and road transport in the country;

(b) if so, what are the main demands made in the memorandum; and

(c) what are Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum covered the following two major issues:

(1) need for more funds for roads in the Fifth Five-Year Plan; and

(2) impediments to road transport development.

(c) The views of the Indian Roads Congress delegation have been noted and the matter taken up with the Planning Commission who are concerned with all matters relating to Plan allocations, etc.

Health facilities for Harijans and Tribals during Fifth Plan

7147. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to further improve the health facilities of Harijans and Tribals during the next Fifth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI
BASAPPA): (a) and (b). The Govern-
ment's aim is to establish by the end
of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a Pri-
mary Health Centre with sub-centres
in each of the community development
blocks in the country including those
which are inhabited by Tribals, Hari-
jans and Backward Classes. There
are at present 5224 Community De-
velopment Blocks, out of which 457
are located in tribal areas. 298 Pri-
mary Health Centres and 854 sub-
centres are functioning in these Tribal

Development Blocks. There are still 159 Tribal Development Blocks where Primary Health Centres are yet to be established. The State Governments have been requested to open Primary Health Centres in these tribal blocks on a priority basis so that before the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan, all the Blocks are provided with Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. In addition, a proposal is under consideration to upgrade about 200 selected Primary Health Centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals in 1973-74 as an advance action to the upgrading of about 1,500 Primary Health Centres, during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

One of the criteria to identify the Primary Health Centres for upgradation is that the Primary Health Centres should preferably be situated in tribal/backward areas. The actual selection of the Primary Health Centres is to be made by the State Health authorities according to the prescribed criteria.

Boycott of meetings by non-official members of Cochin Port Trust against delay in implementing ports' oil dock project

7148. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-official members of the Cochin Port Trust Board have decided to boycott its future meetings in protest against the delay in implementing the ports' oil dock project;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to ensure expeditious implementation of the oil dock project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No such resolution protesting against the delay has

been passed. The Members had however sought an interview with the Minister of Shipping and Transport. This interview has been fixed for the 17th April 1973.

(c) The question of location of the Oil Dock at Cochin is being examined in all its aspects and steps are being taken to expedite a decision.

Bonus to D.D.A. Employees

7149. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonus is paid to all the employees of D.D.A. from top to bottom, and if so, the provisions under which it is being paid and the amount thus paid, category-wise, during last three years along with the percentage of bonus paid;

(b) whether percentage of bonus paid to D.D.A. employees has been increasing year by year; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The payment is made to all regular and workcharged employees of the D.D.A. (including deputationists who are drawing pay in the sanctioned time scales of pay) under the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and various instructions bearing on the subject.

The rate and amount of bonus paid during the last three years are:—

Year	Rate	Amount in lakhs of rupees	
		Per cent	
1969-70 . . .	19	15.66	
1970-71 . . .	8	7.06	
1971-72 . . .	12	12.18	

The bonus is not booked category-wise. The percentage is uniformly applicable in all the cases subject to the condition that maximum pay for bonus is taken as Rs. 1600 per month.

(b) No, Sir. The rate has varied from 4 per cent to 19 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

Registration for flats and plots for middle income group

7150. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons residing outside the Union Territory of Delhi were allowed to get their names registered with D.D.A. for plots or flats and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether in view of the housing problems before the residents of Delhi it is proposed to cancel the registration of persons who are not residents of Delhi territory and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to open registration for flats and plots for the middle income group in the near future if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. They were allowed to get themselves registered for allotment of flats as it was felt that debarring them would amount to discrimination.

(b) There is no proposal to cancel these registrations.

(c) The next registration for allotment of flats will be opened after the demand of persons registered under the earlier registration schemes has been substantially met.

Training centres for small farmers

7151. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open more training centres in the country with a view to extend help and cooperation to small farmers in various fields;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal;

(c) the number of such training centres alongwith their locations for which Government has so far accorded or propose to give its sanction during the next one year; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training and Education, 100 Farmers Training Centres have been established in the selected high-yielding variety Districts throughout the country. These centres are providing training to all categories of farmers, including small ones, in the latest agricultural technology. It is proposed to set-up additional 100 centres during the 5th Five Year Plan.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are to provide training through institutional and non-institutional courses in various subject-matter areas and to demonstrate latest technology of farming through National and other Demonstrations. Besides, Farmers

Discussion Groups have been formed which serve as a continuing extension vehicle through which farmers keep in touch with the latest findings and developments relating to agriculture.

(c) The State-wise Statement of centres already operating is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4803/73*]. The allocation of future 100 Centres will be done as soon as the 5th Plan proposals are finalised

(d) The approved scheme of Farmers Training and Education provides for each centre a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.19 lakh per annum and non-recurring expenditure Rs. 77,000 for the entire period of the Scheme.

Collective farming

7152. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have introduced collective farming;

(b) the names of States who are likely to introduce collective farming during the next one year; and

(c) whether those State Governments have consulted or obtained permission from the Central Government in this regard and if not, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Institutions for disabled

7153. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions working for the disabled in the country, State-wise separately; and

(b) how many of such institutions receive aid from the Centre and the name of the institutions which received the largest amount of aid last year?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement giving the available information is attached.

(b) The number of institutions which received assistance from the Department of Social Welfare during 1972-73 was 65; the two institutions which were given the largest amounts of assistance were the Occupational Therapy Sheltered Workshop of the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New Delhi and the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Narendrapur, West Bengal.

STATEMENT

No. of Institutions for the Handicapped State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Disability Groups				Remarks Total
		The Blind	The Deaf	Orthopaedically handicapped	The Mentally Retarded	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	4	2	4	16
2.	Assam	1	1	..	..	2
3.	Bihar	11	4	..	2	17
4.	Maharashtra	28	13	8	21	70
5.	Gujarat	16	6	2	6	30
6.	Kerala	6	4	2	1	13
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8	3	1	1	13
8.	Tamil Nadu	8	8	1	5	22
9.	Mysore	6	3	1	4	14
10.	Orissa	1	1	..	..	2
11.	Punjab	3	1	3	7	14
12.	Haryana	4	..	..	..	4
13.	Rajasthan	2	2	..	..	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16	15	1	5	37
15.	West Bengal	4	7	..	5	16
16.	Delhi	5	2	2	8	17
17.	Pondicherry	2	..	..	..	2
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	..	..	..	3

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Drought in U.P. and Central Aid

7154. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several districts of Uttar Pradesh have been affected by drought recently;

(b) if so, the extent to which food production was affected in each district of that State; and

(c) whether the State Government of U.P. have sought the Central aid to tide over the situation created by the drought and the Central aid actually provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Although several districts were reported to have been affected by drought, the State Government has stated that the position has improved.

(b) Precise figures of loss of food production are not yet available. However, the State Government has reported that according to tentative estimates, the kharif production this year is likely to be better than that of last year.

(c) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

Central Assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh

1. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Central Study Team which visited the State in August, 1972 a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8.10 crores has been adopted for relief measures and an amount of Rs. 5.65 crores has been released to the State Government so far for relief measures. Another Central Study Team is being constituted for reassessment of the situation.

2. Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme an amount of Rs. 20.750 crores has been released to the State Government for special minor irrigation programme. Besides, an amount of Rs. 15.50 crores has also been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.

3. Reasonable quantities of food-grains have been made available to the State Government.

Promotion of diploma holder and degree holder S.Os. in C.P.W.D.

7155. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the existing procedure guiding promotion of diploma holder and degree holder Section Officers of the Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether any change in this procedure is contemplated and if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government of India has received any memorandum in this regard from the employees concerned and some Members of Parliament; and

(d) reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Appointments against temporary vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer had hitherto been made 50 per cent on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the UPSC and of the remaining 50 per cent, 25 per cent by promotion of Graduate Junior Engineers (Section Officers) and 25 per cent by promotion of non-Graduate Junior Engineers. In the Writ Petition filed by a few other Assistant Engineers, the Delhi High Court has held that the quotas for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer have not been properly determined. In view of this, promotions had to be made on the basis of a common seniority list of Graduate and non-Graduate Junior Engineers through the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir. A change in this procedure is considered necessary as a number of posts in the C.P.W.D. can effectively be manned by Graduate Engineers only, and promotions made on the basis of a common seniority list may not ensure the required number of Graduate Junior Engineers in the zone of promotion.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The views expressed by the Graduate as well as non-Graduate Junior Engineers (Section Officers) Association as well as some of the Members of Parliament will be kept in view while laying down a new policy in the matter of promotion of Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineer.

U.N.D. programme for crop research scheme

7156. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nation Development Programme has approved a programme for assisting India in her crop research schemes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, please.

(b) The question does not arise.

**केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि फार्म कर्मचारी संघ,
सूरतगढ़, राजस्थान की मांगें**

7157. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री बसन्त साठे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि फार्म कर्मचारी संघ, सूरतगढ़, राजस्थान" द्वारा परिवारित एक पत्र में दी गई मांगों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मांगों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या वरिष्ठ कृषि असिस्टेंट का एक आरक्षित पद एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को दे दिया गया है जिसका उस समुदाय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है जिसके लिए यह पद आरक्षित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सही स्थिति क्या है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहेब पी. शिन्दे) :** (क) श्री (ख).

28 फरवरी, 1973 को हिन्दा में छात्र एक पत्रक प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें 23 मांगें दी गई हैं। इस पर महामंत्री, केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि कर्मचारी संघ, सूरतगढ़ का प्रवरण पत्र लगा हुआ था। उन को मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). वरिष्ठ कृषि सहायक का पद आरक्षित पद 20-1-1969 को पहले से काम कर रहे एक अनिष्ठ कृषि सहायक को तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत करके भरा गया था, न कि आरक्षित समुदाय के किसी कर्मचारी द्वारा।

Free House-sites for Agricultural Labourers during Fifth Five Year Plan

7158. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ensure free house-sites and houses to all the landless peasants and agricultural labourers in the rural areas by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A scheme to this effect has however been introduced but considering the constraint on resources and the large size of the problem, it cannot cover all the landless workers in the rural areas by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Extraction of Sugar from Beet in Pant Nagar Agriculture University

7159. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pant Nagar Agriculture University in Uttar Pradesh has found that extraction of sugar from beet is more economical; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary results have indicated that sugarbeet can only supplement sugarcane in increasing sugar production in the sub-tropical regions of India and not supplant it. In view of the above, a Centrally sponsored scheme for fostering sugarbeet production is being implemented by the Union Department of Agriculture in the Sriganganagar area in Rajasthan and Phaltan area in Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to strengthen this development project during the Fifth Plan.

Protection and Improvement of Cow Progeny

7160. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the Central Government to protect and increase the cow progeny and for improvement in their breed;

(b) the number of Centres established in the country by Government during the last three years or by the State Governments with the assistance of the Central Government for the improvement of their breed; and

(c) the progress made in the said Centres during the last three years and amount spent in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). In this connection, the Government have undertaken the following Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

1. Central Intensive Cattle Dev. Project 4

2. Herd Registration Schemes in breeding tracts. (There are 84 Centres under this scheme)

3. Progeny Testing Project 9

4. Three foreign aided Central Breeding Projects i.e.

(i) Indo-Swiss Project in Kerala and Punjab;

(ii) Indo-Danish Project at Hessarghatta (Bangalore)

(iii) Under an Indo-German Agreement at Mandi (H.P.) and Almora (U.P.)

5. Frozen Semen Banks 5

(c) Under the Central I.C.D.P. Schemes, nearly 4.8 lakhs cows/she-buffaloes of breedable age have been covered by artificial insemination natural services and under improved feeding and disease control programme. It is estimated that as a result, about 0.25 lakhs cross-breed progenies are now available in these areas.

Under the Herd Registration Scheme, 1653 high-yielding cows and buffaloes of Haryana, Gir, Murrah and Kankarej breeds were registered upto 1971-72.

Four Central Cattle Breeding Farms have been set up at Suratgarh,

Chiplima, Dhamrod and Hessarghatta. Two more farms are being set up at Koraput (Orissa) and Almadhi (Tamil Nadu). One more farm will be set up under this scheme.

Under the Progeny Testing Projects, observation and record of the matings performed by 5 to 6 bulls with 30 cows each, in each of these 9 projects have been started.

Under the foreign-aided projects, nearly 900 exotic cattle of Brown-Swiss, Red-Dane and Jersey breeds have been imported and are being maintained for production and dis-

tribution of semen for artificial insemination.

Under the Frozen Semen Bank Scheme, 5 Frozen Semen Banks have been sanctioned for various parts of the country.

The Government have also imported 2290 exotic cattle of different breeds for cross-breeding etc. under the schemes referred to above.

The amount spent by Government of India during the last 3 years on the Central Projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Central Projects	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (Provisional)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Central Sector Intensive Cattle Development Projects	66.76	50.58	53.00
2.	Central Herd Registration Schemes	1.36	1.48	1.82
3.	Progeny Testing Scheme	Not Sanctioned	7.00	30.00
4.	Frozen Semen Bank	0.76	2.60	0.97
5.	Central Cattle Breeding Farms	45.92	39.25	11.50
6.	Import of Exotic Cattle	4.955	1.81	55.11

Socio-economic Study on Family Planning

7161. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

SHRI BHAGIRATH
BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions arrived at the meeting of the Committee for the Socio-Economic Studies on family planning held in New Delhi on 20th March, 1973; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the recommendations of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) The main recommendations of the Committee on Socio-Economic Studies on Family Planning made at its first meeting held on 20th March, 1973 are given in the statement attached.

(b) These are under consideration.

STATEMENT

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES ON FAMILY PLANNING MADE AT ITS FIRST MEETING HELD IN NEW DELHI ON MARCH 20, 1973

1. The Committee discussed the document entitled "Demographic and Communication Research in India" prepared by the Demographic Communication Action Research Cell of the National Institute of Family Planning. It was decided that a more detailed document should be prepared after the next meeting of the Committee. The revised document should have a review of all the research work done so far, subjectwise and topicwise and programme implications may also be drawn.

2. All Centres may be sanctioned financial grants for 1973-74 on the pattern of 1972-73 budget sanctions: staffing pattern and other expenditure as approved by the Department of Family Planning. For the time being a provision of Rs. 18 lakhs may be taken for sanction purposes but a larger amount could be required for carrying out the programme envisaged by the Committee.

3. About Rs. one lakh should be made available for *ad-hoc* research relating to fertility behaviour and the position should be reviewed at the next meeting. No *ad-hoc* research project should be sanctioned a grant of more than Rs. 25,000. The Committee has recommended that the Chairman may be authorised to sanction grants for such projects.

4. With regard to upgrading of Demographic Research Centre, Dharwar and Demographic Research Centre, Baroda, the Chairman was authorised to visit these centres and make recommendations for the Committee's consideration. Similar decision was taken in respect of the note submitted by Demographic Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

5. Keeping in view the heavy responsibilities entrusted to the Chairman, the Committee strongly recommended that the Chairman should be provided with one Research Officer and one Stenographer who should be posted at Bangalore.

6. The doctoral fellowships should be for a minimum period of two years which may be extended by another year in suitable cases.

7. Two sub-committees—one for recommending staffing pattern and pay scales for the Communication Action Research Centres and to review their activities and the other for screening the *ad-hoc* research proposals and making recommendations for release of grants-in-aid were appointed.

8. A meeting of key workers of Demographic Research Centres and Communication Action Research Centres of 2-3 days' duration should be held at Bangalore in the month of August|September, 1973. Annual meeting of the representatives of these centres should be held at Bangalore one day after the key workers' meeting.

9. No Demographic Research Centre|Communication Action Research Centre should hold any seminar till September, 1973.

Rules for a Scheme for Setting up of New Hospitals

7162. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the rules for a new scheme under which the cost of new hospitals set up by any charitable organisation will be shared equally by the voluntary body, the concerned State and the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the number of such hospitals, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). It is proposed to provide financial assistance, as an incentive, to voluntary institutions of all-India character or of State level importance for setting up hospitals/dispensaries in the rural areas. The non-recurring expenditure on establishment of hospitals/dispensaries will be shared on a matching basis by the voluntary body, the State Government concerned and the Centre; the recurring expenditure will be borne by the voluntary institution, or by the State Government in case the voluntary body is unable to meet the same. A certain percentage of beds will be reserved as free and charges for a certain proportion of beds will be at concessional rates. The details as also the rules governing the Scheme are awaiting finalisation.

Target of Area of Wheat and Boro Paddy under Rabi Crop

7163. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by different States regarding the area brought (additions) under rabi crop and what would be the production targets of wheat and boro paddy;

(b) whether the prospects of achieving the targets of wheat and rice are satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the measures Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The targets of area as agreed to by the State Governments under Emergency Agricultural Production

Programme for wheat and Boro/Summer Paddy, are given in statement attached. The State-wise production targets were not fixed.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of State	Name of Crop	
	(Area in Hectares)	Thousand Hectares)
	Wheat	Summer Rice
1. Andhra Pradesh	100	1000
2. Assam	148	60
3. Bihar	2400	240
4. Gujarat	700	..
5. Haryana	1400	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	350	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	200	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	3760	..
9. Mysore	350	140
10. Maharashtra	1380	..
11. Orissa	66	260
12. Punjab	2400	..
13. Rajasthan	1600	..
14. Uttar Pradesh	6500	200
15. West Bengal	625	445
16. Delhi	50	..
17. Kerala	..	120
18. Tamil Nadu	..	50

Recruitment of Teachers for Ethiopia

7164. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ethiopia has requested India for more teachers; and

(b) if so, whether India has helped them to recruit teachers in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India will give what assistance it can.

"Punjab Government in a Fix Over Ceiling Bill"

7165. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in 'Patriot' on the 15th March, 1973 captioned "Punjab Government in a fix over Ceiling Bill";

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction about the matters relating to the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Yes. The Government of Punjab had sought the advice of Government of India regarding introduction and passing of a legislation for the imposition of a ceiling on urban property by the State Legislature after they had authorised the Parliament by a Resolution under Article 252 of

the Constitution of India to enact such a legislation. The legal position which is substantially as brought out in the report in the "Patriot" dated the 15th March, 1973, has been conveyed to the Government of Punjab for their consideration.

Loss to Government Agriculture Farm

7166. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2929 on the 4th December, 1972 regarding Government Agricultural Farm running at loss, and state:

(a) the extent of loss of each of the agricultural farms in each States; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the audited accounts for 1971-72, which are latest available, under-mentioned Central State Farms, excluding Mizoram farm where only developmental work is being done, suffered losses:—

Jharsuguda (Orissa)	Rs.	7.97 lacs.
Cannanore (Kerala)	Rs.	1.47 lacs.
Chengam (Tamil Nadu)	Rs.	56,463.00
Kokilabari (Assam)	Rs.	1.40 lacs.

(b) Loss at Jharsuguda farm was due to cessation of agricultural operations, on account of political agitation by the villagers. The farm is proposed to be wound up.

Loss at other farms is mainly due to the fact that they are still in developing stage, which takes a few years in each case. Necessary measures for development of these farms are in hand.

Reconstitution of Agricultural Prices Commission

7167. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reconstitute Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government have not come to any final conclusion about the reconstitution of Agricultural Prices Commission. But Government is considering various suggestions made by Members of Parliament and others on this question.*

'Wot, no Records of Rights'

7168. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government noticed the report appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated 17th March, 1973 under the caption "Wot, No Records of Rights" under the heading Procurement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government have noticed the reports appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated the 17th March, 1973. The statement referred to in the reports, made by the Union Minister of State for Agriculture, was in clarification of the Government's policy and consistent with it. Government do not

agree with the views expressed in the news item, these being the writer's own interpretation of the statement made by the Union Minister of State for Agriculture.

Scheme for Rural Employment during 1973-74

7169. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have submitted schemes for rural employment for the year 1973-74 and the main feature of each scheme and the decisions taken thereon;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure better quality of the large number of local projects and to check the leakage of funds due to corruption; and

(c) whether Government propose to start vigorous campaign to educate the rural unemployed regarding the different aspects of the rural employment scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Powers of sanctioning schemes were delegated to the State Governments with effect from April, 1972. They are now required to forward to the Government of India particulars of the projects sanctioned by them. All State Governments will be continuing with the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during the year 1973-74. The projects will involve mostly construction of rural roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation afforestation etc.

(b) The scheme provides for the formulation of projects in the States by such authority as has been prescribed by the State Governments with regard to works of a similar nature undertaken by the States and Union

Territories under their own plans and from their own resources. The estimates, specifications and all other details are required to be in accordance with the same scale and standards as have been laid down for similar works.

The major portion of the outlay under the scheme is spent on construction of roads. The Central Road Research Institute have been entrusted with the task of making an appraisal of the roads that have been constructed under the scheme in different States and to recommend what should be the proper technique in different local conditions and circumstances for obtaining optimum results from the funds allotted.

(c) The Government are examining the possibility of making a documentary film on "Rural Employment". Further more adequate publicity has already been made by Panchayati Raj institutions and other agencies of State Governments regarding the scheme.

Assistance to Develop Ports along Gujarat Coastal Line

7170. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have decided to develop about 50 ports along the Gujarat coast line;

(b) if so, whether this was one of the recommendations of the interim report of the Committee headed by Shri H. M. Trivedi; and

(c) whether Union Government have agreed to help the Gujarat Government for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government's proposal for the development of minor ports in Gujarat State during the Fifth Plan under Centrally sponsored schemes has been recently received and is under examination.

Setting up of New Central Universities

7171. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up new Central Universities in the country during the financial year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the names of the places, alongwith the States in which they will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to establish a Central University at Shillong during 1973-74. A proposal to set up a Central University at Pondicherry is also under consideration.

Opening of New Colleges in Delhi

7172. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open new colleges in the next academic year in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the localities for which such proposals are being considered; and

(c) whether any private managements have applied for opening new colleges in Delhi; if so, their names?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The requirements regarding admissions to colleges in Delhi during the academic session 1973-74 are being assessed by a Working Group appointed by the Delhi Administration.

(c) The University of Delhi has so far not received any such proposal.

Regularisation of Staff working in Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies

7173. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the staff in the Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies, now known as Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya is working on *ad hoc* basis for the last 7 years, if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is proposed to regularise their services and make them permanent shortly; and

(c) the names of the teachers working in the Institution with their grades?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies, which was formerly a grant-in-aid institution of the Delhi Administration ceased to exist from 31st March, 1971. Consequent to its closure, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which is a registered Society sponsored by the Central Government, set up, on 1st April, 1971, the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya. The teachers retrenched by the Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies were re-employed on *ad hoc* basis, subject to their being found fit for appointment in the Sangathan. The staff working in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya have not yet been made permanent; their cases for confirmation have to be considered in accordance with the recruitment rules of the Sangathan.

A list of teachers working in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, with their grades, is given at Annexure 'A'.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Statement showing the Names of the Teachers working in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya with their Grades.

Serial No.	Name	Grade
1.	Shri G. Ram, Principal	Rs. 700-40-980-EB-40-1100.
<i>Post Graduate Teachers</i>		
2.	Shri R. S. Dwivedi, P.G.T.	Rs. 350-25-400-30-700/-.
3.	Shri Gangeshwar Jha, P.G.T.	Do.
4.	Shri P. L. Sharma, P.G.T.	Do.
5.	Shri R. P. Kaushik, P.G.T.	Do.
6.	Shri Dhanan Jay Mishra, P.G.T.	Do.
7.	Shri Geshe Toupa Gyaltsen, P.G.T.	Do.
8.	Shri A. D. Sati, P.G.T.	Do.
9.	Shrimati Nirmal Sharma	Do.

1	2	3
<i>Trained Graduate Teachers</i>		
10.	Shri Thupstan Konchok	Rs. 250-20-450-EB-25-550/-.
11.	Shri G. C. Sharma	Do.
12.	Smt. Raj Kumari Kapoor	Do.
13.	Smt. Chander Mohan Menon	Do.
14.	Smt. Sudesh Kumari	Do.
15.	Smt. Tenzin Chackderi	Do.
16.	Smt. R. K. Mandel	Do.
17.	Shri K. C. Yadavs	Do.
18.	Shri Kamrani (also acting as warden with special pay of Rs. 50/-)	Do.
<i>Primary Teacher</i>		
19.	Shri M. L. Chulet	Rs. 165-10-215-15-275-EB-15-350/-.

Elimination of out-of-turn allotment of quarters

7174. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2796 on the 12th March, 1973 regarding elimination of out-of-turn allotment of quarters and state the rules and regulations, if any, governing the *ad hoc* allotment of accommodation to Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): Under the discretionary powers of Government to relax the provisions of the Allotment Rules, *ad hoc* allotments/regu-

larisations of accommodation are made in the following cases—

- (i) To an eligible son/daughter, wife/husband of a retiring/deceased allottee officer;
- (ii) To an eligible son/unmarried daughter, wife/husband of an allottee officer transferred to a station outside Delhi or to an ineligible office in Delhi/New Delhi;
- (iii) To key personnel working in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and to a specified number of personal staff of Ministers/Deputy Ministers and other dignitaries;
- (iv) To an Officer, who is in occupation of Departmental Pool accommodation, which he has to vacate on transfer to an Office eligible for allotment of accommodation from the 'general pool';
- (v) *Ad hoc* allotment on acute medical grounds and on compassionate or other compelling grounds.

Proposal to construct National Highways in Orissa

7175. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to construct some new National Highways in Orissa during the next two years in view of the poor road communication existing in the State, specially in the tribal areas of the State;

(b) if so, what are those roads; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). In the beginning of the 4th Plan, Orissa had 1363 Kms. of roads forming part of the National Highway system. In 1971-72, the following two more roads passing through Orissa were declared as National Highways:

- (1) Haridaspur-Paradeep Port Road (National Highway 5A).
- (2) Chas-Ranchi-Rourkela-Talchar Road terminating at National Highway No. 42 (National Highway No. 23).

The total length of these two new roads in Orissa works out to 286 Kms.

Of these two newly added National Highways in Orissa, the Haridaspur-Paradeep Port Road is already an existing double-lane highway where only some improvements of pavement surface is required in some stretches but no new construction as such is involved.

As for National Highway No. 23 referred to at (2) above, the proposal received from the State Govt. for settlement of the road alignment is being examined where after the State Government will be coming up with necessary estimates for sanction for improvement/new construction involved, if any as the IV Plan programme envisages its developments to single lane N.H. standard.

In addition to the routes discussed above, the State Govt. have sent certain proposals for further additions to the existing N.H. system in the State during the 5th Plan period. A statement of roads covered by these proposals is attached. The routes mentioned at S. Nos. 1 & 7 pass through the tribal areas in the border region of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

A final view on these proposals could be taken along with similar proposals from other States when proposals for the 5th Five Year Plan are finalized dependent on the Plan allocation that may be forthcoming for the purpose.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of route
1.	Angul-Tikarpara-Phulbani-Baliguda-Tumuriband-Maniguda-Kamatelpeta-Koraput road.
2.	Panikoili-Jajpur-Keonjhar-Chaibasa road.
3.	Gopalpur-Berhampur-Baliguda-Titlagarh-Nawpara-Raipur road.
4.	Puri-Pipli-Khurda-Daspalla-Madhupur-Phulbani road.
5.	Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Rajgangpur-Rourkela road.
6.	Balasore-Jaleswar-Digha-Calcutta road.
7.	Berhampur-Taptapani-Ramanguda-Komatepleta road.
8.	Cuttack-Paradeep road.
9.	Puri-Konark-Paradeep road.
10.	Bhadrak-Chandabali-Paradeep road.

Percentage fall registered in Birth Rate as a result of Family Planning

7176. DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-DEYA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fall registered in birth rate during 1972 as a result of Family Planning; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to make the programme of Family Planning more effective and create a sense in the public for accepting it voluntarily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) It is estimated that the birth rate has fallen by about 2.1 per cent during 1972 as a result of the Family Planning Programme.

(b) The following are the main steps being taken to make the Family Planning Programme more effective and acceptable:—

1. Integration of material and child health, family planning and general health programmes at all levels. Strengthening of schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis with a view to providing better health care for mothers and children.
2. Adoption of new motivational strategy including new slogans which has, as its approach, the health of the mother and the welfare of the child and the family and is directed more and more to individual and special groups.
3. Strengthening of the infrastructure approved under the Programme.

4. Improvement in IUCD and sterilisation services by better selection after allaying public fears and apprehensions about these methods.

5. Greater stress on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.

6. High priority to special programmes like the Post Partum Programme and the intensive district programme.

7. Special attention to family planning work in States where progress has been slow.

8. Intensive approach through large scale mass vasectomy, camps.

9. More intensive and improved training of various categories of personnel working in the family planning programme.

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सक

7177. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सकों को नहीं लेती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें लिया जाता है, तो उक्त सेवा में उनकी कुल संख्या क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :
(क) से (ग). ग्राम क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवा सम्बन्धी जिस योजना पर सरकार इस समय विचार कर रही है उसमें प्रशिक्षित

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सकों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था जरूर है। इस स्तर पर यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि इसके अंतर्गत कितने कर्मचारियों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा क्योंकि इसे अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है।

अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ

7179. श्री अम्बेश : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 8 दिसम्बर 1969 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 468 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उसके मंत्रालय को सलाह दी थी कि वह अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ और डा० भगवानदास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, 2-एफ, लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली—24 के लेखों की जाच पड़ताल करे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :

(क) जी हां। जनवरी, 1969 में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने सलाह दी थी कि इन संस्थाओं के हिसाब किताब का लेखा परीक्षण करा देना चाहिये क्योंकि इन के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया था कि 1968-69 तक के हिसाब किताब का लेखा

परीक्षण करा दिया जाए। इसके फलस्वरूप कुछ अनियमितताएं पाईं तो गईं थीं किन्तु उन्हें गबन अथवा दण्डनीय अपराध की संज्ञा नहीं दी जा सकती थी। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जाए इस पर दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich):
Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported closure of the Aligarh Muslim University"

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Aligarh Muslim University was closed under the orders of the Vice-Chancellor on April 5, 1973. During the course of discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Department of Culture in the Lok Sabha on April 6, 1973, I had placed on the Table of the Sabha a copy of the Statement issued by the Vice-Chancellor on the closure of the University. The statement contains the reasons which led the Vice-Chancellor to take this decision.

The Executive Council of the University reviewed the position in its meeting held on April 7, 1973 at Aligarh. The Council appreciated and expressed its full support for the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

action taken by the Vice-Chancellor in closing the University. The Council further decided that: (a) the students and members of the staff who created trouble in the Campus be identified and disciplinary action be taken against them; and (b) steps be taken to re-open the University and bring normalcy in the working of the University as early as possible, after ensuring that there is no likelihood of any recurrence of trouble in the Campus. The Council also appointed a Committee to advise disciplinary action to be taken against the students and members of the staff who were responsible for creating trouble and indiscipline in the University Campus and to suggest steps to be taken to re-open the University.

The University has already decided to open the high schools maintained by it with effect from April 17, 1973. I have every hope that all efforts will be made by the University authorities to open the other institutions, faculties and departments of the University also as soon as possible. The intervening period will enable the University to plan afresh its academic programmes, which for a variety of reasons had received a serious setback during the past few months. The Government has given and will continue to give full support to the Vice-Chancellor in whatever decisions he takes to maintain discipline in the Campus, and ensure that coercive action by any section of the University community does not disrupt the working of the University.

I also hope that the academic community of teachers of the University would be able to work out proper plans for normalising the academic life soon, so that the loss of studies of the students is minimum. The support extended to the University authorities by all sections of this House, will, I have no doubt, go a long way in restoring normalcy in this great seat of learning.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: It is a sad state of affairs that this great seat of

learning and culture has recently been the hotbed of controversy and political intrigue.

The Vice-Chancellor, in his statement, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House, has stated that the situation was deteriorating. What are the acts of indiscipline or any other acts which can be termed as acts of indiscipline which account for the deterioration of the situation obtaining in the campus? Is it a fact or not that when the meeting of the Executive Council of the University was held, it was marred by ugly scenes and demonstrations and that the demonstrators even went to the extent of throwing away the food prepared for the hon. Members of the Executive Council. Secondly, were the examinations which were scheduled to be held in the University held at the scheduled time or were they postponed on account of certain undesirable incidents?

Thirdly, it has been made out by some quarters that the examinations were actually in progress and the classes were actually held in a peaceful atmosphere and things were going on so well that there was no occasion for the closure of the University. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these different allegations which are made by different quarters. I would like to know whether the students' activities are generally on the peak long before the start of the examinations, that is, before December, and the student community or the Student Union Office-bearers then generally invite distinguished members in different walks of life to give their speeches. What were the occasions, even when the examinations were actually in progress or when they were seen to start, when persons like hon. Shri Piloo Mody, Shri Viswanathan, Dr. Faridi and Chaudhury Charan Singh were invited? Also I want to know whether they were invited to some academic discussions for enlightening the student community on particular topics. The

teachers of the University had probably failed to deliver an adequate number of lectures to them and so it was thought proper by the student community that it should be reinforced in the progress of its academic work and so these distinguished gentlemen who are very learned in their own academic fields, besides having some extra-curricular activities, were invited. In the light of the fact that elections in U.P. are to take place in 1974—some people say that they were going to take place by the end of this year—we do not know whether the visits of these honourable gentlemen were motivated by political considerations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the circumstances which suddenly compelled the Vice-Chancellor to order the closure of the University.

Another aspect on which I would like to seek enlightenment from the hon. Minister for Education is this. In the statement of the Vice-Chancellor, it has been made out that the closure has been ordered in order to enable the students community and the teachers to do some heart-searching which would be for the betterment and normalisation of the academic life. Representations are coming forth from the student community and from other persons who are interested in the peaceful running of this great institution that the closure orders should be cancelled and the student community should not suffer because of the undesirable activities of a handful of persons.

On all these points, I would request the Minister to clarify the position in detail, so that the misgivings which are being created by interested politicians may be removed.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member has first asked about the incident which took place when the Executive Council met in Aligarh on 3rd March 1973. I had been avoiding making this statement because it is painful reading. But since a pointed

question has been asked, I do not suppose I can avoid making this statement. If it had been a simple *gherao*, even that would not be very proper in a university. But when the language used is such that it is unfit for any man of culture and education to use it, it is a matter of deep concern. The word used, for example, for the members of the Executive Council and for the Dean of the Faculty of Science was "*kutte*". Anyone who is familiar with Muslim culture knows what the significance of the word "*kutta*" is when used in relation to another human being. One of the Members of the Executive Council, who is a scholar in Islamic Theology and who is a Haji, when he went to plead with the students, was told:

‘अब कुत्ते दाढ़ी छोड़ता जा’ ।

On the collar of a dog, the word "*Rais*", the name of the Dean of the Faculty of Science was put, and it was thrown in the library are building when the meeting was going on. The President of the Union told all the members of the Executive Council that they would not be permitted to enter the campus. It was true that the food cooked for them in the guest house was looted and the luggage of some of the members of the Executive Council was also misplaced. These are very serious matters. The Vice-Chancellor attempted to make the students to see reason. He tried his best; he asked the teachers to intervene. He did not take any precipitate action. He hoped that people would see reason but, to our great regret, all his efforts failed and he came to the conclusion that it would not be possible for him to carry on the normal functioning of the university without closing it for a short period and taking proper steps.

The second question asked is about postponement of examinations. This story started last year. The House will recall that last year the university had decided to hold the final examinations of the second semester with

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

effect from the first week of May, 1972. Then there was a demand from the students' union that these examinations be postponed and be held from May 20, 1972. The demand was that till a favourable University Bill was introduced in Parliament, they would not agree. On 18th and 19th May, the agitation for indefinite postponement of the examination was continued. About a thousand students went to the houses of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, and finally the Vice-Chancellor, after consulting the senior teachers, decided on the 19th to postpone the examinations till July 5, 1972. After that, the first semester teaching was delayed and as a result thereof, the university after careful consideration decided that the examinations of the first semester would commence from January 23, 1973. But then a representation was received from the Secretary, Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union requesting a postponement of the first semester examination scheduled to commence from 23rd January 1973. As a result thereof, the Vice-Chancellor decided that the examinations be commenced from 5th February instead of 23rd January. Then there were further demands that the commencement of the examinations be postponed. As a result of it, the examinations were postponed until late in February. Even while the first semester examinations were going on, there were demands on the 9th and 10th March that the examinations be not held, with the result that even as late as the 5th April, the first semester examinations for many of the students had not been completed. Consequently, a year has been for all practical purposes lost in the case of a very large number of students, whose teaching for the second semester should have been completed by the end of April or early May. This is a matter which has to be considered very carefully.

Another point which has been raised is that an allegation has been made that the teaching was going on normally. I would venture to read from a

document which has been given to me by the university. This is a copy of a document dated 22nd March, which was forwarded by the Principal of the Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology. It reads thus:

"Second Year B.Sc. Engineering students returned from tour on 13th March, but have been absenting themselves from the classes. The Head of the Mathematics Section who is tutor in charge of Sections A and B and the Head of the Physics Section who is tutor in charge of Section C of the class are unable to decide how to deal with the situation. I am also in a similar predicament. Students of other classes have also absented themselves *en masse* on more than one occasion. The favour of your instruction is requested."

These are only some of the examples which I am constrained to place before the House to show that the Vice-Chancellor who had tried not to take this particular action was forced by circumstances to take it.

The university is making plans for holding the examinations and instructions in various classes in a phased manner as soon as possible.

It has been suggested and, I think, the hon. Member is quite right that if a few students are guilty of some misdeeds why should the general body of students suffer. That is a sentiment which I have no doubt everyone in this House and, I am sure, everyone in the University will equally share.

I am told that the Discipline Committee of the University will be taking fairly urgent steps to look into the matter to isolate those who are guilty of gross breach of discipline so that the rest of the students are enabled to manage as best as they can under the circumstances because, as a result of this prolonged agitation, for many of the students a whole year already been lost.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के दो बड़े विश्व-विद्यालय हैं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, और दोनों यूनिवर्सिटियों की हालत सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है। उन के निर्माताओं ने जिस खयाल से निर्माण किया उन का वह खयाल पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का भविष्य देश के छात्रों के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। हम लगे दिनों दिनों छात्र थे और आज संसद् के सदस्य हैं। कितने दिन नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन जो आने वाली पीढ़ी है, वही देश का राज्य चलायेगी।

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि साहब यूनिवर्सिटी को क्लोज कर दिया। इम्तहान बहुत दिनों से चले आते हैं। मैं उस स्टेट से आता हूँ जहाँ स्टूडेंट्स की प्रॉब्लेम बहुत जबरदस्त है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में वाइस चांसलरों की जगह पर सर्विस क्लास के आदमियों को बहाल किया गया, जैसे कि हमारे बिहार में नागराजन को बहाल किया गया। उन्होंने पुलिस के जरिये जोर लगा कर लड़कों को इम्तहान दिलवाया। जिन लड़कों ने इम्तहान नहीं दिया उन को छोड़ दिया, लेकिन जितनों ने इम्तहान देना चाहा उन को दिलवाया। मगर आज केन्द्रीय सरकार, जिस के हाथ में मिलिटरी है, और जिस ने दुनिया में इतना यश प्राप्त किया है, इम्तहान दिलवाने में कमजोरी

कर रही है। आप बिहार का उदाहरण लीजिये। नागराजन एक दुबला पतला आदमी है, दो हड्डी का आदमी होते हुए उस ने डिसिप्लिन मेनटेन किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां पर वाइस चांसलर की कमजोरी है।

दूसरी बात मंत्री महोदय ने यह कही कि हम ने यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द कर दिया ताकि लड़कों के अन्दर डिसिप्लिन आ जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बन्द करने से कितनी डिसिप्लिन आई। आज-कल स्कूलों और कालेजों में थोड़े से हीरो होते हैं। हमारे बिहार में उन को हीरो कहते हैं, पता नहीं यहां क्या कहते हैं। वह लोग लड़कों को डरवाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लड़कों को इन लोगों से बचाने के लिये आप ने कौन सा कदम उठाया? अलीगढ़ यहां से नजदीक है, आप के पास मिलिटरी है, आप ने क्यों नहीं स्टेप लिया लड़कों को परीक्षा दिलाने के लिये? जो लड़के पढ़ना चाहते हैं उनका भविष्य थोड़े से लड़कों की वजह से खराब हो रहा है।

इस के अलावा क्या यह सही है कि आप ने जब से कानून बनाया है तब से वेस्टर्न यू० पी० की राजनीति में, विभिन्न पार्टियों की पालिटिक्स जो है, उस में अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक ग्रेजिंग ग्राउंड हो गई है? उस को रोकने के लिये आप ने क्या किया है? मंत्री

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह भी गुपचुप दिया है। उन को साफ आना चाहिये कि वहां पर यह सीरियस सिचुएशन है। मंत्री महोदय ने वाइस चांसलर के बयान को एक मंत्र की तरह से रख दिया है। हम मंत्र को समझने वाले नहीं हैं। हम लोग मनुष्य हैं, मंत्र तंत्र वाले नहीं है। उन को साफ साफ बतलाना चाहिये था कि अलीगढ़ की परिस्थिति यह है। अगर उन के हाथ में उस की दवा नहीं है तो यह सदन उस दवा को करता। अगले चुनाव में राजनीतिक दलों के अखाड़ेबाजी से बचाने के लिये आप यूनिवर्सिटी को कैसे सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं ?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बहुत से छात्रों के ऊपर आप की यूनिवर्सिटी का पैसा बाकी है और वह देते नहीं हैं और इसीलिये यह हंगामा करते हैं और कारते हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है, जैसे कि मैंने सुना है, कि जो डीन बहाल हुए हैं वह बहुत जूनियर आदमी हैं जबकि सीनियर आदमी को इस पद पर बहाल नहीं किया गया, और इस से भी असन्तोष है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो टीचर्स हैं उन का रिप्रेजेंटेशन कम है और इसी लिये वह असन्तुष्ट हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस देश के इस थोड़े से हिस्से में साम्प्रदायिक तत्व के जो लोग हैं वह जिन्दा हैं और कुछ दिनों तक जिन्दा रहेंगे ? आप ने 1920 का कानून बनाया, 1951 का कानून बनाया और 1951

के बाद इस साल कानून बनाया। लेकिन इस कानून को बनाने से पहले क्या आप ने यह नहीं सोचा था कि इन लोगों से निपटने के लिये आप के पास उपाय है या नहीं ? यदि उपाय था तो इस को इस सदन के सामने लाते और अगर नहीं था तो आप ने कानून क्यों बनाया ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्य चलता है दण्ड से। राज्य मोठी मांठी बातों से नहीं चलता।

आप ने कहा है कि बेराइटी आफ रीजन्स थे। लेकिन आप ने जो रीजन्स बतलाये हैं उन से यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं भी राजनीति में रहा हूँ, हम लोगों के सामने आर्डर हुआ कि अगर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं तो गोली चलाओ। जब भी ऐसा किया गया तो साम्प्रदायिक लोग मुकाबिला करने के बजाय गोली चलने के पहले भाग गये। साम्प्रदायिक लोग बहुत कमजोर हुआ करते हैं। लेकिन आप ने जो रीजन दिये हैं वह छिपे छिपे दिये हैं। जो रीजन आप ने बतलाये हैं वह यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने के लिये काफी नहीं हैं। अगर कोई खास रीजन हों जिस की वजह से यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द किया गया हो तो बात दूसरी है। बहुत से लोग होते हैं जो हल्ला गुल्ला होने पर घबरा जाते हैं और डर जाते हैं तथा यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर देते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वाइस चांसलर कमजोर हैं और थोड़ी सी बात पर उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी

को बन्द कर दिया, उस में कोई घबराहट की बात नहीं थी ।

14 तारीख को इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में एक भाई ने पत्र लिखा है जिस में उन्होंने वेस्टर्न यू० पी० की पालिटिक्स की बात कही है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में वेस्टर्न और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की पालिटिक्स की क्या बात है । वेस्टर्न यू० पी० की बात का तो मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन ईस्टर्न यू० पी० वाले बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं । उस पत्र में यह भी लिखा है कि बच्चों के सुधार के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी इम्तहान का क्या तरीका आप सोचते हैं ? और वहां पर जो शिक्षकों की बहाली होगी उन के बहाली के लिये सरकार कोई डिमाक्रेटिक तरीका अपनाना चाहती है या नहीं ? मैं ने सुना है कि शिक्षकों की बहाली में अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी में बड़ा गोलमाल हुआ है । शिक्षकों की बहाली के लिये आप कोई फूलप्रुफ फार्मुला रखिये, नहीं तो जिस तरह से दलगत आधार पर आज कल बहाली होती उस से छात्रों का बड़ा नुकसान होता है और थर्ड रेट आदमी चले आते हैं । इस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहिये सदन में कि वह कौन सा स्टेप लेने जा रहे हैं ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि क्या मंत्री महोदय वहां पर कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं कि जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव नहीं हो जाते तब तक यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में किसी राजनीतिक

पार्टी का आदमी जा कर राजनीतिक बातें न करे ? (व्यवधान)

मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय सदन में बतलायें कि वह कौन सी तारीख से यूनिवर्सिटी को खोलने जा रहे हैं, और जिस तारीख से वह उस को खोलने जा रहे हैं उस के पहले क्या उन्होंने पूरी तैयारी कर ली है ताकि कोई साम्प्रदायिक आदमी वहां पर साम्प्रदायिक गडबड़ी न फैला सके । मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत जोर के साथ कहा कि यूनिवर्सिटी खुले और बच्चों को तालीम दी जाये । मैं कहता हूं कि आप यश उठाइये और बच्चों का भी भला कीजिये । जब हम बच्चे थे तब लोग सर सैयद अहमद खां के बारे में कहा करते थे कि वह कितने बड़े आदमी थे ।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल बहुत से हुए हैं । मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि उन सब के जवाब दे कर माननीय सदस्य को मुतमइन करूं । पहली बात मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी में राजनीतिक दलों के आदमियों पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाना चाहिये और न लगाया जायेगा ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : यह आप के बस की बात ही नहीं है । जैसी व्यवस्था में हम लोग हैं वह आपके बस की बात नहीं है । यह मेहरबानी जाहिर न करें ।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : जब आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठ जाएं तो जवाब दे लें ।

एक बात मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ । इसको मैं ने 6 तारीख को भी सदन में अर्ज किया था कि यूनिवर्सिटी के जो मामलात हैं, यूनिवर्सिटी कम्युनिटी और इल्मी कम्युनिटी की राय से उन पर जरूर गौर किया जाएगा और उनमें अगर कोई संशोधन की जरूरत है तो जरूर किया जाएगा हम लोग लेकिन पार्टी पालिटिक्स की बिना पर यह डिमिशन लेना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

जहां तक टीचर्स की बहाली में गोलमाल की बात है, इसके सिलसिले में बाकायदा एक सिलेक्शन कमेटी सदन की मंजूरी से मुकर्रर हुई है । अगर कोई स्पेसिफिक केस गोलमाल का सरकार के सामने आएगा तो सरकार जरूर उसके बारे में विजिटर को मशविरा देगी । लेकिन जब तक कोई स्पेसिफिक केस गोलमाल का मेरे सामने नहीं आता मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस तरह के आरोप मैं मंजूर नहीं कर सकता कि यूनिवर्सिटी में बहालियां आम तौर से गलत हुई हैं —

श्री विभूति मिश्र : डीन की बहाली ।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : डीन की बहाली भी जूनियर की नहीं हुई है और वह भी उस कानून के मुताबिक हुई है जो कानून इस सदन ने मंजूर किया था ।

यह कहा गया है कि टीचर्स का रिप्रिजेंटेशन यूनिवर्सिटी बाडीज में काफी नहीं है । अगर यूनिवर्सिटी बाडीज चाहती हैं कि टीचर्स का रिप्रिजेंटेशन बढ़ाया जाए

तो जैसा मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ गवर्नमेंट ही इस मामले पर गौर करने को तैयार है । लेकिन इत्तिला के तौर पर मैं अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जितने टीचर्स के नुमाइंदे अलीगढ़ की बाडीज में हैं उतने और किसी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी की बाडी में नहीं हैं । फिर भी इसको और बेहतर बनाने के लिए कोई तजवीज आती है, एकेडमिक कम्युनिटी चाहती है तो हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उस पर गौर करें खुले दिमाग और दिल से ।

जहां तक वहां कम्युनल एलीमेंट्स कानाल्लुक है, मैं बनारस के सिलसिले में अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि यह बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात होगी अगर कम्युनल एलीमेंट्स कहीं भी किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में फायदा उठाना चाहेंगे और मुझे यकीन है कि पूरा सदन इस पर सहमत होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटीज को कम्युनल पालिटिक का अखाड़ा नहीं बनना चाहिये ।

पूर्वी और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में कुछ अर्जियों नहीं करना है कि मैं तो बीच का रहने वाला हूँ । लखनऊ में मैं पैदा हुआ, इलाहाबाद में मैं पढ़ा, अलीगढ़ में नौकरी की । इसलिए मुझे कोई इस सिलसिले में किसी पालिटिक्स में दिलचस्पी नहीं है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि जिस इंसिडेंट का मैंने जिक्र किया है वह काफी नहीं है कि जिस के ऊपर यह एक्शन लिया जाता । जनाबेवाला मेरे पास बहुत लम्बी फेहरिस्त है उन तमाम इंसिडेंट्स की जो हुए । लेकिन बेहतर है कि आप इसरार न करें कि इसको पढ़ा जाए ।

हुकम होगा तो मैं सारी पढ़ कर सुना दूंगा । एक सैम्पल मैंने पेश कर दिया है । इससे ज्यादा और न पढ़े तो बेहतर होगा ।

यह कहा गया है कि हमारे सियासी नेता एक दम से वहां तशरीफ ले गए, व क्यों ले गए । पहले मित्र ने भी यही सवाल किया था । इसको तो वही ज्यादा बेहतर जानते हैं कि किस नीयत से गए थे । जिस ढंग से इम्तहानात चलते हैं उस वक्त आम तौर से जैसा होता है लड़कों का मूड राजनीतिक भाषण सुनने का नहीं होता है । लेकिन हो सकता है कि वहां इस वक्त मूड रहा हो इसलिए वे गए । मुझे उस पर कुछ ज्यादा अर्ज करना नहीं है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में इम्तहानात कराने के लिए जो बिहार में तरीका इस्तेमाल किया गया है वही अपनाया जाए । बिहार के बारे में जो तफसील है वह बिहार सरकार को मालूम होनी, मुझे तो मालूम नहीं है । लेकिन मेरी जाती राय यह है कि ज्यादा बेहतर सूरत यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के जो अध्यापक हैं, जो वहां की काउंसिल है वे फैसला करें कि इम्तहाना किस ढंग से और जल्द अज जल्द हो सकते हैं और उनका प्रबन्ध करें । बनिस्बत इसके कि एक्सटर्नल मदद से इसको किया जाए । लेकिन अगर मजबूरी हो और वाइस चांसलर एक्सटर्नल मदद मांगें तो हमारा फर्ज है और मैं कह चुका हूं कि पूरी मदद देंगे । लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी, आर्थोरिटी को ही इनको

होल्ड करना है और इवैल्युएशन और टीचर्स अलग अलग नहीं हो सकते हैं, एक दूसरे से इनका चोली दामन का साथ है ।

डिसिप्लिन के सिलसिले में थोड़ी देर हुई मैं कह चुका हूं कि डिसिप्लिन कमेटी इस मामले में गौर कर रही है और बहुत जल्दी जो जरूरी कार्यवाही होगी मुझे यकीन है कि वह करेगी ।

खुलने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह स्टेजिज में होगा । पहली इंस्टालमेंट का एलान जो वाइस चांसलर ने किया है, उसका मैंने जिक्र कर दिया है । 17 अप्रैल तक पहली इंस्टालमेंट खुल जाएगी । उसी तरह से जल्द अज जल्द एक एक, दो दो, चार चार करके और खोलने का प्रोग्राम भी वह बना रहे हैं और उसका एलान होता जाएगा ।

एरियर्ज का जहां तक सवाल है इसके सिलसिले में मेरे पास थोड़ी सी जानकारी है, पूरी नहीं है । मैं इसके बारे में मालूम करूंगा कि पैसे का मामला क्या है और उस सिलसिले में अगर कोई जरूरी कार्रवाई है तो वह भी की जाएगी ।

श्री इसहाक सभली (अमरोहा) : अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने का जब एलान किया गया तो इसको शायद मैंने ही नहीं बल्कि सभी लोगों ने बहुत दुख के साथ सुना । मुझ से पहले हमारे बुजुर्ग साथी मिश्र जी ने साफ तौर पर कहा कि इसको बन्द करना किसी तरह मुनासिब नहीं था, जो वजह बताई गई वह काफी नहीं थी । अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने का सवाल अकेला

श्री इसहाक सम्भली

सवाल नहीं है। उसके बारे में पूरी चीज को देखा जाए, इस चीज को देखा जाए, कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एकट जब यहा पर लाया गया, इसको पास कराया गया तो खुद मैंने और हमारे रहनुमा इन्द्रजीत जी गुप्त ने साफ लफ्जों में यह मुतालिबा किया था कि यह डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं है, इसको ज्वायंट कमेटी में भेजा जाए लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस मोशन को माना नहीं गया। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की जो हकीकत है उसको देखना होगा। वह कायम हुई मुसलमानों को माडर्न तालीम से वाकिफ कराने के लिए, उनमें माडर्न तालीम फैलाने के लिए। यह उसका तारीखी कारेक्टर रहा है। उसके इंतजाम में भी मुसलमानों की न सिर्फ मुअस्सर बल्कि एक जबर्दस्त अकसरित की पोजिशन रही है। यह उसका तारीखी कारेक्टर है जिसको आप भी मानते हैं। यही वजह है कि मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी ही नहीं बल्कि इंसान पसन्द हिन्दू भी इस चीज को नापसन्द करते हैं कि कोई ऐसी चीज की जाए जिससे मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी को कोई तकलीफ पहुँचे और वह यह समझे कि एक वह इरादा, एक वह इंस्टीट्यूशन जिससे जबर्दस्त उनका जज्बाती ताल्लुक है, लगाव है, उस में कोई दखलंदाजी कर रहा है, उस पर कोई छुरी चला रहा है।

एकट बनाते वक्त डा० गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का सहारा लिया गया था। गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट कोई ऐसी पाकीजा और मुकद्दस रिपोर्ट नहीं थी जिस में कोई तरमीम ही न की जा सकती हो।

वह कोई कुरान, बाइबल या गीता नहीं है, जिस की वजह हर एक बात को मानना लाजिमी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में ऐसी कितनी ही बातें हैं, जो जम्हूरी नहीं कही जा सकती हैं, जो एथारिटेरियन कही जा सकती हैं। क्या वजह है कि जब स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन मौजूद है, तो स्टुडेंट्स कौंसिल बनाई जा रही है? नामीनेशन का अनलिमिटेड सिल-सिला रखा गया है। क्या ऐसे कांस्टीट्यूशन को और उसके तहत बनाई गई कोटे और कमेटियाँ को, डेमोक्रेटिक कहा जा सकता है?

यूनिवर्सिटी तो खुलनी ही चाहिए, लेकिन खाली इससे ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई जाये जो इस एकट की खामियों को जल्दी स्टडी कर के इस बारे में मुअस्सर एमेंडमेंट्स की सिफारिश करे अगर जरूरत हो, तो एक नया बिल तैयार किया जाये। उस बिल में इस बात की गारंटी हो कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का तारीखी कैरेक्टर, जिस का मैं ने जिक्र किया है, कायम रखा जायेगा। आज राइट रीएक्शनरीज मुसलमानों को, विद्यार्थियों को डरा रहे हैं और कुछ नादान स्टुडेंट्स उनके आला-ए-कार बन रहे हैं। वे लोग एक तरफ इस यूनिवर्सिटी को तबाह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन स्टुडेंट्स को तबाह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। शायद हमारी सरकार और दूसरे जिम्मेदार साहबान इस बात पर गौर नहीं कर रहे हैं। न जाने वे अपने दफ्तर को ही सारी दुनिया समझ बैठे हैं।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसा बिल लाया जाय, जिस में

स्टुडेंट्स के जज़्बात की पूरी तरह बर्कसासी हो, जिसमें यूनिवर्सिटी के नैशनल और सैकुलर कैरेक्टर के साथ साथ उस के हिस्टारिकल कैरेक्टर को भी बरकरार रखा जाये । मैंने बिल पर तर्करीर करते हुए भी कहा था कि हमें इस बात का फ़क़ है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में हिन्दू और ईसाई कोई अजनबियत महसूस नहीं करते हैं । इस लिए उस के नैशनल और सैकुलर कैरेक्टर के साथ साथ उसके हिस्टारिकल कैरेक्टर को बरकरार रखने के लिए सरकार को जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाना चाहिए और इसके लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनानी चाहिए ।

मुझे इस बात का ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि बाज़ पार्टियाँ—श्री मिश्र ने कई नाम लिये, लेकिन मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ ; कई और भी हैं—रातों रात अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की हमदर्द बन गई है । कल तक तो उनको अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा नज़र आती थी और उसमें पढ़ने वाला हर एक लड़का पाकिस्तानी नज़र आता था । लेकिन आज वे उस यूनिवर्सिटी और उसके स्टुडेंट्स के बड़े भारी हमदर्द बन गये हैं । उन्होंने कुछ लड़कों को गुमराह करके अपने साथ ले लिया है । लेकिन उन पार्टियों को खबरदार रहना चाहिये कि उनकी ये साजिशें ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चल सकती हैं । क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है, कि इस बात को भुलाया जा सकता है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी की तरक्की और हिफाजत के लिये तरक्की पसन्द कांग्रेसियों, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और खास तौर से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाये हैं और इससे

भी पहले मुल्क के रहनुमा, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और मौलाना अब्बुल कलाम आजाद ने इसकी खिदमत की है । वक्ती तौर पर शायद इस बात को भुला दिया जाए, लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिये कि सी० पी० आई० और दूसरी तरक्कीपसन्द जम्हूरी अनासिर इस यूनिवर्सिटी की तरक्की के लिये बराबर लड़ते रहे हैं और आगे भी बराबर लड़ते रहेंगे । जो लोग आज स्टुडेंट्स के फस्टेशन और बेचैनी का फाँदा उठा कर बहुत फूल-मालायें पहन रह है, उनको बहुत जल्द मायूस होना पड़गा । मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे वे भाई इस बात को खुद भी समझे । वे रीपब्लिकनरी फॉसिज जिस तरह आज इस यूनिवर्सिटी को फुटबाल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वह वक्त बहुत जल्द आ रहा है, जब वे लोग समझेंगे कि यह कितनी गलत बात है ।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द करने के लिये इस बार जो कदम उठाया गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह किसी तरह भी सही नहीं था । मैं आपकी याद दिला दूँ कि पिछले साल भी चन्द लड़कों के मुतालिवा करने पर इम्तहानात मुल्तवी कर दिये गये और इस तरह सैकड़ों नहीं, बल्कि हजार दो हजार लड़कों का मुस्तकबिल तवाह हो गया । इम्तहान इतने लेट हो गये कि वेकवत पर दूसरी जगह एप्लाई नहीं कर सके और दूसरे इम्तहान में नहीं बैठ सके । उस वक्त भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह कमजोरी दिखाई थी । अलीगढ़ में मुझे कितने ही लड़कों ने कहा कि चन्द लड़कों की आवाज

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

पर इम्तहानों को मुलतवी करके हमारे फ्यूचर को बर्बाद कर दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी इम्तहानों का इन्तजाम करती और देखती कि कितनी बड़ी तादाद में लड़के-लड़कियां इम्तिहान देने के लिये आते हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ बहाना बना कर इम्तहानों को मुलतवी कर दिया गया। इस बार भी इसी तरह किया गया है।

मुझे यह कहने में कोई तकल्लुफ नहीं है कि वजीरे तालीम ने जो बातें फरमाई हैं, उनमें कोई वजन नहीं है। आखिर अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी भी उसी मुन्क में है, जिसमें बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी और गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी हैं। उन यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या नहीं हो रहा है? बड़े बड़े महारानी तालीम ने, डा० चटर्जी, सरदार हरदित्त सिंह मलिक, डा० राधाकृष्णन और इस हाउस के मेम्बरान, श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी, श्री ए० के० गोपालन और श्री शशि भूषण, ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टुडेंट्स के डिसिप्लिन को मिसाली डिसिप्लिन बताया है। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि इनडिसिप्लिन की आड़ लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर दिया गया।

सिर्फ स्कूल खोलना ही काफी नहीं है। सरकार यूनिवर्सिटी को बिला-ताखीर खुलवाने और पूरी तैयारी के साथ इम्तहान कराने का ऐलान करे। मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद कहा है कि हम वाइस-चांसलर को हर मुमकिन मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं फौज की मदद का कायल नहीं हूँ। फौज की मदद की जरूरत

भी नहीं है। अगर जम्हूरी टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स के नुमायंदों को कान्फिडेंस में लिया जायेगा, तो इम्तहान कराने में कोई दुश्वारी पेश नहीं आयेगी।

वजीरे तालीम ने कहा है कि इस सिल-सिले में एक कमेटी बैठी है। मुझे डर है कि इम्तहान में फिर देर होगी और फिर लड़कों का साल बर्बाद होगा। मुझे डर है कि इम्तहान होने के बावजूद स्टुडेंट्स का साल बर्बाद होगा। इसलिए वाइस-चांसलर से बिला-ताखीर यह मुतालिबा करना चाहिए कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी को खोले और इम्तहानों का प्राप्तर इन्तजाम करें। हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जम्हूरित ताकतें इस बात में उनकी मदद करेंगी।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी में जो नाइन्साफियां हुई हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए ओर एकट की खामियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार एक हाई पावर कमीशन बनाने में क्यों देर कर रही है। वह इस बारे में कब ऐलान करेगी? यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं है कि अगर इसकी जरूरत हुई, तो उस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

मुझे मालूम है कि स्टुडेंट्स को जबर्दस्ती यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर भेजा गया, यूनिवर्सिटी के अहाते में सौ बसें खड़ी की गई और स्टूडेंट्स को जाने के लिए कहा गया। लोग हक्के-बक्के रह गये। आखिर वहां पर क्या आफत आ गई थी?

जो चीजें बतलाई, एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल वाली जिस इंसीडेंट का जिक्र किया जा रहा है स्टूडेंट्स ने मीटिंग कर के उसके बारे में माफी मांगी है। मैं गया हूँ अलीगढ़, मैंने देखा है।

انہوں نے معافی مانگی ہے، افسوس کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ سیکڑوں کی تاداد میں لڑکے گئے ہیں۔ جنہوں نے کہا کہ وہ امتحان دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن اسکا کوئی انتظام نہیں کیا گیا۔ تو میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس بات کا اطمینان دے کہ وہ وائس چانسلر کو مہمراہ دے گی کہ جن لڑکوں کو وہاں پر جبر دہشتی بھیجا گیا ہے انکو اپنی کونویس بھیج کر واپس بلائے اور فوری طور پر ان کے امتحان کے لیے تہیاری کریں۔

[شری اسحاق سمبھلی (امروہہ) :

علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کو بند کرنے کا جب اعلان کیا گیا تو اس کو شاید میں نے ہی نہیں بلکہ سبھی لوگوں نے بہت دکھ کے ساتھ سنا۔ مجھے یہ پہلے ہمارے بزرگ ساتھی مشر جی نے صاف طور پر کہا کہ اس کو بند کرنا کسی طرح مناسب نہیں۔ جو وجہ بتلائی گئی وہ کافی نہیں تھی۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو بند کرنے کا سوال اکیلا سوال نہیں ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں پوری چیز کو دیکھا جائے۔ اس چیز کو دیکھا جائے کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ایکٹ جب یہاں پر لایا گیا۔ اس کو پاس کرایا گیا تو خود میں نے اور ہمارے رہنما اندرا جیٹھ گھتا نے صاف لفظوں میں یہ مطالبہ کیا تھا کہ یہ Demoralise نہیں ہے۔ اس کو Joint Select Committee میں بھیجا جائے۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اس موشن کو مانا نہیں گیا۔

علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی جو حالت ہے اس کو آپ کو دیکھنا ہوگا۔ وہ قائم ہوئی مسلمانوں کو مادیات تعلیم سے واقف کرنے کے لئے ان میں مادیات تعلیم پھیلانے کے لئے یہ اس کا تاریخی کریکٹر رہا ہے۔ اس کے انتظام میں بھی مسلمانوں کی ناصرف بلکہ ایک زبردست اکثریت کی پوزیشن تھی۔ یہ اس کا تاریخی کریکٹر ہے جس کو آپ بھی مانتے ہیں۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ مسلم کمیونٹی ہی نہیں بلکہ انصاف پسند ہندو بھی اس چیز کو ناپسند کرتے ہیں کہ کوئی ایسی چیز کی جائے جس سے مسلم کمیونٹی کو کوئی تکلیف پہنچے۔ اور وہ یہ سمجھے کہ ایک وہ ادارہ۔ ایک وہ انسٹیٹیوشن جس سے زبردست ان کی جذباتی تعلق ہے۔ لگاؤ ہے۔ اس میں کوئی دخل اندازی کر رہا ہے۔ چھری چلا رہا ہے۔

ایکٹ بناتے وقت ڈاکٹر گاجندرا گڈکر کی رپورٹ کا سہارا لیا گیا تھا۔ گاجندرا گڈکر کمیشن کی رپورٹ کوئی ایسی پاکیزہ اور مقدس رپورٹ نہیں تھی جس میں کوئی ترمیم ہی نہ کی جا سکتی ہو۔ وہ کوئی قدرانہ بائیبل یا گیتا نہیں ہے۔ جس کی ہر ایک بات کو ماننا لازمی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں ایسی کٹلی ہی باتیں ہیں جو جمہوری نہیں کہی جا سکتی ہیں۔ جو ایتھو ریٹھریٹ

[شری اسحاق سمبھلی]

کہی جا سکتی ہیں۔ کہا وجہ ہے کہ جب سٹوڈینٹس یونین موجود ہے۔ تو سٹوڈینٹس کونسل بلائی جا رہی ہے۔ نو میڈیشن کا ان لمیٹڈ سلسلہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ کیا ایسے کانستٹیوشن کو اور اس کے تحت بلائی گئی کورٹ اور کمیٹیوں کو ڈیموکریٹک کہا جا سکتا ہے۔ یونیورسٹی نو کھلی ہی چاہیئے۔

لیکن خالی اس سے ہی کام نہیں چلے گا۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ایک ہائی پاور کمیٹی بلائی جائے جو اس ایکٹ کی کمیوں کو جلدی سٹیڈی کرے اس بارے میں میجر امینڈ میٹ کی سفارش کوہے اور اگر ضرورت ہو تو ایک نیا بل تیار کیا جائے۔ اس بل میں اس بات کی گارنٹی ہو کہ اس یونیورسٹی کا تاریخی کریکٹر جس کا میں نے ذکر کیا ہے قائم رکھا جائے گا۔ آج رائیٹ دی اکشیلر مسلمانوں کو، وندھارتھوں کو دے رہے ہیں اور کچھ نادان سٹوڈینٹس ان کے اعلیٰ کار بن رہے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ ایک طرف اس یونیورسٹی کو تباہ کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ شاید ہماری سرکار اور دوسرے ذمہ دار صاحبان اس بات پر غور نہیں کر رہے ہیں نہ جانے وہ اپنے دفتر کو ہی ساری دنیا سمجھتی ہیں۔

جیسے کہ میں نے کہا ہے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ایسا بل لایا جائے جس میں سٹوڈینٹس کے جذبات کی

پوری طرح اگسی ہو جس میں یونیورسٹی کے نیشنل اور سیکولر کریکٹر کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کے ہسٹوریکل کریکٹر کو بھی برقرار رکھا جائے۔ میں نے بل پر تقریر کرتے ہوئے بھی کہا تھا کہ ہمیں اس بات کا فکر ہے کہ یونیورسٹی میں ہندو اور عیسائی کوئی اچلیت محسوس نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے اس کے نیشنل اور سیکولر کریکٹر کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کے ہسٹوریکل کریکٹر کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے سرکار کو جلد سے جلد قدم اٹھانا چاہیئے اور اس کے لئے ایک ہائی پاور کمیٹی بلانی چاہیئے۔ مجھے اس بات پر تعجب ہو رہا ہے کہ شری مشر ب کئی نام لئے لیکن میں نام نہیں لیما چاہتا ہوں کئی اور بھی ہیں۔ راتوں رات علی ڈوہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے ہمدرد بن گئے ہیں۔ کل تک تو ان کو علی ڈوہ یونیورسٹی پاکستان کا حصہ نظر آتی تھی اور اس میں پڑھنے والا ہر ایک لڑکا پاکستانی نظر آتا تھا لیکن آج وہ اس یونیورسٹی اور اس کے سٹوڈینٹس کے بڑے بھاری ہمدرد بن گئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کچھ لڑکوں کو گمراہ کر کے اپنے سانہ لے لیا ہے لیکن ان پارتیوں کو خبردار دہلا چاہیئے کہ ان کی یہ سازش زیادہ دن تک نہیں چل سکتی ہے۔ کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے۔ کیا اس بات کو بھلایا جا سکتا ہے کہ اس یونیورسٹی کی ترقی اور

حفاظت کے لئے ترقی پسند کانگریسوں؟
 کمونسٹ پارٹی اور خاص طور سے
 شریعتی انداز گاندھی نے مضبوطی کے
 ساتھ قدم اٹھایا ہے اور اس سے بھی
 پہلے ملک کے دھما پلڈت جواہر لال
 نہرو اور مولانا ابولکلام آزاد نے اس
 کی خدمت کی ہے۔ وقتی طور پر
 شاید اس بات کو بھلا دیا جائے لیکن
 یہ یاد رکھنا چاہیئے کہ سی۔ پی۔
 آئی اور دوسرے ترقی پسند جمہوری
 عناصر اس یونیورسٹی کی ترقی کے لئے
 برابر لڑتے رہے ہیں اور آگے بھی برابر
 لڑتے رہیں گے۔ جو لوگ آج سٹوڈنٹس
 کے فرسٹیشن اور پی جینی کا فائیدہ
 اٹھا کر بہت بھول مالائیں ہیں وہ
 ہیں۔ ان کو بہت جلد مایوس ہونا
 پڑے گا۔ میں یہی کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ
 ہمارے وہ بھائی اس بات کو خود بھی
 سمجھیں۔ وہ ری ایکشنری فورسز جس
 طرح آج اس یونیورسٹی کو فٹ ہال
 بنانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں وہ وقت
 بہر۔ جلد جب وہ لوگ
 سمجھیں گے کہ یہ کتنی غلط بات ہے۔

علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو بند
 کرنے کے لئے اس بار جو قدم اٹھایا گیا
 میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ کسی طرح
 بھی سہی نہ تھا۔ میں آپ کو یاد
 دلا دوں کہ پچھلے سال بھی چند
 لوگوں کے مطالبہ کرنے پر امتحانات
 ملتوی کر دیئے گئے اور اس طرح سینکڑوں

نہیں بلکہ ہزار، دو ہزار لوگوں کا
 مستقبل تباہ ہو گیا۔ امتحان اتنے
 لمبے ہو گئے کہ وہ وقت پر دوسری
 جگہ ایلائی نہیں کر سکے اور دوسرے
 امتحان میں نہیں بیٹھ سکے۔ اس
 وقت بھی ایڈمنسٹریشن نے یہ کمزوری
 دکھائی تھی۔ علی گڑھ میں مجھے کتنے
 ہی لوگوں نے کہا کہ چند لوگوں کی
 پرواز پر امتحانوں کو ملتوی کر کے ہمارے
 فوچر کو برباد کر دیا گیا۔ یونیورسٹی
 امتحانوں کا انتظام کرتی اور دیکھتی
 کہ کتنی بڑی تعداد میں لوگ لڑکھان
 امتحان دینے کے لئے آتے ہیں۔ لیکن
 صرف بھانا بنا کر امتحانوں کو ملتوی
 کر دیا گیا اس بار بھی اسی طرح
 کیا گیا ہے۔

مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی تکلیف
 نہیں ہے کہ وزیر تعلیم نے جو باتیں
 فرمائی ہوں کہ ان میں کوئی وزن
 نہیں ہے۔ آخر علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی بھی
 اس ملک میں ہے جس میں بنارس
 یونیورسٹی، الہ آباد یونیورسٹی، لکھنؤ
 یونیورسٹی اور گجرات یونیورسٹی ہیں،
 ان یونیورسٹیز میں کیا نہیں ہو رہا
 ہے۔ بڑے بڑے ماہرین تعلیم نے ڈائری
 چیٹر جی، سردار ہر دت سنگھ ملک،
 ڈائریکٹر ادا کیشن اور اس ہاؤس کے
 ممبران شریعتی سہدرا جوشی، شری
 اے۔ کے۔ گوپالن اور شری ششی بھوشن نے
 علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے سٹوڈنٹس

[شری اسحاق سمبھلی]

کے دستپان کو سٹالی دستپان بتایا ہے -
مجھے تعجب ہے کہ اندسپان کی
آز لے کر یونیورسٹی کو بند کر دیا گیا -

صرف سکول کھولنا ہی کافی نہیں
ہے - سرکار یونیورسٹی کو بلا تاخیر
کھلوانے اور پوری تیاری کے ساتھ امتحان
کرنے کا اعلان کرے - ماسٹر صاحب
نے خود کہا ہے کہ ہم وائس چانسلر
کو ہر ممکن مدد دینے کے لئے تیار
ہیں - میں فوج کی مدد کا قائل
نہیں ہوں - فوج کی مدد کی ضرورت
بھی نہیں ہے اگر جمہوری تھپچرز اور
سٹوڈینٹس کے نمائندوں کو کونفیڈینس
میں لیا جائیگا تو امتحان کرنے میں
کوئی دشواری پیش نہیں آئے گی -

وزیر تعلیم نے کہا ہے کہ اس سلسلے
میں ایک کمیٹی بیٹھی ہوئی ہے -
مجھے قہر ہے کہ امتحان میں پھر دیر
ہوگی - اور پھر لوگوں کا سال برباد ہوگا -
اس لئے وائس چانسلر سے بلا تاخیر یہ
مطالبہ کرنا چاہئے کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کو
کھولیں - اور امتحانوں کا پراپر انتظام
کریں - ہندوستان کی ساری جمہوری
طاقتیں اس بات میں ان کی مدد
کریں گی -

میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ
یونیورسٹی میں جو نا انصافیاں
ہوئیں ہیں ان کو دور کرنے کے لئے اور
ایکٹ کی خامیوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے

سرکار ایک ہائی پاور کمیشن پلانے
میں کہا دیر کر رہی ہے وہ اس بارے
میں کب اعلان کریگی - یہ تو کوئی
جواب نہیں ہے کہ اگر اس کی ضرورت
ہوئی تو اس پر فور کیا جائیگا -

مجھے معلوم ہے کہ سٹوڈنٹس کو
زبردستی یونیورسٹی سے باہر بھیجا
گیا - یونیورسٹی کے احاطے میں 100
بسیں کھڑی کی گئیں اور سٹوڈینٹس کو
پانے کو کہا گیا - اگر ہکے ہکے وہ
گئے - آخر وہاں پر کیا آفت آ گئی تھی
جو چور بتلائی - اینگریکیتو کونسل
والے جس انسپیکٹ کا ذکر کیا جا
رہا ہے - سٹوڈینٹس نے میٹلک کرکے
اس کے بارے میں معافی مانگی ہے
میں کہا ہوں علی گڑھ - میں نے دیکھا
ہے - انہوں نے معافی مانگی ہے
افسوس کا اظہار کیا ہے سٹوڈنٹس کی
تعداد میں لڑکے گئے ہیں -
جلہوں نے کہا کہ وہ امتحان دینا
چاہتے ہیں لیکن اس کا کوئی انتظام
نہیں کیا گیا - تو میں چاہتا ہوں کہ
سرکار اس بات کا آشواشن دے کہ وہ
وائس چانسلر کو مشورہ دے گی کہ
جن لڑکوں کو وہاں پر زبردستی بھیجا
گیا ہے ان کو اپنی کلوپس بھیج کر
واپس بلائیں اور فوری طور پر ان کے
امتحان کے لئے تیار کریں -]

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Since very few questions have been put to me and it was used as an occasion by my hon. friend....

श्री इस्हाक सम्भली : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने अपनी मादरी जवान में अपनी बात कही है और मंत्री महोदय की भी मादरी जवान वही है। अच्छा होगा वह उमी में जवाब दें।

श्री एस नुरुल हुसन : पहली बात तो मैं वह लेना चाहता हूँ जो सब से आखरी की बात मौलाना साहब ने फरमायी। वह यह कि तालिबडल्मों ने माफी मांगी। मैं आप की इजाजत से वह खन पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जो माफी का एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के मेम्बरों के लिय पण किया गया :

"The Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union, Aligarh

3rd April, 1973.

Dear Sir,

"A meeting of the Executive Committee of the AMU Students' Union was held on 3rd April, 1973. The meeting took serious note of the demonstration staged by the students before the hon. members of the Executive Council of the University on 3-3-73 in connection with the demand of the resignation of Dr. Rais Ahmed from the post of Dean, Faculty of Science. The Executive Committee noted with regret that some indecent happenings took place during the demonstration which might have hurt the feelings of the hon. members of the Executive Council.

The Executive Committee of the Union unanimously resolved to apologise to, all members of the Executive Council for anything which might have injured the feelings of our elders.

The Executive Committee further hope that the hon. members would pardon the students as it was never intended to insult them or humiliate them."

This letter was handed over to the Vice-Chancellor on 5th April, at about 1 P.M., that is to say, after the University had been closed. It is signed "Mushtaq Ahmed Khan, President." Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Khan is not the President, but the Vice-President of the Union. I am informed by the Vice-Chancellor that the President of the Union was in fact present in town on the 3rd of April. Therefore, one cannot rule out the possibility that this is an afterthought after the University had been closed. Otherwise, this discrepancy and the fact that it was not handed over before the Vice Chancellor ordered the closure of the University and kept on requesting the students to see the folly of their action cannot be explained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What is the discrepancy? Between the President and Vice-President?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has got rid of the 'Vice'.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इतनी टेक्निकल बातों में जाना (व्यवधान))

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The running commentary of the hon. member is very interesting. But I wish to avoid answering that because I have to answer the other hon. member.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You cannot get away from certain things which are before the House itself. It is not a dialogue between you and the hon. member.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: He can keep on showing his temper. He is

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasain]

most welcome to do so. I hold him in great affection and esteem. But I do not yield.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
It is lack of culture on your part to say....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That I am prepared to concede.

The important thing is that everything is hedged in with if and buts. It is not even a clear-cut case of apology after the closure of the University.

श्री इसहाक सभली: और क्या नाम रगड़वाएंगे उन से ? और क्या माफी मंगवाएंगे ?

प्रो० एस नूरुल हुसन : यही कि हम ने गलती की, माफ कीजिए । किस्सा खत्म हुआ . .

श्री इसहाक सभली : दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में प्रोफेसर साहब, इतनी भी माफी नहीं मंगवा सके आप ।

श्री एस० नूरुल हुसन : देखिए मौलाना साहब, आप जो बात फरमा रहे हैं मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ा जो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता था । अफसोस के साथ मुझ से वह न कहला-वाइए । आप ने जिम तरह से तकरीर की उसी तरह से मुझे भी कहना पड़ेगा तो वह न मेरे लिए मुनासिब है न इस सदन के लिए मुनासिब है । जो बुनियादी ईशू जो एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के सामने इस किस्म की नामुनासिब हरकतें इन्होंने की उस के ऊपर कोई बात उन्होंने नहीं की माफी की । यह भी एक बात काबिले गौर है । इसी वजह से

श्री इसहाक सभली : खुशामद की भी कोई हब होती है ।

प्रो एस नूरुल हुसन : इस के बाद एग्जी-क्यूटिव कौंसिल ने जब पूरे मसले पर गौर किया तो वही बाड़ी जिस का मजाज था जिस का मजाज एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर नहीं था मानने न मानने का, उस एग्जी-क्यूटिव कौंसिल ने उस को नहीं माना ।

यह भी सवाल उठाया गया है कि इम्तहानों के मुलतबी कर देनेसे बहुत से तालिब इल्मों का नुकसान हुआ । बिल्कुल दुस्त है और मैंने जो अपना बयान सदन के सामने पेश किया उसमें इसी पर अफसोस और मालाल का इजहार किया । मैं बिल्कुल इम मे मुतफिक हूँ । स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन की लीडरशिप ने वद-किस्मती से पिछली मई से लेकर के अब तक, बार बार, बार बार इम्तहान मुलतबी करवाए, बावजूद इसके कि इस की वजह से ज्यादातर तालिबा का नुकसान हुआ । जो लड़कियां या लड़के सेमेस्टर का इम्तहान दे रहे थे जिन का कि सेमेस्टर का इम्तहान अब खत्म हुआ है और दूसरे सेमेस्टर की पढ़ाई, अप्रैल का महीना शुरू हो गया था, पढ़ाई शुरू तक नहीं हुई थी उन का जो नुकसान हुआ है वह नुकसान बड़ी मुश्किल में शायद कोई खाम तरकीब ये लोग सोच कर के निकाल ले तो शायद साल बच जाय वरना मेरी समझ में अभी तक कोई हल नहीं आता कि यह जो नुकसान हुआ है यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द करने से नहीं बल्कि पिछली मई से अब तक स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन की लीडरशिप ने जो बार बार इम्तहान मुलतबी करवाए, उस की वजह से वह पूरा हो सके । अब यह कोशिश हो रही है कि इन नुकसान को जितना कम किया जा सकता है उस को उतना कम किया जाय क्यों कि बहुत से बेगुनाह लड़के और लड़कियां जिन जिन मुश्किलों से अपनी तालीम हासिल कर रहे हैं उस का एहसास हम सब को है और मुझ को खास तौर पर वहां इतने दिन खिदमत करने के नाते है । इस लिए उन की मुश्किलों को दूर करने के लिए हर मुमकिन कोशिश मुझे यकीन है यूनिवर्सिटी करेगी ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : उन इम्तहानों को मुलतवी, कराने की जितनी जिम्मेदारी स्टूडेंट्स की थी उतनी ही यूनिवर्सिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की भी थी ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : मौलाना साहब ने फरमाया कि जिस वक्त पार साल यह एकट यहां आया था उस वक्त मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने कहा था कि इस को सलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दो . . .

श्री जगतिनय बसु (डायमण्ड हार्बर) : पब्लिक ओपिनियन के निचे सर्कुलेट करने का प्रोपोजल भी था ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : वह आप ने किया था ।

मैं दूसरों सदन की कार्यवाही यहां पढना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन वह इस वक्त मेरे पास है, उन की ही पार्टी के एक रहनुमा ने 24 मई को इसराय किया कि फौरन लाओ, अभी लाओ, अभी पांच छः दिन बाकी है

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : और सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजो ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : नहीं, यह उन्होंने नहीं कहा ।

चूंकि उस सदन की कार्यवाही पढ़ने का तरीका नहीं है इसलिए मैं पढ़ नहीं रहा हू लेकिन वह मेरे पास मौजूद है ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अयोपुर) : उन की बात आप को पसन्द आई । मेरी बात आप को पसंद नहीं आई ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : की मेरे कल के बाद उस ने जफा से तौबा ।

उस जूद पशेमां का पशेमां हो जाना ॥ पहली बात कही वह मान ली । तो कहने लगे

कि वह आप ने क्यों मानी ? अगर पहले आप फरमाते अपनी बात और मैं मान लेता तो फिर मैं कह देता कि मैं दूसरे की बात मानी वह गलत किया । लेकिन मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों का निहायत आदर करता हू और आप ही लोगों के मशयिरा से हकतुल इमकान मानने की कोशिश करता हूं ।

फिर मौलाना साहब ने फरमाया तारीखी किरदार के बारे में । उस से बिलकुल मुत्तफिक हूं । सरकार ने वारे बार कहा है कि इस का तारीखी किरदार बरकरार रखा जायगा और रखा गया है । यह मैं आपसे , जनाबवाला , दस्तवस्ता अर्ज कर रहा हू । इस के तारीखी किरदार को बरकरार रखा गया है और इस का असली तारीखी किरदार वह है, जिस का जिक्र मौलाना साहब ने अभी किया है — नई रौशनी और नई तालीम से दिमागों की खिड़कियों का खोलना यही असली चीज है, जिस की तरफ आपने इशारा किया है । मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि जो कानून आपने पाम किया है

13.00 hrs.

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र : यह कौन सी तारीखी बात हुई ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : तारीखी बात यह हुई—जब 1872 में सर सैयद अहमद खां मरहूम ने कमेटी बनाई थी कि यूनीवर्सिटी के कालिज का कायम किया जाय तो उस का दस्तूर कुछ इस तरह से शुरू होता था — मैं याद-दाश्त के मुताबिक कह रहा हूं, शायद गलत नहीं होगा—इस कमेटी के मੈम्बरों की तादाद मौइयन नहीं होगी, जैसे जस इस इरादे में हिन्दू तुलवा दाखिल होंगे, उसी हिसाब से हिन्दू हजरात भी शामिल किये जायेंगे . . .

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : हम उस को आज भी बेल-कम करते हैं। लेकिन जो उस का हिस्टोरिकल करैक्टर रहा है, उस के बारे में कुछ अन्देश पैदा हो गया है, उस के बारे में एंशोरेंस आनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप दोनों की तकरीरों के इखतिताम के मुन्तजिर हूँ।

प्रो० एस० नुरल हसन : मौलाना साहब ने जो बातें उठाई हैं, उन सब का जवाब मैं ता० 6 को इस सदन में दे चुका हूँ, इस लिये मुझे दोबारा अर्ज करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : चूँकि मेरे नाम का जिक्र किया गया है, इस लिये आप की इजाजत से मैं उस का क्लैरिफिकेशन करना चाहता हूँ। वह बिल पहले उस सदन में आया था, उस के बाद इस सदन में आया। जब इस सदन में उस पर बहस चल रही थी, आप को याद होगा कि बहस के चलते चलते 84 अमेण्डमेंट्स इन्होंने खुद यहाँ पर पेश की थी मिनट-मिनट पर अमेण्डमेंट्स आती जा रही थीं, जिन को पढ़ कर हजम करने का वक्त भी नहीं था। इस लिये मैंने कहा था कि इस को सिलैक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जायें। वह सवाल उस हाउस में पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री रामकंवर (टोक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द कर दी गई है मेरी समझ में यह सब बिना सोचे-समझे किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहाँ के उपकुलपति ने बन्द करने की कार्यवाही के बार में रिपोर्ट दी है, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे कितने ही केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिन में कल तक हुए हैं, लेकिन उन को बन्द नहीं किया गया है। इस लिये अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के बन्द करने का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

हमारी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का मद्रास में ता० 13, 14, और 15 को तीन दिन का सम्मेलन हुआ है, उस में हमारी पार्टी ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में जो कानून पिछले सेशन में पास हुआ है, उसमें दोबारा संशोधन होना चाहिये। जब से वह एक्ट पास किया है तभी से जितने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उन के छात्रों और अध्यापकों में असंतोष पैदा हो गया है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि पिछला जो एक्ट पास किया गया है, उस में फिर संशोधन किया जाय—इस में सरकार को यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि संशोधन करने से हमारी कोई तौहीन होती है, क्योंकि आप को इस देश को चलाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस में इस बात को माना है कि वह विधेयक जल्दी में पास किया गया था, इस लिये उस में कुछ कच्चा काम रह गया था। इस लिये आप दोबारा संशोधन करके उस को पास कीजिए ताकि छात्रों और अध्यापकों में जो असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है, वह ठीक हो सके।

दूसरी बात — मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उन सब में एक सा कानून होना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी की मांग है कि उन सब में एक सा कानून होना चाहिए ताकि बार-बार झगड़े की नाबत न आये—मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में मोत्र समझ कर जवाब देंगे।

प्रो० एस० नुरल हसन : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने दो तज्ज्ञीय पेश की हैं, कोई स्पष्टीकरण मुझ से नहीं मांगा है। जहाँ तक पहले सवाल का तालुक है, उस के बारे में ता० 6 को मैं बहुत कुछ कह चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का तालुक है—सब केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एक तरह का शासन होना चाहिए.....

श्री इसराफ सभली : चारों के लिए एक साथ एक सा कानून आये। यह न हो कि पहले इस के लिए, फिर उस के लिए।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : करीब-करीब इस वक्त भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कास्टीट्यूशन की जो बेसिक चीज है, वह एक ही तरह की है, लेकिन बाज़ विशेषताएँ हर विश्वविद्यालय की होती हैं, उन तारीखी विशेषताओं को हम बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं और जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ पूरे सदन में यह फीनिंग है कि यह रहना चाहिए।

श्री इसराफ सभली : बनावट के लिए आज तक नहीं आया।

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding the textile workers' strike, I have not admitted the adjournment motion. But, I am allowing, a calling attention motion on this. This matter has been raised in this House from time to time, and I have allowed it a number of times. I think that I have allowed it for three or four times in the last two weeks. The Minister, I think, was asked to reply at the time of the debate on Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry.

I shall look into it and see that your wishes are conveyed to the Minister that he should come out with some statement about the latest position.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: About textile strike I had allowed a calling attention motion, but that day you said that there would be no use of a calling attention motion. Now you have come for that. You forget what you said the other day.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मर्जी करिये। आप का काम कुछ बन जाये तो अच्छा ही है।

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): On behalf of Shri Khadilkar.

I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the all India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No.—LT—4796/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4797/73.]

12.07 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 12th April, 1973, from the Station House Officer, Police Station, Barwah:—

"I have to inform you that Shri R.V. Bade, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested today, the 12th April, 1973, at 18.20 hours, at Barwah Police Station, for violating the Madhya Pradesh Wheat (Restriction

on Movement by rail, road, water) Order, 1973. He is being kept in custody for failure to furnish bail."

वहां कैसे चले गए ? उनको तो यहां आना चाहिए था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

उनको पकड़ा क्यों गया ? शायद खाने के लिए थोड़ा सा अनाज एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जा रहे थे। इस तरह के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में अनाज नहीं जा सकता है। अमरीका से धनुरा मिना हुआ माइलो हिन्दुस्तान में आ सकता है लेकिन यहां एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में अनाज नहीं जा सकता है ? आपने कहा क्यों चले गए, इसलिए मैं ने बताया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अच्छा करेंगे, आप खुद वहां न जायें ।

I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 13th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh:—

"Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested in Crime No. 25/73 of Police Station Ringned, under the Essential Commodities Act, today, the 13th April, 1973, at 14.00 hours, and produced before the Court immediately. He is sentenced till rising of Court."

12.09 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Ausgram): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Steel and

Mines (Department of Steel) regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twentieth Report on Planning, Development, Production, Distribution etc., of Iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys.

12.09 hrs.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I introduce †the Bill.

13.14 hrs.

RE. POLICE FIRING ON WORKERS IN BOKARO

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have received a telegram which is very alarming, from Bokaro. It reads thus:

"Central Reserve Police and Bihar Military Police firing at Bokaro Steel killing 10 and injuring 40 workers Police HSL management collaborated

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 16-4-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

contractor for non-payment retrenchment—S. K. Banerjee”.

The Minister is present and I shall be grateful if you could kindly ask the minister to make a statement on this because it is a very disturbing telegram.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): Sir, the genesis of the trouble which climaxed in the unfortunate police firing in Bokaro on 11-4-73 was the retrenchment by Shri Gaya Prasad, a contractor employed by Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, of 150 workers on the ground of their being rendered surplus with effect from 11th April. This contractor had simultaneously charge-sheeted four masons, namely, Jumrati, Amin, Reazul and Hiralal for allegedly instigating others for creating trouble. The workers who resented these actions of the contractor approached the Industrial Relations Department of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited at about noon on the 11th April 1973 to sort out their demands relating to incentive bonus, house rent, conveyance facility, leave etc. before their retrenchment by the contractor.

It is reported that while the workers were still in the vicinity of the office of the Hindustan Steel Construction Limited Office, they accosted and surrounded the contractor Gaya Prasad. Police from the Maraphari Police station, which is hardly 100 yards away, on hearing about this development arrived at the spot and tried to control the situation. Finding the situation deteriorating, the officer in charge of the Police Station, Shri Dhanesh Upadhyaya, sent for the resident Magistrate and force which were stationed at the police station nearby in connection with the Ramnavami festival. The Magistrate did his best to maintain order and persuade the crowd to disperse but failed. He then

arrested four of their leaders. Thereupon the crowd became more restive and not only rescued the arrested persons but also man-handled the police personnel and the Resident Magistrate. The Magistrate then declared the crowd unlawful and ordered it to disperse and eventually had to resort to lathi charge. The workers, however, retaliated by resorting to stone throwing. They also badly manhandled the officer in charge, Shri Dhanesh Upadhyaya. The crowd further moved towards the police station and heavily brickbatted the same and damaged two police vehicles parked nearby. It was this that compelled the police to open fire.

In all sixteen rounds, eight from inside the police station office and the verandah of the police station and the remaining eight rounds from near the gate leading into police station compound, were fired. As a result of the firing, one Suresh Munda (an Adivasi worker of contractor Gaya Prasad) was killed at the spot and three others namely, Jamaluddin (a mason of Gaya Prasad), Mr. Isa Khan (a HSCL mason working in hot rolling mills) and Darupadi (an adivasi reza of Gaya Prasad) sustained bullet injuries. Eleven other persons—five workers of Gaya Prasad and four employees of HSCL, including one Assistant Divisional Engineer (Structural), one BSL employee and one resident of Campazl area, sustained various other injuries. All these injured persons have been admitted into the hospital at Bokaro Steel. The condition of Jamaluddin (having a bullet injury) and Nandu Thakur, who sustained a head injury, is said to be serious. Amongst the police personnel, besides the officer in charge, Shri Dhanesh Upadhyaya, who has sustained serious injuries, one Havildar and seven constables are said to have sustained injuries. Shri Upadhyaya is admitted to the Government hospital at Dhanbad for treatment. It is rumoured that the contractor Gaya Prasad too has sustained injuries but he is so far not available.

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

The necessary precautionary action has been taken by the law and order authorities. So far, sixteen persons have been arrested. A Peace Committee has also been formed. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhotanagpur Division, has visited this place. The Chief Secretary and the I.G. of Police were expected to visit Bokaro yesterday.

I must express my sorrow at the loss of life in this incident. The build-up of Bokaro the last two years has been a matter of satisfaction for the country as a whole and in this background this incident is doubly unfortunate. Hon. Members will appreciate that the maintenance of law and order is essentially a State subject and the question of the form and character of any inquiry into the circumstances of the firing will have to be decided by the Government of Bihar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The telegram says: ten killed and 41 injured whereas the Minister says one killed and 12 injured. Who is speaking the truth? I have a feeling that the Minister is making an under statement.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I can only say that I am trying to speak the truth.

13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS *FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
CONTD.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power. Shri Bibhuti Mishra will continue his speech.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :

अध्यक्ष जी उस दिन जब मैं बोल रहा था तो एक बड़ी दुखद घटना हो गई हम लोगों के साथी श्री तेजासिंह स्वतंत्र का स्वर्गवास हो गया, उस के लिए हम सभी दुखी हैं। इसीलिए उस दिन सदन की कार्यवाही भी रोक दी गई।

मैं उस दिन जो कह रहा था उस में एक बात यह थी कि गंडक योजना के ऊपर 150 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगया नेपालसे उसका सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश से उस का सम्बन्ध है और बिहार से उस का सम्बन्ध है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में लेकर स्वयं बनायें। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको नहीं लेना चाहती है तो बिहार गवर्नमेंट को उदारतापूर्वक पैसा दे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी गंडक योजना बन सके।

उसी प्रकार मे मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कोसी योजना को भी अपने हाथ में ले ले क्योंकि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की ताकत के बाहर की बात है। कोसी योजना को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर बनाये जिसकी मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है। एक बात मैं और बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में गंडक योजना में जो लोग काम करते हैं वह चाहते हैं कि यह योजना धीरे धीरे चलती रहे ताकि उनका एम्प्लायमेंट लगा रहे। अगर उनका एम्प्लायमेंट लगा रहेगा तो काम चलता रहेगा इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी काम हो जाये। उस में बहुत से अच्छे आदमी हैं, इंजीनियर हैं, कार्यकर्ता हैं। लेकिन उस में ऐसे लोग भी हैं कि जिनके लिये मैं ने कहा था कि एक इवैल्युएशन कमेटी बनायी जाय तो यह देखे कि जितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है उतना

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

काम भी हुआ है या नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा लगता है, वह इस की जांच नहीं करते हैं। बिहार सरकार इस काम को कर नहीं रही है, इसलिये जांच कराने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही है। जब ज्यादा खर्चा बढ़ जायगा तो किसानों से बैटरमेंट लैवी ली जायगी जिस से किसान परेशान होंगे और फिर एजीटेशन होगा तो सरकार को ला ऐंड आर्डर मेंटेन करने के लिये कार्य-वाही करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए इस को केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले और एक इवैल्यूएशन कमेटी कायम करे ताकि पता चले कि जो रुपया खर्च हुआ है वह सही हुआ है कि नहीं।

हमारा बिहार प्रान्त दूसरा सब से बड़ा प्रान्त है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का शायद ही वहां कोई दफतर होगा। एक ईस्टर्न जोन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी टेक्नोलॉजी आफिस पटना में है उस को आप कलकत्ता ले जा रहे हैं। आप देखिये पटना में इस के अलावा और कोई केन्द्रीय सरकार का आफिस नहीं है, उस को भी आप कलकत्ता ले जा रहे हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि बिहार में एजीटेशन होगा उस से सरकार को दिक्कत होगी। इसलिए सरकार के सभी दफतर हिन्दुस्तान में जहां जहां हैं वहां आवादी के अनुसार या आवश्यकता के अनुसार उन दफतरों को रखें, और सरकार इस दफतर को पटना से न हटाये। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी आयी है, श्री पूर्णेन्दु नारायण सिन्हा की, जो एम० एस० सी० है, उन्होंने लिखा है कि यह दफतर ले जाया जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि भारत में बिजली का रेट सारे देश में ए० सा होना चाहिये। किसी में कम और किसी में ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का मामला कानकरेंट लिस्ट में है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और केन्द्रीय सरकार, दोनों से सम्बन्ध रखना है। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को भारत में एक

सा बिजली का रेट रखना चाहिए। इस चीज की मांग मैं बहुत दिनों से कर रहा हूँ। अगर किसी सूबे में ज्यादा है और किसी में कम है तो जिन में ज्यादा है उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा दे कर के सबसिडाइज करे और सूबों में जहां कम है, उतना ही दूसरी जगह भी लिया जाय ताकि वहां के किसानों को राहत मिले।

वाटर लागिंग और फ्लड कंट्रोल का काम बड़ा भयानक हो गया है। वाटर लागिंग गंडक योजना की वजह से हो गया है और हमारे यहां उत्तर में जितनी नदियां हैं सारी हिमालय पहाड़ से निकलती हैं और वहां से निकल कर फ्लड कर देती हैं। मंत्री जी कोई योजना बना रहे हैं जिस के अनुसार पटना से गंगा-कावेरी का मिलान होगा। उस में पता नहीं 50 अरब रु० खर्च होगा या 100 अरब रु० खर्च होगा और पता नहीं हमारे और आप के जीवन काल में वह काम पूरा होगा कि नहीं, लेकिन आज फिलहाल ऐसी हालत है कि हिमालय से नदी निकल कर उत्तर बिहार को फ्लड कर देती हैं और फिर दक्षिण बिहार के हिस्से को भी फ्लड कर देती है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी फ्लड कंट्रोल का इन्जाम करे ताकि सरकार का जो पैसा लगता है हर साल फ्लड रोकने के लिये उस की बचत हो सके और फ्लड कंट्रोल हो जाने के बाद उन जमीनों में पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी और देश की उन्नति होगी। इसलिये सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र अपनी कार्य-वाही करे। मैं ने कोई भाषण नहीं दिया है, केवल पौइंट्स रखे हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी सही सही जवाब दें। साथ ही मेरा उन से आग्रह है कि हर सूबे में अपना निश्चित समय बना कर के वहां के लोगों से उन की कठिनाइयों के बारे में और उन को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श किया करें। क्योंकि इन का मंत्रालय बड़ा उपयोगी मंत्रालय है, पानी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

अगर न रहे तो मनुष्य जीवित न रहे, पांच तत्वों से शरीर बना हुआ है इसलिये पानी बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये मंत्री जी हर स्टेट में नियमित समय बना कर के जो हम लोक सभा, राज्य सभा, विधान सभा और विधान परिषद के सदस्य हैं, उन की मीटिंग बुला कर के, हमारी क्या कठिनाई है इस के सम्बन्ध में यह पूछें और तब उस बारे में कार्यवाही करें। और उत्तर बिहार में जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली की योजना बनावें ताकि वहां बिजली मिल सके और बिजली के अभाव के कारण सिंचाई का जो कार्य बन्द पड़ा हुआ है वह चालू हो सके। बस मुझे यही कहना है।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to mention a matter which has been created by the North Bengal Flood Control Board created by the Central Government and controlled by the Central Government and by this Ministry particularly. They are now executing the work of Mahananda river Master Plan in the district of Malda. In executing the said plan, the North Bengal Flood Control Commission has rendered a few thousand people already homeless and also jobless because they have no concrete plan to follow and every now and then they are changing the alignment of the Mahananda river embankment, the proposed bund in the Mahananda river Master Plan in the district of Malda. The alignment is particularly going through populated villages where hundreds of houses are being demolished without giving any prior notice to the dwellers and also the peasants who have a very little amount of cultivable land with them; they are being ousted of their possession of the said land and they are being rendered jobless. A large section of people are resisting this sort of unauthorised and illegal eviction from their land and home by the engineers of the said plan, but indiscriminately arrests are going on. A few hundred people have already been

arrested by the authorities of the State Government; particularly by order of the Minister of Irrigation and Power of the State Government. Mr. Abdul Berkat Ataul Ghani Khan Chowdhury who is unduly interfering in the activities and functioning of the Commission.

The entire fund has been allotted by the Central Government, by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power of the Central Government to the North Bengal Food Control Commission towards the Mahananda river embankment scheme, but the said amount is being misused like anything. I have received telegrams and letters from many people from the district of Malda that, immediately, an expert, a technician, from the Central Water and Power Commission should be sent there to have a detailed survey of the Plan and to see whether any amendment could be made in the said scheme so that thousands and thousands of people who are now threatened of being rendered homeless—their houses are going to be demolished—can be saved.

13.27 hrs.

[M. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

As regards erosion of Ganga in Malda, I would like to mention that according to alluvion and diluvion process, the land which is being eroded on the Malda side or which will be eroded after a year or two, is and will be rising on the other side of the Ganges, on the Bihar side of the Ganges. The people of Malda, as per natural rules, should get those diluviated lands on the other side of the Ganges, but due to the restriction of inter-State border and the restrictions on the movement of foodgrains, the people of Malda side are not getting any benefit, they are not being allowed to cultivate their lands. There is a long term dispute between the two State Governments over this alluviated and diluviated land that is created out of erosion of the Ganga.

As regards electrification, the North Bengal area is totally backward, and because of non-supply of electricity, this area is not being able to develop. I should like to mention here the article that has been published in *Anand Bazar Patrika* dated the 10th April. The rural electrification scheme has totally failed. But the Central Government is contributing a large part towards rural electrification in West Bengal, but that amount has been spent haphazardly and even in spite of Malda district being the district of the Irrigation Minister of West Bengal, rural electrification has totally failed in that district.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to the Teesta Valley project. What about that project? When will that project be taken up? That is the only project by which the North Bengal area could be irrigated for cultivation and there is no other concrete scheme or plan for irrigating North Bengal area.

I would also like to mention that Malda is affected every year by flood devastation and the drought conditions are also very acute there. There is no irrigation scheme, small or otherwise. I would like to know what concrete steps are going to be taken by this Ministry to control floods and also to mitigate the irrigation difficulties there.

Lastly, I want to say a word about this Ganga-Kaveri link. The number of speakers who have spoken against this scheme is much more than the number of speakers who have spoken in favour of the scheme. I would like to mention one article which has been published in this regard....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just draw the attention of the Minister to that article if he has not already read it.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: This is the article by Mr. P. Sundarayya published in *Motherland* dated 8th April. I would like the Minister to go through that article.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): May I suggest that you may be pleased to call the Minister of Irrigation and Power at 4 O'clock to reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House so agrees. Now, Mr. Arjun Sethi.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): At the outset, I would like to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

While supporting the Demands, I would like to make a few observations for the consideration of the Minister.

A country like ours is dependent upon the performance of agriculture for its overall economic growth and till today most of our agricultural operations are affected by the monsoon. So, the development of the irrigation schemes in various States is a MUST for the development of our country as a whole.

Fortunately, we have so many rivers and since we could not make full use of these rivers, the waters of these rivers are flooding the country side and the people are suffering a lot since long past.

If we look to the investment side, we find that we have invested in our irrigation facilities or irrigation development only about Rs. 228 crores, but when we look to the other side, that is, the loss side, the country as a whole is losing on an average, a sum of Rs. 150 crores every year since 1951 due to damage to the crops, houses and public utilities by floods of these rivers. In addition to the annual loss of Rs. 150 crores, there is the expenditure on drought relief programmes which are a regular feature in our economy and add to the alarming figure. What are the returns which the country gets by such huge spendings? In spite of some sizeable progress made by these flood control measures still the annual loss in mone-

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

tary terms has increased in recent years and relatively the affected population belong to the weaker sections of the society who have to undergo these annual sufferings and annual losses. An effective check to cure these maladies is urgently necessary. As I said in the beginning of my speech, the amount of Rs. 228 crores is not enough. The Government has not paid sufficient attention to protect these parts or to mitigate the sufferings of these people, especially those who belong to the weaker sections of the society. It is really very unfortunate that despite the chronic failure of monsoon in various parts of the country irrigation projects are made to be slow-moving. In this honourable House many hon. Members have already pointed out how some of our projects remain idle for a long time and are not completed in time and as per the schedule because there are disputes between various States about the sharing of the water. Prenatal disputes start from the very beginning and last for years and years. These disputes are going on for years together. In the meantime much water flows into the

I am very glad to note one thing which the Minister has mentioned in his Annual Report of the Ministry. It has been said that they have brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers about the proposed amending Bill to declare water a national property. I wish to say that the sooner it is passed in Parliament, the better it is for the country.

Our *per capita* consumption of electricity was only 13 units in the year 1947 and it is now 93 units but it still remains very low compared to some other countries of the world and various datas were already mentioned by some of my friends who spoke earlier to prove that we are at the lowest in electricity consumption.

Orissa has been an unfortunate State which has been subjected to

serious flood and drought year after year. While answering an unstarred question the hon. Minister stated that by the end of the Fourth Plan the irrigation potential in the country is to be 26 per cent of the total crop area and the percentage of Orissa would be 28 per cent. I very much doubt these figures because so far as Orissa's irrigation potential is concerned, today there are as many as 11 medium and small projects which are under examination of the CWPC since long and I would like to name some of these projects. These are: Bhimkund, Rengali, Subernarekha, Bagh, Khar'khai, Nesa, Upper Kolab and Baghalati, Salandi and Mahanadi Delta irrigation projects are lingering since a long time and I do not know how long this will continue and when these projects will be completed at all. Recently the State Government of Orissa requested the Central Government and the Minister of Irrigation and Power to depute a team to finalise the location of the site of the proposed Bhimkund dam which is one of the flood control projects. It seems that the question of the location of the dam has been made complicated not due to any financial difficulties etc. but due to conflict in opinion between two topmost engineers in our State. I do not know how both the engineers are favouring different locations for the same dam. They have not been able to come to a settlement uptil now. However, I request the hon. Minister that he should immediately depute a team so that they can finalise the site for the proposed dam so that the sufferings of the people may be mitigated.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the whole report and I find there is absolutely no critical review as for this one year's performance is concerned. Such type of Report should not be very lengthy and if we critically assess as to our achievement then we can also draw lessons as to where we have failed and where we have succeeded. Some

figures have been given regarding our achievements from 1947—73. That will take us nowhere. I think Dr. Rao, the hon. Minister for having given all these facts but in addition to that a small report would have served the purpose if critical examination has been made. For example, Dr. Rao had made a commitment that in West Bengal 38 per cent achievement will be made in regard to bringing lands under irrigation. What is the achievement? Actually, there is no improvement. Similarly, in regard to Orissa some commitment had been made in regard to the completion of four major projects, that is, Mahanadi Delta, Hirakud, Anandpur and Salandi. Out of these I find only Hirakud is completed. So, from last year to this year what is the actual achievement? There is absolutely nothing. Out of these four big projects only one is completed from 1947 to 1973.

Now, please refer to page 145. Sixteen medium schemes were there out of which only three are completed during the entire period. That takes us nowhere.

Regarding upward revision of project estimates, frequent revisions have been made. What are the reasons thereof? A committee is already set-up to go into this subject. Before this Committee has been set up, we had enough of material as to why the schemes are failing or the costs are going up. Many a time our hon. Minister has spoken about it, namely, due to shortage of funds etc. There is delay in giving clearance by Central Water and Power Commission. One project, Jarau-Harabhangi in Ganjam district has been on the anvil for the last 15 years. Dr. K. L. Rao who is very popular in our area in Ganjam district recently wrote to me a letter saying that at least now Government were considering it. I do not know how long this would be under consideration. The Jarau-Harabhangi project has been kicked like a football from the Centre to the State and from

the State again to the CPWC and clearance has not been given to it so far. We know that this is going to lead to mounting up of costs.

I would also like to mention the delay in submission of reports by the State Government. If there would be a public censure, and if the report does not come in time, the Centre would take the initiative and say that since the State has not taken any action, therefore, the Centre is going to cancel the approval in such and such matters then the situation can improve. There must be some such public censure that since the people are so anxious to have irrigation facilities, they will never permit whoever may be in power in the State to neglect the sending in of their reports.

I find that again they are setting up a committee. I find that now there are more than 102 committees, and all these committees would be going on giving reports, and with no result. Therefore, I would stress that we should assess the position from time to time and take the necessary action.

Recently, I received a report from a very reliable source that the total cost of the Mahanadi delta project would increase as a result of price increases. If the project is delayed, and the funds to the extent of Rs. 14.69 crores are allowed to spill over to the Fifth Plan, then the cost of the delta project would increase by Rs. 3.67 crores as a result of price rise. This has already come in 1971. In spite of this warning, neither the CWPC nor the persons in charge are doing anything. This is how the costs of projects are going up.

Regarding rural electrification, the main stress was on backward areas backward States and backward areas and backward districts. But what has

[Shri D. K. Panda]

been done in this connection, as far as Orissa is concerned? Out of 46,000 villages which were to be electrified, only 1300 as per the report given by the hon. Minister have been electrified, and from the figures that I have collected from Government sources, I find that the number has gone up to about six thousand. I would like to know whether we are going to complete the electrification of 10,000 villages at least before the end of the Fourth Plan.

With regard to cyclone distress, Orissa is visited by cyclone, then by floods and then by drought; in fact, it is affected by these very frequently, and nearly 60 lakhs of people have been affected, and 7000 people have lost their lives. In spite of that, there is only one radar station at Paradip. So, I do not know how we can control floods. I would like to know what steps Government are taking in this matter.

Since Dr. K. L. Rao welcomes a business-like discussion, I would like to suggest....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should be with him in his chamber. A business-like discussion cannot be had here in a few minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I would just make a brief reference to some very big projects.

As regards the Bhimkund, Anandapur and Salandi projects, nothing has been done; we do not know when they are going to be approved and clearance is going to be given to them. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister when this work is going to be started and completed. In regard to the Mahanadi delta project also, I would like to know whether Rs. 14.69 crores are going to be allowed and the project is going to be implemented without any delay.

As regards the medium irrigation projects, projects such as the Bahuda,

the Darjanga project, the Baghwa, the Datia, the Jarau-Harabhangi, the Ghodahoda, the Uttai etc. are still incomplete and the work has not been started. I would like to know what steps Government are going to take in this regard.

Then, the diversion of waters from the Chelligad to the Ghodahoda river is very important. Some people are making a propaganda—I do not know whether they have any vested interests or not—that because this is going to affect some project on the Bamsadhara, this should not be done.

But I know that Dr. Rao, as an engineer among politicians, will not commit any such error and will not fall a prey to such things. But there is propaganda....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P. Ganga Reddy.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: This is my last point.

As far as power projects are concerned, there is a serious development that has taken place. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether it is true that in Gujarat the Electricity Board has already sold out the thermal station at Porbander to Saurashtra Chemicals, a concern of the Birla group. The reason given is that it is running at a loss. This cannot be the reason for selling such a public undertaking directly to a Birla group concern.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has mentioned the point. He might pass all those materials to the hon. Minister and request him to go into it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am concluding.

The Vice-President of the Gujarat Vidyut Kamgar Sangh, Jamnagar, has sent a letter dated 4th April, 1973 with regard to this. When it is the declared policy of Government that by 1975 all the electric power stations in

the private sector will be taken over, I want to know why this lapse to denationalisation. I would request the hon. Minister to answer all the points I made in his reply.

श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) :
इज्जत-मान डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं वजारात आबपाशी और बिजली के मवाजना की ताईद करता हूं, जिसके वजीर, डा० के० एल० राव, मुल्क के अजीम और मायानाज इंजीनियर हैं ।

हमारे मुल्क में 13,600 लाख एकड़ फीट पानी है, जो अमरीका के बराबर है । उस में सिर्फ 4500 लाख एकड़ फीट पानी सिंचाई के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, लेकिन असल में सिर्फ 900 लाख एकड़ फीट पानी ही इस्तेमाल किया गया है । हमारे मुल्क में काबिल सैराबी जरई अराजी के सिर्फ 24.5 फीसदी रकबा को सिंचाई दी जा रही है । सरकार इसको बढा कर 50 फीसदी तक लाना चाहती है । हमारे मुल्क में 565 लाख एकड़ रकबा को सिंचाई की जा सकती है । अब तक आबपाशी पर 5676 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ।

1972-73 का मवाजना 275 करोड़ रुपये का था और 11 लाख एकड़ रकबा की सिंचाई का अन्दाजा था, मगर सिर्फ 9 लाख एकड़ को ही सिंचाई दी जा सकेगी । इस के मानी हैं कि निशाने में 20 फीसदी की कमी रहेगी । चौथे मन्सुबे में 48 लाख एकड़ रकबे की सिंचाई का अन्दाजा था, मगर सिर्फ 38 लाख एकड़ की ही सिंचाई हो

सकेगी, जिस के मानी ये हैं कि निशाने में 22 फीसदी की कमी रहेगी ।

चौथे मन्सूबे के खात्मे पर 216 लाख एकड़ अराजी की सैराबी का मन्सूबा था, जो पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा ।

हर एक मेम्बर ने पानी के तनाजे का जिक्र किया है । आज हमारे मुल्क में 14 रियासतें पानी के तनाजों में फंसी हुई हैं, जिस से हजारों करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है । जब तक पानी के तनाजों को हल नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड का हमारा मन्सूबा सिर्फ ख्वाब रह जायेगा । ऐसी कई नदियां हैं, जिन के पानी के तनाजे सालों से चले आ रहे हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर कृष्णा पर नागार्जुनसागर डैम बन गया है, लेकिन उस के क्रेस्ट गेट्स नस्ब न होने की वजह से हर साल 70 करोड़ रुपये की अनाज की पैदावार का नुकसान हो रहा है । इसी तरह नर्मदा का दस लाख रुपये का पानी हर रोज जाया हो रहा है । मोहतरिम डा० राव ने अन्दाजे के मुताबिक आजादी के बाद से अब तक 900 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है ।

आंध्र में धवलेश्वरम् बैराज की हालत बहुत खतरनाक है और वह किसी भी वक्त टूट सकता है । उसकी तरफीम के काम में बहुत ताखीर हो रही है । मुझे अन्देशा है कि वह काम जल्दी पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस की तरफ फौरी तबज्जह दी जाये ।

[श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी]

निजामसागर प्रोजेक्ट रेल भरने की वजह से वेवार् हो चुका है । इस प्रोजेक्ट नेलसाता के पिछड़े हुए इलाके को थिय एक नियमित है । उस की तरमीम का काम इस लिए सुस्ती में पड़ गया है कि वहां स्टील की कमी है । जो बन्ध को रेल किया जा रहा है । उस में गर्कदाबी, मुआवजे और आवांदाकारी के काम को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये थिगनूर या कोडूर पर एक बांध बनाने की तर्जवाज है, ताकि माजरा के पानी को निजामसागर में ले जाया जा सके । इनवेस्टीगेशन का काम पूरा हो चुका है । इस लिए उस को मन्जूरी दे कर काम फीरन तकमील किया जाना चाहिये और जरूरी रकूमात का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए । वहां शूगर फैक्टरीज बन्द होने की वजह से गवर्नमेंट को तकरीबन चार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान लेवी की शकल में हुआ है और साथ ही काश्तकारों को तकरीबन 25 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है । आईन्दा भी इस के तासरात होंगे । वहां की जमीन जरखोज है और हर एक चीज का पूरा इन्तजाम है । इस लिए जरूरी रकूमात की मन्जूरी दे कर प्रोजेक्ट की तरमीम की फीरी तोर पर तकसील की जाये ।

पोचमपाड़ प्रोजेक्ट जेर-तकमील होते हुए भी सिंचाई कर रहा है । लेकिन यह काम जिस तेजी के साथ होना चाहिए, वह उस तरह नहीं हो रहा है । इस प्रोजेक्ट से 23 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है, लेकिन 66 टी० एम० सी० पानी एलाट होने की वजह से वहां पर सिर्फ एक ही फेज का काम चल रहा है । इस के लिए फीरी तोर पर

रकूम मन्जूर कर के काम को मुकम्मल किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं पिछले छ. मास में इस जवन में कहता आ रहा हूँ कि पोचमपाड़ प्रोजेक्ट में आदिनाबाद जिले के, जिस का मैं रूकत हूँ, 36 मावजात गर्कदाव हो रहे है और एक इंच जमीन की भी सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है । गोदावरी नार्थ कैनल का प्लान बहुत पहले का है । अगर इस प्रोजेक्ट को हाथ में लिया जाये, तो इस से न सिर्फ सिंचाई होगी, बल्कि बिजली की पैदावार भी होगी । मेरी माग है कि इस की तकरीबन 6 टी० एम० सी० पानी दिया जाये । मेरी दरखवास्त है कि मोहतरिम मिनिस्टर साहब इस प्रोजेक्ट को फीरी मन्जूरी दे कर इस काम को शुरू करवाये ।

सरकार को यह बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिए कि दूसरे मुल्कों से पैसा लिया जा सकता है, फर्टिलाइजर लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन पानी और बिजली किसी मुल्क से दरसामद नहीं किये जा सकते हैं । उन को इस मुल्क में ही पैदा करना होगा । बिजली की अहमियत का अन्दाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि एक किलोवाट बिजली मुसावी है एक आदमो के दस घंटे काम के ।

चौथे मन्सूबे के खातमें तक 230 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने का निशाना था, मगर सिर्फ 202 लाख किलोवाट बिजली ही पैदा की जा सकेगी । इस के मानी ये हैं कि निशाने में 15 फीसदी की कमी रहेगी । पहले मन्सूबे से आज तक निशाने के मुताबिक काम नहीं हो रहा है ।

और कम बिजली पैदा ही रही है। 1972-73 में 15 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने की तजवीज थी, मगर सिर्फ 10 लाख किलोवाट बिजली ही पैदा की जा सकी है। इस तरह इस साल निगमने में 50 सीपटी की कमी रही है। इस कमी को बजट खाफ तौर पर रकूमात का दस्तबाव न किया जाना और मुल्क के अन्दर मशीनों का न तैयार किया जाता रहा है।

माहरीन का अन्दाजा है कि साले-हाल में बिजली की कमी की वजह से कम से कम 1000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इन भारी नुकसान की तलाफ़ी के लिए कम से कम आइन्दा मुनामिव इकदामान करने की जरूरत है। सरकार को अब भी बाहर से मशीनें दरामद करने की बात सोचनी चाहिए, वर्ना बाद में पछताना पड़ेगा।

पांचवें मन्सूवा में 410 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने की तजवीज है, जिस के लिए 11,000 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। हमारे मुल्क में पानी के काफ़ी जराये हैं, कोयला भी काफ़ी मिक्कदार में है और इसके अलावा युरेनियम और थोरियम भी मौजूद है। इसलिए हमारे मुल्क में बिजली पैदा करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। मुल्क में हाइडल, सुपर थर्मल और एटमी बिजली पैदा करने के लिए जरूरी रकूमात मुहैया की जानी चाहिए।

1973-74 के मवाज़ना में बिजली के लिए साले गुजशिता के मुकाबले में ज्यादा रकम, यानी 115 करोड़ रुपये मुहैया किये गये हैं। मौजूदा पैदाशूदा बिजली का 80 फ़ीसदी हिस्सा सनम्रतों के लिए किया जा रहा है और वह भी रियायती कीमतों पर,

जबकि ज़िराअत के लिए कम बिजली दी जाती है और वह भी बहुत ज्यादा कीमत पर। इस बारे में नज़रे-सानी की जानी चाहिए।

इस मुल्क में नये नये नदीकों से बिजली पैदा करने की जरूरत है। जैसे, सूरज की शमाओं से बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है, जो शायद सब से सस्ती होगी। इसी तरह हाइड्रोजन गैस से भी बिजली पैदा करो के बारे में रिचर्च करनी चाहिए। इन बारे में रिचर्च करने के लिए रकूमात फ़ीरी तौर पर मुहैया की जानी चाहिए।

ट्रांसमिशन में जो बिजली रायगां जाती है, उसको बचाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जहां कोयला हो, वहां सुपर थर्मल स्टेशन कामय किये जायें।

जब भी आवपाशी और बिजली के मवाज़ने पर बहस होता है, तो हकूमत को रकूमात की कमी का जिक्र किया जाता है। 1973-74 के मवाज़ना में बेरोज़गार ताली-मयीफता लोगों को रोज़गार फ़राहम करने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। इसी तरह पांचवें मन्सूवे में एडवांस एक्शन के लिए भी काफ़ी रकम रखा गई है। मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि इस रकम में से कम से कम 50 करोड़ रुपये इस महुकने को दे दिये जायें, ताकि आवपाशी और बिजली के जो प्रोजेक्ट लिये गये हैं, उनकी जल्दी तक मील हो और इस तरह काफ़ी बेरोज़गार इंजीनियरों को रोज़गार दिया जा सके।

14 hrs.

आप जानते हैं कि हैदराबाद शहर कितना ख़ुबसूरत शहर है, लेकिन आज उस पर बेवगी का आलम है। 6 बजे के बाद बिजली न

[श्री पी० गंगा रङ्गी]

मिलने की वजह से तमाम दुकानें 6 बजे ही बन्द कर दी जाती हैं। आन्ध्र के सिनेमाघरों के लिए सिर्फ 5 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, लेकिन वह भी दस्तयाव नहीं हो रही है इसी तरह ज़राअत के लिए भी सिर्फ दो से चार घंटे तक बिजली दी जाती है। आंध्र का बिजली का परकैपिटा कंजप्शन हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरे नम्बर पर है—लेकिन नीचे से, ऊपर से नहीं आन्ध्र के लिए 980 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, लेकिन उस की पैदावार सिर्फ 650 मेगावाट है। इस साल पानी की कमी की वजह से बिजली की पैदावार बुरी तरह से मुतासिल हुई है। सैबंथ एनुअल पावर सर्वे के मुताबिक आंध्र को पांचवें मसूवे के खतमे तक 2300 मेगावाट की जरूरत होगी जिसके लिए 250 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी। 86 करोड़ आन्ध्र में चौथे मसूवे के लिए एलाट किए गए थे। पांचवें प्लान के लिए 175 करोड़ की मजदूरी जरूरत होगी। यह आंध्र के बस के बाहर की बात है। आप इस में इमदाद दें। लोअर सलेख प्रोजेक्ट जहां यू०एस०आर०की मशीनरी साइट पर मौजूद है उसमें मजदूर अगर कुछ रकम दें तो यह काम जल्दी तकमील हो जाएगा। नागार्जुन सागर की पम्पिंग स्कीम के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है जहां से मैगावाट बिजली पैदा की सकती है। श्रीसेलम पर 450 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। ऐसी स्कीमों के लिए आप रकमी इमदाद दे कर उनको जल्दी तकमील कराएं। बिजयवाड़ा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, अपर सेलेख और कोटिंग इम की स्कीमों को प्लानिंग कमिशन

से जल्दी मंजूरी दिलवा कर काम शुरू कराएं। ये सब काम तकमील होने के बाद दो से मैगावाट बिजली की कमी रह जाएगी।

मेरे क्षेत्र में कुंटाला हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम मंजूरी के लिए भेजी गई है। उसे मंजूर करके फौरी काम शुरू कराया जाए। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि तेलंगाणा के पिछड़े इलाके में सोमशिला पर एटमिक पावर प्लांट को मंजूरी दे कर फौरन काम वहां शुरू कराएं उस प्लांट को फौरन आप हाथ में लें।

रूरल इन्फ्रैक्चिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन ने काफी नमायां काम किया है। उसके लिए वह काविले मवारिकवाद है। आदिलाबाद की कलस्टर स्कीम मंजूरी के लिए भेजी गई थी। उसके लिए आप फौरन मंजूरी दें।

आप ने प्रिवीपसिस एवालिश किए और बहुत सी चीजें एवालिश कर रहे हैं तो यह दस्तूर 311 कांस्टीट्यूशन का जो मला-जिमीन सरकार को गैर मामूली मुराआत देता है इसको तबदील किया जाए वरना आपने देखा, यू० पी० में पावर स्ट्राइक हुई, आंध्र में हुई। इसलिए जब तक इनकी मुराआत को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं होगी इसके लिए आप फौरी तौर पर कार्रवाई करें।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The acute shortage of Power throughout the country is causing much hardship and irritation to all. Hence, the Ministry may best be called as Ministry of Irrigation and Power failure! Without meaning any offence to Dr. Rao.

The Ministry is headed by a talented and eminent engineer in the cabinet but still there is much left to be desired. We see the dismal failure of the Ministry in the handling of Cauvery water dispute between Tamilnad and Mysore. Actually, Mysore has acted belligerently and because there is a Government to the liking of the centre, the Union Government is not taking strict measures to ensure equitable distribution of Cauvery water.

The Inter-State Agreement of 1942 is more honoured in the breach than in the observance by the Government of Mysore.

The terms and clauses of Agreements are violated with impunity.

The Government of Mysore has taken several projects like Hemavathi, Kabbini, Swarnavathy, Harangi, etc. These projects, in gross violation of the Agreement, are causing great detriment to the irrigation interests of Tamilnad.

Government of Mysore at no time took the concurrence of Tamilnad Government; nor at any time furnished full information regarding the Projects.

None of these Projects appear to have obtained technical clearance from the Union Government. But Mysore Government have taken law in their hand and gone on with the Projects.

Tamilnad Government sought the intervention of the Prime Minister as early as 1969. Though 4 years have passed, though much water has flown under the bridges, nothing has been done to resolve this dispute.

Government of Mysore non-chalantly have stepped up the pace of work.

The conference of Chief Ministers convened in 1970 failed since Mysore Government was adamant and was not inclined to discuss the Projects.

Though the Government of India recognised that the Hemavathi Project as formulated by Mysore was against the spirit and intention of the 1924 Agreement, the Government of Mysore stated that this Project was not open for discussion.

The diversion of Cauvery water by Mysore will certainly affect the irrigation system under Cauvery in Tamil Nadu. The fact-finding Commission appointed by the Centre has gone into the various aspects and observed that the utilisation of Cauvery water is important for Tamil Nadu than any other State. Our interests are in jeopardy and the Union Government should, therefore, see that these Projects do not become '*fait accompli*' so that the damage done cannot be repaired.

Cauvery is our life line and the entire Tanjore delta depends upon Cauvery waters. With a stiff and unhelpful attitude of Mysore Government, I think that the negotiations will bear no fruit. This is a matter of great importance to our State. I would request the hon. Prime Minister through the Minister for Irrigation and Power to refer the matter to Tribunal for adjudicating upon the dispute before it is too late to undo the damage caused by the active progress of these projects.

I see in the newspapers that the Government of India is contemplating to extend by another 50 years, the 1924 Agreement on sharing of the Cauvery water.

What is the use of extending the Agreement if one party is keeping on violating the terms? What assurance can we have that the terms and conditions of the Agreements will be respected by the Mysore Government? I would repeat my request that the Government without any further delay set up a tribunal to go into the dispute. With regard to the allegation of our hon. Minister for Industrial

[Shri V. Mayavan]

Development at Coimbatore—it appeared in the newspaper yesterday—that on account of lack of far-sight and bad management on the part of D.M.K. Government, the problem of power has worsened in Tamil Nadu. I wonder whether he wants to denigrate the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu or denigrate the Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi. He must be definitely aware of the fact that in U.P., Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Gujarat, where the nominees of the Prime Minister are the Chief Ministers, there is power cut to the tune of 75 per cent. Instead of indulging in mud-slinging on an opposition political party ruling a State, he could as well take energetic steps to import immediately the generators required to meet the power crisis throughout the country. Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam might brag that he has sent the required quantities of coal to Tamil Nadu through sea. I think he indirectly accuses his colleague, Shri L. N. Mishra, the Railway Minister for his failure to make available the required wagons to transport coal to Tamil Nadu. Shri Kumaramangalam perhaps wants to hide his own shame by saying that he was not aware of the coal requirements of Tamil Nadu till the last moment. But, as my colleague, Shri E. R. Krishnan, pointed out, the Tamil Nadu Government had been at regular intervals informing the Centre the impending power crisis in Tamil Nadu. From the trend of comments given out by Shri C. Subramaniam, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, Dr. K. L. Rao regarding the power crisis in Tamil Nadu, it is obvious that the Ministers of Central Ministry are viewing the national crisis from different angles. Dr. Rao is realistic in his approach to the crisis but the two Central Ministers, who owe their prestige and position to D.M.K. are according to me, turn-coats and do not hesitate to stone their own god father.

Here I want to make a mention to our hon. Minister that his interven-

tion with regard to Cauvery water dispute is immediate and warranted. We have read from the newspapers that on the 30th April all the Chief Ministers are meeting here and in that meet. I hope that the hon. Minister will decide the Cauvery water dispute favourable to the Tamil Nadu Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri B. P. Maurya—absent.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की मांगों का तत्पर समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी जो बातें हमारे सहयोगी श्री विभूति मिश्र जी ने कही हैं, मैं आपको उसके दूसरे पक्ष की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट उत्तर बिहार के लिये है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योजना है और इसके अन्दर भी तिरहुत कैनल, जिसकी लम्बाई करीब 160 किलोमीटर है, बहुत महत्व रखती है। इसके अन्तिम छोर पर मेरा क्षेत्र पड़ता है, जितमें दो जिले हैं—वैशाली और समस्तीपुर। कई वर्ष पहले, 1960 में इस पर काम शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक इन दो जिलों में कुछ मकान वगैरह ही बने हैं और कोई काम दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। मैं आप को बतला दूँ—यह 'ए' हिस्सा नहीं है, 'जेड' (अंतिम) हिस्सा है और 160 किलोमीटर के आखरी हिस्से में पड़ता है। जिस गति से वहाँ पर काम चल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए लोगों को विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है कि 20वीं सदी के अन्दर वहाँ पानी पहुँच सकेगा। जब भी कोई बड़ी योजना बिहार में शुरू होती है तो पहले करोड़ों रुपये उसके पैलेशियन बिलिडिंग पर खर्च किये जाते हैं। डा० राव उधर जानेवाले हैं—मैं आप से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि इस

की गति को तेज कीजिये, जैसा आप ने कोती के समय किया था, यहाँ पर टेन्ट डाल कर काम शुरू किया गया था, उसी उत्साह से यहाँ पर काम किया जाना चाहिये। दो चार फुट इस्पात जो सेन्ट्रल एन्सिस्टेस के रूप में मिलते हैं, वे उस हिस्से में गढ़ान बनाने पर खर्च हो जाते हैं। इस समय जो इलाइनमेंट वहाँ पर तैयार हो रहा है, उस हिताब से तो आषाढ बरसों इस काम में लग जायेंगे। पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इसको पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है, लेकिन मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता कि यह पूरा हो पायेगा।

बिहार की आज जो हालत है— डा० राव उसके बारे में जानते हैं—वहाँ की आर्थिक स्थिति बाढ़ की वजह से, सूखे की वजह, अकाल की वजह से इतनी दयनीय हो गई है कि केन्द्र की नज़र उस पर पूरी तरह से नहीं रहेगी तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। हम लोगों ने इस के सम्बन्ध में डा० राव से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बार बार कहा है कि ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण योजना को केन्द्र स्वयं कार्यान्वित करे, तब तो काम आगे बढ़ सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं बढ़ेगा। मैं उसी बात को फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ—बिहार के संसद् सदस्यों की राय है कि सब प्रमुख योजनाओं को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले तब वे आगे बढ़ सकती हैं अन्यथा पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पूरा होना मुश्किल है। नतीजा यह होगा कि वहाँ के लोग सूखे की चपेट में ही पड़े रहेंगे। यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना है कि इस में नेपाल का भी हिस्सा है, उत्तर प्रदेश का भी हिस्सा है और बिहार का हिस्सा तो है ही। गण्डक कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड इस तरह का आश्वासन दे कि

जो हिस्से पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहाँ काम धीमी गति से हो रहा है, वोर्ड उनका विशेष ख्याल करेगा—अन्यथा जिस अर्थभाव में बिहार के लोग पड़े हुए हैं यह काम होना मुश्किल है।

दूसरी बात— ये दो जिले—वैशाली और समस्तीपुर जो क्रमशः मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा से निकाल कर नये जिले बने हैं, गंगा-वेसिन में हैं। डा० राव को मालूम है 1971 में गंगा में बड़ी भारी बाढ़ आई थी। उसके बाद अप्रैल, 1972 में उन्होंने गंगा-फ्लड कन्ट्रोल कमीशन की स्थापना की और अगस्त से वह कमीशन काम कर रहा है। इस में कुछ ऐसे हिस्से उन्होंने दिये हैं—जिनके बारे में संसद् सदस्यों की राय नहीं ली गई। मैं डा० राव से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब ऐसी योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं तो केवल बिहार सरकार के लोगों से ही राय न ली जाये, बल्कि संसद् सदस्यों से भी राय ली जाये, क्योंकि गंगा के लैफ्ट-हैंड साइड में, उत्तर बिहार में काफी बरवादी होती है, लाखों लोग बेघर-बार हुए हैं और अभी तक पड़े हुए हैं। यदि मैं आप के प्रोग्राम को पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ तो पता चलता है कि यदि अब की बार भयंकर बाढ़ आई तो समस्तीपुर और वैशाली ये दोनों जिले जो गंगा के किनारे हैं, विलकुल ध्वस्त हो जायेंगे। इसकी दवा है—खुरखुरा बांध और बरखा बांध, लेकिन इनपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस समय तो दक्षिण की बात चल रही है, लोअर-वेसिन में बांध बनाने की बात हो रही है। ये उपेक्षित दोनों हिस्से वैशाली और समस्तीपुर गंगा वेसिन के हिस्से हैं और अपेक्षानः अपर-रिजन में पड़ते हैं। नतीजा

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल]

क्या होगा — नीचे के हिस्से में बांध बन जाने से पाना; समस्तीपुर के इलाके की ओर चल पड़ेगा और वैशाली का इलाका जहां कैंश-क्राप होता है, तम्बाकू और मिर्च जैसी क्राप बोई जाती है, जिस से करोड़ों रुपये की एक्साइज आती है, वह सब हिस्सा ध्वस्त हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस काम को गंगा फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन के जिम्मे डाला जाये। जिस तरह से आप ने लोअर रिजन के लिये आठ बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें दी हैं और उनमें काफ़ी खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से बरुआ बांध और खुरखुआ बांध को भी लें। खुरखुआ हम अपने गांव की भाषा में बोलते हैं, बरुआ बांध में अभी थोड़ी सी मिट्टी डाली गई है। इस समय वैज्ञानिक ढंग से सुरक्षा की बात नहीं हो रही है, जिसका नतीजा होगा कि वहां फिर ब्रीच होगा 1971 में ब्रीच हुआ था, उसके लिये अभी तक कोई उपाय नहीं हो सका है। लाखों आदमी अभी भी बेघर-बार पड़े हुए हैं, पी०डब्लू०डी० की रोड़ पर पड़े हुए हैं, आवागमन अवरुद्ध हो गया है, लेकिन उन को बसाने का अभी तक कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। उनको बसाना बिहार गवर्न-मेन्ट के बूते के बाहर है, गंगा का इतना सुन्दर क्षेत्र आज वीरान पड़ा हुआ है। इस लिये मेरी फिर पुरजोर अपील है कि इन बांधों को गंगा फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन के जिम्मे डालें। इसके सम्बन्ध में आप को बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, वरना वहां की जनता यह सोचेगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस कैलेमिटस एरिये के लिये, विशेष कर डा० राव का ध्यान उस तरफ़ नहीं जाता है।

कुछ मैं बिजली के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण के सम्बन्ध में खुद उन्होंने अपने नोट में कहा है कि कुछ राज्य बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। उत्तर बिहार के लोग तो इस मामले में बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। आप की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि काफ़ी हरिजन वस्तियों में और दूसरी जगहों पर काम हुआ है, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार तो अभी भी अछूता है। डा० राव ने आश्वासन दिया है कि मुजफ्फरपुर में एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन बनेगा। वहां पर बड़े विद्युत स्टेशन की आवश्यकता है। बरौनी में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है उससे करीब तीन करोड़ की आबादी का काम नहीं चल सकता है। वहां के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का आज यही कारण है। पावर को प्रास्पेरिटी फालो करती है लेकिन अगर वहां पर पावर ही नहीं होगी तो प्रोस्पेरिटी कैसे आ सकती है। दस सालों से डा० राव देख रहे हैं कि उत्तर बिहार की बड़ी बुरी स्थिति है। 18 तारीख को वे फिर वहां जा रहे हैं। यदि इन बातों पर वे विचार करेंगे तो ठीक है वरना वह क्षेत्र जो सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है वह पिछड़ा ही रहेगा।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) :

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उसने पिछले कुछ दिनों में सुदूर गांवों तक बिजली का विस्तार करने का बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया है। इससे गांवों में रोशनी पहुंची है और एक आशा गांवों के लोगों में भी पैदा

हुई है, उनके अपने स्वयं के विकास और तरक्की के लिए इस वर्ष देश भर में बिजली की चिन्ताजनक स्थिति पैदा हुई है। एक ही प्रान्त में नहीं, अनेक प्रान्तों में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ उसका खास कारण तो जो बड़ा व्यापक सूखा पड़ा है वही रहा है लेकिन अगर हम सावधान होते और नदियों का जो अपरंपार जल समुद्र में वहां जा रहा है, मुख्यतः हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियां, यदि हमने उनके ऊपर बांध बनाये होते तो हम बिजली का इतना उत्पादन कर सकते कि आज जो संकट आया है, वह पैदा ही नहीं होता और साथ ही आगे के लिए भी उसका बहुत बड़ा उपयोग होता, दोनों तरह से यानी बिजली की भी पूर्ति होती और पानी जो बेकार चला जा रहा है उसको नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई में भी प्रयोग करते इस प्रकार खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में भी उससे हमको बहुत बड़ी मदद मिलती।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भूगर्भीय जल का बहुत भारी भंडार पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन हम उसका समुचित उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यदि हम उसका पूरा उपयोग करते, नलकूप बना करके तो अकेला उत्तर प्रदेश ही सारे देश को अन्न दे सकता था। परन्तु इतना बड़ा लम्बा, चौड़ा गंगा, यमुना और घाघरा का मैदान और उसकी इतनी उपजाऊ मिट्टी, आज पानी की कमी के कारण अपने भर के लिए भी अन्न नहीं पैदा कर पा रही है, जिससे अनेक दिक्कतें पैदा हो रही हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो भूगर्भीय जल है उसका उपयोग करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रयास करें और प्रांतीय

सरकार को इस मामले में सहयोग दें। बड़ी बड़ी नदियां जो हिमालय से निकलती हैं उन में 12 महीने पानी चलता है। वह इस वर्ष सूखी पड़ी रहीं। लेकिन इस वर्ष हिमालय पर बहुत बर्फ पड़ी है, उसका भी यदि हम उपयोग करना चाहते तो कर सकते थे। लेकिन कोई बड़ा जल विद्युत गृह न होने से हम उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने लगभग 12 सौ मेगावाट की क्षमता की 330 करोड़ रुपये की 8 योजनाएँ बनाकर भेजी हैं। वह सारी बातें विस्तार के साथ यहां पर आ चुकी हैं। मैं आशा करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन योजनाओं को स्वीकार करेगी और उनको बनाने में पूरा सहयोग देगी। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो थोड़े बहुत नलकूप लगे हैं। लेकिन जो नलकूप लगे हैं उनमें से कई बेकार पड़े हैं क्योंकि काम अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया। कुछ रिज की कमी है जिससे पूरी पूरी गहराई तक बोरिंग नहीं हुई और वह अधूरे पड़े हैं। एक तो वैसे ही उन की संख्या कम है और जो बने भी हैं उनमें से भी बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। दो दो, तीन तीन साल से वह बेकार पड़े हैं। यदि उनको चालू कर दिया जाता तो उससे लाभ मिल सकता था।

मैं चाहता हूँ नदियों के पानी का मामला जो कि प्रान्तों के आन्तरिक झगड़े का कारण है, उसको राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित किया जाये और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में ले ले। इसी तरह से विभिन्न प्रान्तों में जो बिजली बोर्ड बने हुए हैं वह पूरी बातें सुनते नहीं हैं। कुछ भ्रष्टाचार की

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

भी शिकायतें हैं। वैसे भी एकरूपता लाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि विद्युत विभाग को केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी तरह से अपने हाथ में ले। और जैसा कि मैंने सुना है देश में जो बिजली की लाइन हैं उनको एक में जोड़ने का प्रयास सरकार कर रही है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पूरी तरह से उसको एक लाइन में कर दे ताकि सारे देश के लिए एकरूपता पैदा हो सके। हमारे प्रदेश में किसानों को वैसे ही बिजली मंहगे भाव पर दी जाती थी, बनिस्वत उद्योगपतियों के लेकिन माननीय मन्त्री जी के प्रयास से उसमें एकरूपता लाई गई। 13 पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली का रेट निर्धारित हुआ लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि किसानों को 40 पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली दी जा रही है। एक तरफ तो बिजली इतनी मंहगी है और दूसरी तरफ किसानों पर जोर डाला जा रहा कि वह अपना गल्ला सस्ते से सस्ता बेचें। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान दे और सस्ती से सस्ती बिजली किसानों को देने का प्रयास करे। 13 पैसे फी यूनिट से 40 पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली का रेट हो जाना बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी नलकूपों के सम्बन्ध में बताया कि बहुत से नलकूप जो बने हैं वह अधूरे पड़े हैं लेकिन वहां पर चौकीदार रख दिए गए हैं। बेकार में उनको वेतन दिया जा रहा है और हम उसका कोई लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार इन सभी बातों पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान देगी।

पुराने जमाने में अंग्रेजी राज्य के पहले लोग सिंचाई के लिए अच्छे पानी का उपयोग करते थे, छोटी छोटी बंधियां बनाते थे। लेकिन अंग्रेजी काल में वह बंधियां टूटती गईं और पट्टे होते गए। नतीजा यह है कि जो छोटे छोटे बांध बनाकर पानी से सिंचाई की जाती थी वह बांधों के टूट जाने से अब बाढ़ का कारण बन गई हैं। दूसरी तरफ सिंचाई में भी कमी आ गई है। अब वैसी छोटी छोटी बंधियां बनाना मुश्किल है लेकिन सरकार मध्यम दर्जे के बांध बनाकर बरसाती पानी को रोक दे और उसमें छोटे छोटे पंपिंग सेट्स लगाकर सिंचाई की सुविधा दी जाये तो छोटे पैमाने पर भी बहुत बड़ा काम किया जा सकता है और उसमें सिंचाई के काम में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग मिल सकता है। प्राचीन काल की जो झीलें हैं या बड़े-बड़े तालाब हैं वह बड़ी तेजी के साथ टूट रहे हैं और बचे कुचे अब टूटते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो बच गए हैं, जिनके पट्टे नहीं हुए हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके तोड़ने पर रूकावट डाली जाये और उनको उसी हालत में रखा जाये और उनका इस तरह से निर्माण किया जाये कि स्थानीय तौर पर सिंचाई का लाभ उठाया जा सके। यदि सरकार ध्यान देगी तभी वह बच पायेंगे नहीं तो थोड़ा थोड़ा करके खेती की भूमि का दायरा तो बढ़ता जायेगा किन्तु सिंचाई की कमी हो जायेगी जिससे खेती की तरक्की में बाधा पड़ेगी।

हमारा जौनपुर शहर पिछले दिनों तीन चार सालों के अन्तर पर बराबर

बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहता है। पिछले साल 1971 में तो बहुत बड़ी बाढ़ आई यानी पिछले ती सालों में जैसी बड़ी बाढ़ आई थी उससे भी आगे वह बढ़ गई। मन्त्री महोदय ने कृपा करके उस शहर की सुरक्षा के लिए अनुदान दिया है, सहायता दे रहे हैं और उसकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था होने जा रही है। उसके लिए हम उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हैं लेकिन साथ ही मेरा निवेदन है कि जीनपुर से पहले ही गोमती से प्रभावित पिलकिछा का क्षेत्र है वहां पर बाढ़ का और भी गहरा प्रभाव पड़ना है। बीरमपुर और कुछ इस तरह के गांव है जोकि बराबर कटते जा रहे हैं। वहां की आबादी उजड़नी जा रही है और खेत एवं घर बराबर कटते जा रहे हैं तथा नदी में विलीन होते जा रहे हैं। इससे वहां किसानों में आपस में तनाव भी पैदा होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बीरमपुर और दूसरे जो गांव गोमती के कटाव से बहने चले जा रहे हैं, बराबर होते जा रहे हैं सुरक्षा के लिए यदि कोई प्रबन्ध मन्त्री जी कर मके तो मैं उनका बड़ा आभार मानूंगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सिंचाई व विद्युत विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

At the outset, I have to remark that the allocation made to this vital Ministry is too meagre to cope up with

the pressing needs of the country and, particularly, the demand for power continues to outstrip the growth rate resulting in the acute shortage of electrical power throughout the country. The electrical power is the most important constituent in the vital infrastructure for the development of industrial base which creates employment potential in the country. The power development programme has, therefore, to be essentially planned with the object of meeting the estimated demand of power to sustain the industrial growth rate as envisaged in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Ministry has fixed a target of raising the installed generating capacity from 14.3 million kw to 23 million kw, by adding 8.7 million kw. But, unfortunately, even this meagre target we have not been able to achieve, and we expect to attain only 20 million kw, thereby adding only 5.7 million kw, instead of 8.7 million kw.

To further add to our problems, the monsoon has been particularly weak this year with the result that the inflows into the reservoirs feeding the hydro power stations have been sub-normal.

To be exact, most of the hydro power stations in the entire country are generating, at the most, half of their rated capacity. It is the same story with the nuclear power stations where the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which uses enriched uranium and also the Rana Pratap Sagar Nuclear Power Station which uses natural uranium are generating much below their rated capacities. It is most unfortunate that even the conventional thermal power stations are generating much below their rated capacity. As a matter of fact, quite a few units are idle either due to want of spare parts or due to not getting timely supply of coal. In this bleak and gloomy atmosphere, I think, the Ministry of Irrigation has rightly planned to give top priority for elec-

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi]

trical power generation and decided to accelerate the power development programme. But, unfortunately, they are not keeping up to their word. According to their Report, the Ministry of Irrigation wants, in the Fifth Plan, to double their rated generating capacity, from 20 million kw. to 40 million kw. But I doubt whether they can reach that capacity. The reasons are, as you know, they should raise 20 million kw in five years, by the end of the Fifth Plan, whereas in the last Plan, the Fourth Plan, they could raise only 5.7 million kw. The additional targeted capacity to be commissioned in the Fourth Plan is 8.7 million kw, out of which the indigenous equipment to be added is 4.9 million kw. But, unfortunately, the indigenous manufacturers like Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, could manage to give only 2.2 million kw instead of 4.9 million kw. So, if we want to generate 20 million kw of power, the indigenous power plants should be able to give at least half of their targeted capacity of 20 million kw which, I think, is a very difficult task.

Now I come to raw materials. I think, we are fortunate in this respect. We are producing 70,000 million tonnes of coal out of which we are only making use of 16,000 million tonnes of coal for thermal power. As regards nuclear power, we have only 30,000 tonnes of uranium and 500,000 tonnes of thorium. I request that the Ministry of Irrigation may, in consultation with the Atomic Energy, give priority for planning and installing fast reactor feeder type of nuclear power stations using, as fuel, thorium and plutonium instead of uranium which we are using for Tarapur and Rana Pratap Sagar.

Now, I come to my State of Andhra Pradesh which people generally call Andhra Pradesh because we have nothing but darkness all around within the State. Here, paradoxically, a State which has plenty of natural resources for hydel and thermal power

generation and ample mineral wealth to start the industries is by far the most backward State as regards power generation is concerned. The State Government has planned to instal a thermal station at Vijayawada for generating 400 M.Ws of power but, unfortunately, I understand the Planning Commission has not cleared that project on the pretext that they have to bring coal from Singareni collieries, some 90 miles away. But the very same Planning Commission only a few days ago cleared a thermal power station at Ennore for getting coal all the way from Singareni, a distance of 400 miles. I cannot understand why this discrimination to my State. Is it because that the Andhra Pradesh has 39 MPs to support Shrimati Indira Gandhi while Tamil Nadu has sent only 9 M.Ps as against our 39?

Same is the case with regard to the Godavari Barrage. Here is a barrage which was built 100 years ago by that great and eminent engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton. He predicted the life of the dam as 100 years but now the engineers have found out that the barrage is very weak. Accordingly, the State wants to build another barrage at a cost of Rs. 35 crores and the local people have come forward generously giving nearly Rs. 5 crores. But, Sir, the amount spent by the State Government last year is just Rs. 90 lakhs. I leave it to you, Sir, just think for yourself as to how many years it will take to complete the dam. May I warn you that 12 lakhs acres of fertile land is under this great barrage and think of the serious consequences for not only the State but for the entire country once this dam gives way and for the production of rice.

Lastly, I congratulate the Ministry once again for taking up this massive and ambitious plan to raise the installed capacity to 40 million kilowatts by the end of the Fifth Plan and I hope and trust that under the eminent and efficient leadership of Dr. K. L. Rao, this plan will be completely

realised of generating 20 million kilowatts of power for the good of the people of India.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I want to make only one point and that is regarding the Narmada Project. We all know very well that this is the most important project of the country and somehow or other this project, though decided by the Experts' Committee, has not yet been finalised and that has created doubts in the mind of people of my State.

There was a dispute among four States regarding this project and the dispute was referred to the Tribunal. But after the elections to the Assembly, the Chief Ministers of all the four States came to a decision that the dispute should be handed over to the hon. Prime Minister because as there is the rule of the same Party in the Centre as well as in the States, they thought that it would smoothen out and they would be able to get the decision early. But, unfortunately, that has not happened. In August 1972 it was reported that the laying of the foundation would be done by the Prime Minister on 15th August, but that did not happen. Then, we heard that the award would be out by the end of December, but that also did not happen. It was said that soon the decision would be given and it was stated by the hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, but that too did not happen. In March we appealed to the honourable Prime Minister that immediately the award should be given on this important project but that has not happened. March is over and we are in the middle of April. The hon. Minister has time and again said outside the House and inside the House that the award will come soon. I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows when the Prime Minister will be pleased to spell out the award on this dispute. This has created doubts in the minds of the people, especially when our State Gujarat is facing such serious drought conditions. This is a very important project and it should be

implemented. This is actually resulting in national loss because huge quantities of water are going to waste into the sea, without any useful purpose being served. It is a multi-purpose project. It can give navigation facilities, it can control flood and it is useful for irrigation and power, both. The Expert Committee has recommended about the height of the dam at Nowagaon and other things also. But somehow or other, this Ministry has failed to take up the matter. I request the Prime Minister to give the award and to implement the same because it is very important for the whole nation, and it is in the interest of the country at large. A long time has passed by. It is not only useful of the State of Gujarat but it is useful for the whole country. That is why I make this submission. Many problems will be solved if this project is implemented as early as possible. This project should not be neglected. Because there are some differences between the Ministers concerned of these States it should not be kept hanging fire for long and long. So, this dispute should be solved. If it is a dispute, well, the Minister should go ahead with the recommendations of the Expert Committee. Irrespective of the political party affiliations all Members of Parliament have requested the Prime Minister to give the award as early as possible. Two representatives on behalf of all the MPs also met the honourable Prime Minister. They reported to us saying that the response was favourable. But, unfortunately, the result has not come yet. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter, if needed, with the Prime Minister, and I appeal to him that this project should be taken up and implemented as early as possible.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN (Mettur): I rise to support the Demands. I want to say something about the power shortage and power generation. In the modern world power is no longer a

[Shri G. Bhuvarahan]

luxury. It has become an absolute necessity. Without power we cannot do anything now. In a developing country like India power is a principal mover of the economic and also industrial growth.

If we want to do something in any field we depend upon the power resources. No doubt, we have achieved something in the previous Plan. Before independence our power generation was 1.8 million kw and now we are producing more than 20 million kw. Our per capita power consumption also at the time of independence was only 10 kwh but now it is 90 kwh. We have achieved the financial targets of the Plan period but not the physical targets. There is shortfall of almost all the plan periods. 27 per cent, 35 per cent, 36 per cent and 37 per cent in the production. We have appointed so many committees to go into the details of the administration, performance, maintenance and other important matters. In the year 1969 we had appointed one economy committee. They have suggested and recommended so many important issues. I do not want to go into the details. I want to mention only one thing. They suggested periodical check-up and inspection of the power Plant. But there is no follow-up of this suggestion. The Report was placed in the year 1969 but nobody followed it up. The departmental people never care for this Report, for example, the transmission loss is increasing every year as compared to other countries. In the beginning it was 12 per cent and now it is 18 per cent. Can't we reduce this transmission loss? We are now in the advanced stage. Nothing has been implemented so far. If we can at least reduce the transmission loss by one per cent we will be saving Rs. 5 crores in a year. But nobody is interested in implementing these things.

Dr. Rao is a very efficient and expert engineer. He has been in the same department for more than a

decade. I cannot understand the meaning of the words 'efficient' and 'expert'. If you are efficient and an expert can't you reduce losses. Can't you make-up this deficit by better planning? Nobody is interested in all these things.

Now, I want to say something about my State Tamil Nadu. Now we are in a very difficult position. Everybody in the DMK criticises the Central Government for not supplying enough coal. But they are not interested in getting coal. They are only interested in getting more power. I am surprised to note that in the Annual Report there is one Thermal Power unit still existing in the list which has already been sold by DMK Government two years back, that is, Madurai unit. How have they put the Madurai unit in the existing list? They are not interested in getting any new project. If they want to get coal they can, but they are not interested in getting coal. They wanted to fight with the Centre. They have already sold Madurai Thermal Unit. They wanted more power not for producing power but to sell Power Plant. The actual position in Tamil Nadu is that after the monsoon failure, the DMK split came about. They are interested only in their own party matter. They are not interested in producing more power and proper distribution of power. Now we are in a very difficult situation.

Tamil Nadu is one of the most important yarn producing States. We cannot produce more yarn to supply to weavers. There is a 75 per cent power cut. How to solve this problem is a matter to be considered.

We had sent some of the schemes for the Fourth Plan before 1967. It was done when there was the Congress Government and most of the schemes have not been sanctioned so far. I shall mention about 3 or 4 schemes. One of them is Hogenekkal. It is a very important hydro-power Plant.

The former Mysore Chief Minister recently mentioned about the importance of the scheme and very cheap also. There is a possibility of setting up Hydro-power station of the capacity of 12 lakhs kw, because the Government of India has declared Dharmapuri as one of the most industrially backward areas. Hogenekkal is in Dharmapuri District. What is the difficulty in sanctioning and starting a Hydro Project? Hogenekkal scheme must be sanctioned and it should be implemented soon.

Neyveli second minecut is also most important. The existing unit is also needed for the second minecut for its economic viability.

What about the Kalpakkam Atomic Power plant? Why was it so much delayed for commission and what is the cause for that? I want to know the answer from the Ministry. Also, Ennore Thermal Station is getting delayed due to some faults. So many stories are there about it. I do not want to go into all those stories. How much money has been spent for rectifying these defects. and who is responsible for the defects?

About the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, a proposal has already been sent. No sanction has so far been given for it.

About the Cauvery dispute, one of the DMK Members mentioned just now. I want to tell the House that we have appointed a fact-finding Committee. The Committee has also submitted a report. The Minister is going to meet the Chief Minister shortly. He is fully confident of settling the matter and solve the problem, by negotiation. I am very glad to know that Dr. K. L. Rao wants to solve the problem by negotiation. Instead of going about here and there, it is better that we sit together and discuss the matter with the Chief Ministers, settle these points and solve

the problem without any difficulty. I am glad that the Irrigation and Power Ministry under K. L. Rao is tackling this problem very efficiently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has made his points long before. He is just dragging on. He should conclude now.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: The Ganga-Cauveri project is a very important one. If we want to solve the problem of unemployment, banish poverty and usher in green revolution, it is necessary that we must take up the Ganga-Cauveri project in right earnest. Otherwise, all our slogans of banishing poverty have no meaning at all. This Ganga-Cauveri project has now attracted the attention of the entire nation. No doubt, it involves huge costs and longer time. We should take up the challenge with a strong will and determination and implement it.

With these words, I support the Demands.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Budget grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, demands have already been made on behalf of my party for the supply of 40,000 cusecs of water in the 'Bhagirathi' river from the Farakka Barrage all the year round for saving the Calcutta port. Various other demands have also been put forth by my party. I will not go into them again. In the short time at my disposal, I will only like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to the devastation caused by the Ajoy river through floods every 2 or 3 years and to the need of taming this turbulent river. The Ajoy river flows through Bihar and Bengal and it causes untold suffering to millions of people every year in the districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Nadia and Murshidabad in West Bengal through devastating floods. I will demand of the Hon.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Minister to draw up schemes for improving the flood control measures on this river. I will like to know categorically whether flood control schemes for the Ajoy river have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan or not. Sir, the 'Kunur' river is a big tributary of the river Ajoy. There is constant water logging in the Kunur river as a result it fails to function as a drainage outlet for the flood waters of the Ajoy. It is therefore of the utmost importance that schemes should be drawn up for desilting the Kunur river and for improving its drainage outlets so that there is no water logging and the excess waters may be drained away, thereby minimising the danger of floods.

Sir, you are aware that a Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the West Bengal Government to enquire into the causes of the terrible and devastating floods in Bengal in 1956. That Commission had made detailed investigations and in the Report of its findings it has been stated that the embankments on the river Ajoy collapse frequently. Previously steps used to be taken by the Zamindars and the Government to protect these embankments. Now, the Government is solely in charge of looking after the embankments and although they are taking some measures for their protection, it is not adequate. Sir, at other times of the year there is not enough water in the 'Bhagirathi'. But at the time of floods the Bhagirathi is one of the main drainage outlets in West Bengal. But in the rainy season when flood waters flow in the Bhagirathi, it proves inadequate to contain and drain the excessive flood waters. I will therefore suggest that a scheme may be taken up for constructing dams and reservoirs in the 'catchment' areas of the Ajoy river with a view to control the devastating floods of this river and for providing irrigation facilities at the time of scarcity of water. The flood waters can be stored in the reservoirs, this will prevent the destruction from floods. This

stored up water can be utilised for providing irrigation facilities through a net work of canals and Hydro-electricity can be generated with the help of this huge mass of stored up waters to meet the future demands of power. I will therefore demand for taking up such multi-purpose projects in the 5th Five Year Plan for utilising the excess waters of the Ajoy river which will bring untold prosperity to the people in place of the untold miseries brought at present. Sir, I will conclude by drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to the request made by the West Bengal Government to the Centre for taking up the Teesta Barrage Scheme as a Central Scheme. The West Bengal Government have requested the Centre to allocate the necessary funds immediately in connection with the above scheme. I will expect a categorical reply from the Hon. Minister about this request of the West Bengal Government. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

15 hrs.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राणी मात्र के लिए जल और रोशनी कितने आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण हैं, इस की चर्चा मैं यहां आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूं। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वेदों में भी इन दोनों की स्तुति की गई है कि प्राणी मात्र का कल्याण हो, सुख हो और समृद्धि हो। इसी तरह विश्वबंध कवीन्द्र रवीन्द्र एवं बंकिमचन्द्र ने भी स्वरचित नैशनल एन्थम और विख्यात कविता के द्वारा पानी और रोशनी की स्तुति की है मानव के कल्याण के लिए। रूस में महाक्रान्ति के बाद लेनिन ने कहा कि समूचे रूस का विद्युतीकरण होना चाहिए और वैसा हुआ। इस चृष्टभूमि में हमारा यह इरिगेशन और पावर का मंत्रालय देश में पानी और बिजली देने का काम करता है,

इसलिए यह कितना महत्वपूर्ण है, इस का अनुमान सहज ही किया जा सकता है।

15'01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

जब देश आजाद हुआ तो 1951 में सिंचाई के लिए 588 योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई, जिन में से आज तक 366 योजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इस संबंध में जो कठिनाइयाँ आई—जो स्वाभाविक हैं—उन के निराकरण के लिए सरकार ने एक राष्ट्रीय जलग्रिड के संगठन की योजना बनाई है। वह इन के माध्यम से सिंचाई के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करना चाहती है और देश भर में खेतों को पानी देना चाहती है, जो बड़ा उत्साहवर्द्धक है। फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि इस मंत्रालय से जो अपेक्षा की जाती है, वह पूरी नहीं हुई है और हमारे लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हो सके हैं। हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। करीब 38 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि खेती के लायक है, जिस में से एक-चौथाई भाग में सिंचाई सम्भव हो सकी है।

इस संबंध में अन्तर्प्रान्तीय विवादों जैसी कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं। गंगा, गोदावरी, नर्मदा, कावेरी, सोन और कृष्णा आदि नदियों के बारे में विवाद उत्पन्न हुए हैं, जिन का तसक्रिया या फैसला अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। इसके कारण सिंचाई का मार्ग अवरुद्ध हो जाता है। यह आवश्यक है कि इन सब बातों पर मुस्तैदी से ध्यान दिया जाय, ताकि इस विभाग के मार्ग में कोई कठिनाई न आयें।

यह ठीक है कि देश के लिए बृहद और मध्यम योजनाएँ आवश्यक हैं—लेकिन

मुझे कुछ परेशानी होती है, जब मैं देखता हूँ कि लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यही कारण है कि हम अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। हम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के फेर में पड़े रहते हैं और इसलिए सिंचाई का काम पूरा नहीं होता है।

उदाहरणस्वरूप गंडक को लीजिए बिहार में दस बारह वर्ष पहले इस योजना का कार्यागम हुआ, जब कि इस की लागत 56 करोड़ रुपये थी। आज उस की लागत बढ़ कर 120 करोड़ रुपये तक हो गई है, लेकिन अभी तक सिंचाई का काम नहीं हो पाया है।

पूर्वी कोसी नहर अभी बनी ही है कि उस में गाद भर गई है, जिस से सिंचाई का काम बन्द हो गया है। पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का काम शुरू हुआ है, इसके लिए मैं डा० राव का बहुत आभारी हूँ। उन की जितनी तारीफ की जाय, वह थोड़ी है। उन्होंने बड़े परिश्रम से नेपाल सरकार से उसकी मन्जूरी ली है। उस का काम शुरू हुआ है, लेकिन अखबारों से पता चलता है—मैं ने भी जाकर देखा है—कि जिस ढंग से काम चलना चाहिए, वह उस ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है। वहाँ के असामाजिक तत्व काम में रुकावट पैदा कर रहे हैं। बड़ी योजनाओं में इस प्रकार की दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं।

मैं उत्तर बिहार में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। ग्रीष्म-काल में गंगा और अन्य

[जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

बड़ी नदियों में से विद्युत पम्पों से पानी निकाल कर उन को सहायक नदियों और अन्य छोटी-छोटी नदियों में डाला जाये, जिस से हम नहरों की खुदाई के बिना ही पानी उपलब्ध कर सकें।

गंगा के क्षेत्र में पम्पों से पानी निकालने के बजाय स्वयं गंगा से पानी निकालने की व्यवस्था की जाय। राहत-कार्यों के लिए निर्धारित धन का उपयोग गांवों में तालाबों की खुदाई के लिए किया जाय, ताकि अत्यन्त सूखे के समय पेय जल का अभाव न हो और मवेशियों के लिए भी पानी मिल सके। जहां सतही पानी उपलब्ध है, उस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कर के प्रत्येक छः एकड़ पर एक कुआं देने की व्यवस्था की जाये। जमीन की अनिवार्य हदबन्दी की जाये, ताकि लोगों को सिंचाई के लिए अपनी पूंजी लगाने की प्रेरणा मिले।

चूंकि बिजली की कमी है, इसलिए डीजल पम्पों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन कराया जाये, जो छिटपुट खेती के लिए अधिक सहायक होते हैं और अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो उनके निर्माण के लिए विदेशों से भी कारखाने का आयात किया जाये और उसकी स्थापना कोसी अंचल में की जाये।

सरकार का यह दावा है—और यह सत्य है—कि उसने 1951 से लेकर आज तक बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता आठ गुना बढ़ाई है। वह 2.3 मिलियन किलोवाट से 18 मिलियन किलोवाट तक पहुंच गई है। लेकिन बिहार को, और खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार को, क्या मिला? देश में बिजली का पर कैपिटल

कनजम्पशन 91 यूनिट है, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में वह केवल 13 यूनिट है।

बरौनी के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की कार्य-क्षमता की चर्चा की जा चुकी है। एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कटिहार में स्थापित करने की चर्चा चली। लेकिन बाद में ओवर-नाइट विचार बदल गया और उत्तर बिहार के लोग मुंह ताकते रह गये। अब मुजफ्फरपुर के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन दोनों स्थानों पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की स्थापना की जाये और साथ ही बिहार में अणु विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये, ताकि बिहार का कल्याण हो।

इस मामले में बिहार के साथ हमेशा सौतेली मां जैसा व्यवहार होता रहा है, जो बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस कारण बिहार में बड़ा असंतोष और आक्रोश है। सरकार ने 1965 में यह निर्णय लिया कि सारे देश में चार विभिन्न स्थानों में रिजनल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की स्थापना हो। उस के आधार पर बिहार में ईस्टर्न रिजनल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई। वैंस्ट बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा को मिला कर ईस्टर्न रिजनल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का संगठन हुआ और शुरू में यह फ़ैसला किया गया कि दो दो वर्ष तक एक एक स्थान पर उसका हैडक्वार्टर रहे। कुछ प्रशासनिक और अन्य दिक्कतों के कारण बाद में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि पटना में उसका स्थायी कार्यालय खुले। इस के अनुसार 1965 से आज तक वहां पर वह कार्यालय

कार्यरत है। अब यहां लोड डेसपैचिंग स्टेशन खुलने की बात हो रही है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित होगा और उसके जरिये बिजली का वितरण होगा। उसकी क्षमता बहुत बढ़ने वाली है। अब अचानक यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि इसको भी उठाकर के बैस्ट बंगाल कलकत्ते में इसका कार्यालय स्थापित किया जाय। उससे बिहार को कितना घाटा लग सकता है यह सहज ही अनुमान करने की चीज है। वह बहुत ही बड़ी संस्था होगी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल में होगी। उसके जरिए से बिजली देने का काम होगा। एम्प्लायमेंट का स्कोप होगा। बिहार कितने दिनों से सताया हुआ है और सब तरफ से सताया हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा डा० के० एल० राव से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपने इस फैसले पर फिर विचार करें और इस संस्था को बिहार से न जाने दें ऐसा करके जिस तरह से अन्य कार्यों के लिए उन्हें बिहार की तरफ से धन्यवाद दिया जा रहा है उसी तरह से इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद लें।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I rise to support the demands for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. For the last three days, the hon. friends have discussed about the problems of the irrigation and power of this country, covering almost everything and within the limited time. I shall talk about the uncovered things so far, about Orissa, and especially related to my constituency.

We face two problems; drought and floods. To talk of drought first, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had some proposals for making water available. There are some inter-State water disputes. Dr. Rao visited the

flood affected area in Orissa, especially Ganjam, Koraput and other districts. In his report he suggested that there was flood in Bansadhara river and damaged the towns and cultivable lands either sides of the river. There was a proposal to construct a dam upstream of the river Bansadhara but it has been shifted to Gotta in Andhra Pradesh, because the Orissa Government objected to it. Now Dr. Rao is suggesting that the Chief Engineer of Andhra and Orissa should discuss and finalise whether the dam should be constructed upstream in Orissa or at Gotta in Andhra Pradesh. But how the Government of Orissa agreed to re-construct the committee on this river, which was denied in the past. There are water disputes on river Kolab and Indrabati also. So we are facing drought and flood problems in the district every year. The same thing is happening about another river, Bahuda in Ganjam district. This river is also under dispute.

I want to say something about backward tribal areas of this country. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare constituted an Expert Committee and submitted a report to this Ministry in 1972 for the development of the tribal areas. 2,000 hectares of land are yet to be irrigated in tribal areas. They have recommended Rs. 115 crores for irrigation and Rs. 100 crores for electrification for the tribal areas throughout the country where the tribals are thickly populated. I hope the recommendations should be granted by this Ministry for implementation in coming plans.

Here I want to submit that the hon. Minister should allot this required money and see that it is properly utilised. As regards my constituency I want to make submission before the hon. Minister that the multipurpose project i.e., Kolab, Indrabati and Pottiru and medium irrigation project i.e., Badaulla, Ramapadi

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

and Bahuda should be taken up. My request to the hon. Minister is that, these irrigation projects should be taken up as early as possible for the development of backward areas of Orissa State.

Lastly, my request to Dr. Rao is that he should undertake electrification of adivasi villages in Koraput and Ganjam Districts. Already, some minor irrigation project has been undertaken in these areas and it is to be completed very soon. I want to finish my speech by saying that Dr. Rao should take immediate steps to see that the problems faced by the people are solved as early as possible.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI (Belgaum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are on the threshold of the Fifth Five Year Plan. And what we do now will set the pace for greater achievements in the next five years. Irrigation and power are the two key sectors which are responsible for the economic growth of our country. It has been rightly said by some of the Members that the country's prosperity and development are measured by the power that it consumes. During the last twenty-five years after Independence we have not been able to make much progress in the production of power. Hydro-electric projects are the main source of power in our country. At present we have the power shortage due to failure of monsoon. Normal demand for power is likely to outstrip the supply unless vigorous steps are taken to maximise the generation of power. Mysore has a hydel potential of about 5,500 MW. This is about a tenth of the country's potential. We have so far commissioned seven projects into service with an installed capacity of 966.6 MW generating energy to the tune of 5,142 million units and we have still a number of hydel projects with a potential for over 4,500 MW yet to be commissioned. Some of them are the Sharavathi-Stage III Linganamakki Dam Power House, Kalinadi-Phase I and II, Varahi and Bedthi.

These six projects will cost about Rs. 290 crores. Their installed capacity is about 1,623 M.W. and the energy potential is about 6,748 million units. Sharavathi-Stage III and Linganamakki Dam Power House are already included in the Fourth Plan. They require immediate clearance from the Government of India. Kalinadi—Phase I has already been cleared by the Government of India and central assistance is provided outside the plan.

Kalinadi—Phase II needs the highest priority and immediate clearance from the Government of India for the reasons set out below:—

- (i) The work has to be taken up along with Phase I;
- (ii) Advantage has to be taken of the working season in order to meet the advanced targets of commissioning;
- (iii) Supa Dam in Phase II offers considerable technical problems which require to be solved during the working season as that work on it may begin during the next working season; and
- (iv) Orders for generating equipment have to be placed immediately.

Varahi and Bedthi have been investigated and project reports prepared and have been sent to the Government of India for clearance. If the above hydel projects are taken up forthwith by giving such clearance by the Government as may be required in each case, it should be possible to commission some of them in the early part of the Fifth Plan and the remaining ones by the end of the Plan. The surplus power over and above Mysore's requirement can be made available to other States which are in need of power at rates considerably less than thermal power till such time as load develops in Mysore. Instead of making heavy investments

on costly thermal units in other States which are in need of power, it is preferable to invest on cheap hydel projects in Mysore and make cheaper power available to them.

Mysore has already built up a basic organisational set-up. It has also the technical know-how for execution of hydel projects. This will be geared up and strengthened to the extent necessary to take up all the above projects simultaneously on a war footing and complete them by the end of the fifth plan period. Thereby, we will be increasing the installed capacity from 966 MW to 2589 MW and add 6748 million units to the existing system.

In our country agriculture accounts for nearly half of our national income and the fluctuations in national income particularly in agriculture are mainly due to weather conditions. Agriculture in large areas of our country depends on rain-fed water. In order to minimise the amplitude of the fluctuations, we must reduce the dependence of agriculture on rain-fed water. So, the Government must concentrate more and more on the construction of irrigation projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Please give me two minutes. I am the only member from Mysore participating.

In Mysore there are three major projects coming up in the Krishna Basin, namely, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna. The estimated cost of Ghataprabha Stage I and II, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna Phase I projects is Rs. 239.77 crores. These three projects on completion will provide irrigation benefits to the drought affected districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Gulbarga. It was therefore suggested by the Chief Minister in the last week of September to the Union Minister of Planning that special assistance must be given by the Centre, so that these projects could be completed early and a permanent relief provided to this area.

श्री बलदेवनाथ भार्गव (भजमेर) :
सभापति महोदय, सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि जितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है वह देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सर्वथा अपर्याप्त है। जहां तक सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय का प्रश्न है, उसकी क्षमता के आधार पर उसके लिये कोई आर्थिक बन्धन रखना, मैं मानता हूँ कि देश की आवश्यकताओं को नजरअन्दाज करना है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मुख्यतया कृषि पर आधारित है, जिसमें सिंचाई का प्रमुख स्थान है। देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या तथा उस की खाद्य तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु कृषि उत्पादन तथा प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के लिये पानी की निश्चित सप्लाई आवश्यक है। भारत में वर्षा केवल कुछ महीने होती है, वह भी अनियमित होती है, देश के विभिन्न भागों में इसकी मात्रा में काफी अन्तर है—इसलिये यदि हमें देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारना है तथा उसको ठोस धरातल पर खड़ा करना है तो हमें सिंचाई को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी होगी।

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में कुल कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र 3820 लाख एकड़ भूमि में से 560 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध थे, अब चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 1000 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे, जो यद्यपि काफी बड़ी उपलब्धि है तथा इस पर देश को गर्व भी है, परन्तु इस उपलब्धि के उपरान्त भी हमारा कृषक अभी भी वर्षा पर आधारित है।

[श्री बशेश्वर नाथ भार्गव]

इतने बड़े क्षेत्र के बढ़ने के बावजूद भी हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक केवल 24 प्रतिशत भूमि को सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे। इसलिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे पास जितने भी साधन उपलब्ध हैं उनके द्वारा जो हमारे देश के बाकी हिस्से हैं, 76 प्रतिशत जो कृषि योग्य भूमि है, उसको सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जायें।

जो एक हजार लाख एकड़ भूमि हमने सिंचाई के योग्य बनाई है उसमें भी अधिकांश भाग सिंचाई के लिये छोटी-छोटी नदियों, नालों और क्यूओं पर अवलम्बित है। हम देखते हैं कि कुछ क्षेत्र प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ पीड़ित रहते हैं। और कुछ क्षेत्र भयंकर अकाल की पीड़ा से पीड़ित रहते हैं। प्रति वर्ष होने वाले इस बहुत बड़े नुकसान को रोकने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम बाढ़ों की समस्या और उसके साथ-साथ सूखे की समस्या के निराकरण के लिये इस प्रकार की बृहत् सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लें जिनकी भण्डार क्षमता काफी बढ़ी हुई हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी सब से पहली और बड़ी मांग है कि हमारे देश के जल को राष्ट्र सम्पत्ति घोषित किया जाय तथा इसी सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद चल रहे हैं या जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनके लिये यदि हमारा संविधान बाधक हो रहा है तो हमें संविधान में भी संशोधन करना चाहिये ताकि जो हमारी जल रूपी राष्ट्र सम्पत्ति है उसका सर्वोत्तम उपयोग हो सके।

यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान होते हुए भी हमारे देश के कृषकों की बहुत बुरी दशा है, बड़ी दरदनाक

दास्तान है। इसलिये जल को राष्ट्र सम्पत्ति घोषित करके जो अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद चल रहे हैं, उसको उन विवादों से निकाला जाय और एक समन्वित कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय जो हमारी सभी पालिसी साधनों को मिला कर बनाई जाय। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जिन में काफी जमीन उपलब्ध है, मगर पानी की कमी की वजह से, वर्षा न होने के कारण बेकार पड़ी हुई है। यह राष्ट्र का नुकसान है। यदि आप राजस्थान को ही लें—वहां 8 करोड़ 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि है, जिसमें 6 करोड़ 60 लाख एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य है, लेकिन उसमें से केवल 3 करोड़ 75 लाख एकड़ भूमि में कृषि होती है यानी शेष 43.5 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में वर्षा की कमी के कारण या सिंचाई के साधनों के अभाव के कारण खेती नहीं हो सकती। देश का जो कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र है, वह 13.8 प्रतिशत राजस्थान के अन्दर है जब कि भूमि पानी की वर्षा से जो उपलब्ध है—वह 1.35 प्रतिशत है। यदि सभी साधनों को उपलब्ध कराया जाय, उनका पूरा उपयोग किया जाय तो केवल 13 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि को ये साधन उपलब्ध कराये जा सकते हैं। इसलिये जरूरी है तथा राष्ट्र के हित में है कि हम इन तमाम साधनों का उपयोग करें।

हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य हैं उन से भी हमें पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाय। जैसे भाखड़ा व गंगा नहर है, उससे 16 लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचित हो सकती है, लेकिन हमें 12 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई की सुविधा दी गई। इसी प्रकार से राजस्थान

नहर है—जो एक प्रमुख योजना है, उसके लिए यदि हम यह चाहे कि राज्य स्तर पर पूरा कर लें तो यह एक भारी भूल होगी हमें उस को पूरा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रयास करना चाहिए। यह राज्य सरकार के साधनों के बूते के बाहर की बात है।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो वहाँ पर प्रकृति का प्रकोप है और यदि इधर आपका भी प्रकोप हो जाये...

सभापति महोदय : 5-6 आदमियों को अभी और समय देना है।

श्री बशेश्वरनाथ भार्गव : राजस्थान नहर की योजना एक राष्ट्रीय योजना है इसलिए इसका प्रबन्ध राष्ट्र को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए क्योंकि वह राजस्थान सरकार के बूते के बाहर भी है। पौंग डैम जो आज बन जाना चाहिए था, उसमें भी जो पानी रोकना चाहिए था जो संधि हुई थी उसके अनुसार सतलुज, बयास और रावी का पानी बांध कर इससे सिंचाई सुविधायें बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए थी वह नहीं की गई। मैं मानता हूँ कि राज्य के साथ एक द्रोह किया गया है।

इसके साथ साथ राजस्थान नहर का द्वितीय चरण पूरा नहीं किया गया जिससे कि 30 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई होती, उससे खाद्यान्न की समस्या का समाधान होता तथा उन क्षेत्रों में प्रभावकारी कृषि हो कर महस्थल के विस्तार पर रोक और यह उत्पादन ऐसे क्षेत्र में होता जहाँ वर्षा और सिंचाई के साधनों के अभाव में एक दाना अनाज नहीं होता।

सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह बहुत आवश्यक था। मैं सरकार से विनम्र प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इसी प्रकार से सिंदमुख व नोहर योजना से तीन लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई हो सकती है तथा चम्बल योजना से 7 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है। यह सभी जितने क्षेत्र हैं वह अर्पित पड़े हुए हैं। अभी तक केवल 2,70 हजार एकड़ को सिंचाई के साधन मिले हैं इसी प्रकार से गुड़गांव नहर तथा भरतपुर फीडर योजना के द्वारा 1.50 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई कर सकते थे लेकिन अभी तक 12 हजार एकड़ की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हुई है। इसी प्रकार से यमुना नहर योजना है जिससे 5 लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। माही व नर्मदा योजना से 9 लाख एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई हो सकती है। इन सभी योजनाओं को पूरा करने पर राजस्थान में अनुमानतः 158 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे जो कि कृषि योग्य भूमि का 23 प्रतिशत है और कृषि होने वाली भूमि का 42 प्रतिशत होगा। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जो भी अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ की योजनाओं को आप प्राथमिकता दें।

अजमेर जिले के संबंध में मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि लसाड़िया बांध की योजना द्वितीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई थी परन्तु उसको अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। अजमेर के राजस्थान में विलोनीकरण के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि तत्कालीन अजमेर राज्य की सभी योजनाओं को पूर्ण करने का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का होगा परन्तु राजस्थान सरकार की ओर

[श्री बाशेश्वर नाथ भार्गव]

से आज तक जो उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति बरती जा रही है उसका कोई निराकरण नहीं किया गया है। आपने भी आश्वासन दिया था कि इस योजना को 1973 में प्रावधान रखकर पूरा किया जायेगा। यह भी आश्वासन दिया था कि योजना-मंत्रालय से विचार-विमर्श करके उसकी पूर्ति करायेगे इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए उसको पूरा किया जाये। इससे वहां पर रोजगार की स्थिति भी ठीक होगी और इस योजना का बहुत बड़ा रिटर्न मिलेगा।

इसी प्रकार से मैं चम्बल लिफ्ट योजना के संबंध में प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अजमेर जिले के सभी शहरों में पेय जल का बहुत बड़ा समस्या है, वहां पर पीने के लिए पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। वह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर से जो मानसून चलते हैं उनके छोर पर स्थित होने के कारण वहां पर पानी नहीं बरसता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इसके सिवा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि तत्काल वहां पर इस योजना को पूर्ण करें। आप करोड़ों रुपया अस्थाई योजनाओं पर खर्च करते हैं लेकिन समस्या का निराकरण नहीं होता है इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि तत्काल चम्बल लिफ्ट योजना को पूरा करें। आप राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड बनायें, गंगा को कावेरी से मिलायें लेकिन जिन क्षेत्रों में पानी की तत्काल आवश्यकता है वहां पर प्राथमिकता देकर योजनाओं को पूरा करें। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि चम्बल लिफ्ट योजना की पूर्ति के लिए तुरन्त ध्यान दें। हमारे जिन्ने अजमेर की जो समस्या है

वह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही उसका निराकरण करने को व्यवस्था करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take five minutes only. I want to give time to everybody.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I am duty-bound to support this demand of Dr. K. L. Rao. Yes, Sir, I say, I am duty-bound. Because, left to myself, I am not going to support it, the reason being that the amount given to him is very meagre and it cannot meet the demands made by the Members even to the extent of ten per cent. That is why I want that the amount may be raised to one hundred per cent. That is my demand.

I want to draw the attention of Dr. K. L. Rao to the fact that after every five years we have to double the generation capacity of our power. But, unfortunately we are not producing more than ten per cent every year. That is why we cannot make the demands of our people.

The most important Ministry in the country is the Ministry of Defence. Next to that Ministry is the Irrigation and Power Ministry. We have taken a pledge to banish poverty from the country. If we want to banish poverty from the country, we have to give top priority to irrigation and power. Unless and until more and more power is developed, we cannot achieve that goal.

We cannot go on depending on the monsoon. We have seen the vagaries of monsoons. In some places, we have got drought and in some other places, we have got floods. We are alternately having floods and droughts in the same place. That is the tragedy of this country. I want to know from Dr. K. L. Rao how long is he

going to depend upon the whims and fancies of rain God and whether he is going to take the place of rain God or not. The science and technology and engineering skill has improved so much that we can have an artificial rain till such time we have to make our own efforts to generate more power.

We should not depend upon one or two types of electricity generation, the hydro and thermal power projects. Mostly, we have to depend on atomic energy. Then alone we will be in a position to maintain uniform supply of electricity to our factories and fields.

The factories are losing every month about Rs. 30 crores. In 10 months, they are going to lose about Rs. 300 crores. The labour is being laid off. The wages of labour will go down by Rs. 20 crores per month. This comes to about Rs. 200 crores. So, the total loss to the country on account of less supply of power to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores.

Moreover, the thermal projects are not being run properly. There are no trained persons. Dr. Rao has himself seen it. He is a man who never loses his temper. But I have seen him lose his temper in Ramagundam, in Andhra Pradesh, where this project is very badly-managed. Apart from that, there is the Bharat Heavy Electricals and the Heavy Electricals. They are not supplying required machines to this Department and are being run on 70 per cent capacity. What I suggest that those two factories should be handed over to the Irrigation and Power Department. Just like the Agriculture Ministry is managing the affairs of all sugar factories, why not the Irrigation and Power manage the affairs of these two factories? This Ministry can properly advise those people what sort of machinery they should manufacture, when to manufacture, and they can give the time-schedule and

all that. My demand is that these two factories should be put under the charge of the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

Coming to irrigation, I want to give one or two suggestions. From all the irrigation projection projects, the canals must be properly lined. The new projects which are coming up are being lined. But the channels are not being properly lined. 25 per cent of the water in the *kutch* channels is going in seepage. There are seepage losses. They are creating so many problems of drainage and other things. That is why I urge upon Dr. Rao to take up this work immediately.

In Nizamabad, there is the Nizam-sagar project which irrigates 2,75,000 acres of land. For the last several years, it is badly neglected. It is silted to the extent of 60 per cent. There are three sugar factories under this project. They produce about 80,000 tonnes of sugar every year. On account of the failure of this project, the sugar factories have stopped working. Next year, the Central Government is going to lose about Rs. 3-4 crores in excise duty. I demand from Dr. Rao whether he can spare Rs. 1 crore. We have been giving every year to the Central Exchequer about Rs. 3-4 crores from these factories, for the last 30 years. We are now making a demand on the Central Government to give at least Rs. 1 crore.

This Ministry is spending most of its amount on new irrigation projects. They are neglecting the old projects where the lands are very fertile. I urge upon the Minister that instead of extending the facilities to other areas, let him concentrate on old projects which are becoming dry and unfit for irrigation purposes now. So, I would request Dr. Rao to devote more of his time on old projects so that we reap the maximum possible advantages from the old projects.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल (गगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री देश के माने जाने तथा विषय के अनुभवी एवं दक्ष व्यक्ति हैं। उन की सूझ-बूझ और कार्यकुशलता पर हमें गौरव और विश्वास है। परन्तु सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि राजस्थान नहर मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बीच से निकल रही है। यह बहुत बड़ी नहर है। आप से निवेदन है कि आप बीच में घंटी न बजायें वरना मेरी विचारधारा टूट जायेगी।

सभापति महोदय : 7 मिनट आप को दूंगा।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने सारे विश्व का अध्ययन किया है। इस संबंध में एक बात मैं यह कहना जरूर चाहूंगा कि हमें इजराइल से कुछ सीखना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार इजराइल ने रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को हरा भर बना लिया है उसी प्रकार की पद्धति को हिन्दुस्तान में अपनायें तो राजस्थान देश का एक हरा भरा हिस्सा हो सकता है और उससे काफी लाभ हो सकता है। अगर वह पद्धति हम अपनायें तो राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी इलाके को हम हरा भरा कर के देश को समृद्धिशाली बना सकते हैं और हर दूसरे, तीसरे वर्ष पड़ने वाले अकाल तथा सूखा को सदा के लिए समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक मेरा खयाल है कि विश्व जल मंडल समझौते के अनुसार पोंग डैम तैयार होने के बाद एक बूंद भी पानी पाकिस्तान को नहीं देना चाहिए। उस का पानी 1970 से ही पाकिस्तान को देना बन्द कर देना चाहिए था। परन्तु जैसा हमारे साथी भागव जी ने बताया, खेद है कि आज भी कुछ नहरों का पानी पाकिस्तान में जा रहा है। आज हमारी शिथिलता तथा त्रुटियों के कारण हम पोंग डैम का पानी लेने से असमर्थ रहे क्योंकि उस पानी को डालने के लिए हम लोग चैनल भी नहीं बना सके हैं और आज वह पानी पाकिस्तान जा रहा है, और पाकिस्तान उल्टा क्लेम करता है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में कई बार यह प्रश्न उठा है कि हिमालय से निकलने वाली गंगोत्री और जमनोत्री जो कि देव प्रयाग के पास से निकलती है वहां गंगोत्री और जमनोत्री के बीच में एक पहाड़ है जो 7 किलोमीटर का है अगर उस में से सुरंग निकाल कर गंगा का पानी जमुना में डाल दिया जाय, और उस से आगे 5 किलोमीटर का एक और पहाड़ पड़ता है, उस पहाड़ की सुरंग में दोनों नदियों को मिला कर घग्गर नदी में डाल दिया जाये और उस घग्गर नदी का पानी पूरे राजस्थान को दिया जाये तो देश हरा भरा हो सकता है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पानी से अकाल की भी समस्या का सदा के लिए हल हो जायेगा। किसानों ने अपने खर्चे से नलकूप लगाये परन्तु विद्युत शक्ति न मिलने से वे सब बेकार पड़े हैं जब कि आज देश में सिंचाई के लिए अधिक साधनों की जरूरत है।

“आज के राजस्थान” नामक दैनिक में 13-4-73 को जो समाचार निकला है उसे आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि पढ़ने का समय नहीं है। इसी प्रकार साप्ताहिक यंग लीडर के 15-4-73 में भी ऐसा ही है।

सभापति महोदय, क्षमा करेंगे कि मैं इस मामले में बहुत चुन रहा परन्तु आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं उन्होंने उस में बड़ा ही घोटाला किया हुआ है क्योंकि राजस्थान सरकार में उन की जड़ें बहुत गहरी हैं। मुझे मजबूर होकर यह कहना पड़ता है कि राजस्थान नहर का कार्य जिन के द्वारा आप कराना चाहते हैं उन पर मुझे संदेह है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मैं पढ़ा लिखा तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन अनुभवी जरूर हूँ। 21 साल से इस पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य हूँ, और नेहरू जी, शास्त्री जी, तथा जी० बी० पंत जी से मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा भी है। अपने अनुभव के आधार पर ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर में बड़ा घोटाला है, उस घोटाले की जांच आप को सी० बी० आई को देनी चाहिए और जिन्होंने करोड़ों का माल बर्बाद किया है, गलत ठेके दे कर गलत काम कराया है, उनको जेल भेजना चाहिए। राजस्थान कैनल बोर्ड के चेयरमैन बड़े प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं, अगर मैं आज उन के विरोध में कुछ कहूँगा तो कल ही राजस्थान के 10 सदस्य उन की सिफारिश ले कर आ जायेंगे, लेकिन मेरे विचार में वह बहुत अड़ियल और बदतमीज हैं, और इस प्रकार का आदमी है कि जिस की कोई हूद नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी, आप से मिला भी था और आप ने कहा था कि

राजस्थान सरकार की नीयत में पानी नहीं है जब कि नहरों में पानी बहुत है। लेकिन सभापति जी, नहरों में पानी होते हुए किसानों को पानी नहीं दिया, लाखों की सम्पत्ति बर्बाद हो गयी मेरे पास चिट्ठी आयी है, अखबार की कटिंग है, चूंकि पढ़ने का समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उन को मंत्री जी को पेश कर दूँगा। मैं आप के जरिए मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस की पूरी जांच करायें। आज राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण में सीमेंट का घोटाला है। नहर के दोनों तरफ प्राकृतिक रेत के घोरे हैं, वह रेगिस्तानी इलाका है इसलिए उन घोरों की आड़ ले कर अन्धाधुंध करप्पशन चल रहा है। यह लोग करप्पशन कर के घोरे की आड़ में छुप जाते हैं। घोरे की आड़ में दोहरा करप्पशन चल रहा है। एक तरफ तो यह कि घोरे की बालू को दिखा कर चेयरमैन महोदय कह देते हैं कि यह हम ने नहर की खुदाई कर के ही किनारे-किनारे बालू लगाई है, जबकि वास्तविकता में वह प्राकृतिक चीज है। तो बिना खुदाई किए हुए ही खुदाई का पैसा खा जाते हैं और दूसरा करप्पशन इस प्रकार करते हैं कि नहर तो हम ने खोदी थी, जब कि वाकई में खोदी नहीं गयी, लेकिन बालू ने उड़ कर नहर को पाट दिया। इस प्रकार झूठे ऐंस्टीमेट बना कर झूठी मिट्टी डलवा कर रुपया लूटा जाता है। गलत ठेके दिए जाते हैं। जो कौड़ी के आदमी थे वे आज करोड़पति बन गए हैं। पता नहीं मेरी जान भी सुरक्षित होगी या नहीं क्योंकि वह बहुत बड़े आदमी हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इंजीनियर और एग्जिक्यूटिव इंजीनियर किसानों को पानी देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन चेयरमैन साहब का माथा खराब है

[श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल]

वह नहीं चाहते, जब सन् 1967 में पानी किसानों को मिलने में कठिनाई होने लगी तब जब तक उन के पास पैसा पहुंचता रहा तब तक वह उन को पानी देते रहे, जब लोगों से मैंने कहा जा कर कि पैसा न दो, इन्दिरा गांधी का सन्देश है कि कर्षण को मिटाना है, प्रधान मंत्री समाजवाद लाना चाहती हैं, भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला करो और उन्होंने पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया तब से किसानों को पानी मिलना बन्द हो गया। वह दो भाई थे। विधि की विडम्बना यह है कि एक भाई गोवर्धन सिंह थे जिन्होंने पिछले अकाल के समय में जब गवर्नमेंट ने पैसा मंजूर नहीं किया तब अपनी रिस्क पर राहत कार्य खुलवा कर किसानों की सहायता की और दूसरा तरफ दूसरा भाई है जो बिना पैसा लिये हुए काम नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूं कि यह आदमी एक मिनट के लिये भी चेंबरमैन रहने लायक नहीं है। उस को तुरन्त हटा देना चाहिये। और उस के कार्यों की जांच कराई जानी चाहिये, नहीं तो मजबूर हो कर मुझ को पार्लियामेंट से इस्तीफा देना होगा। आज छोटे-छोटे आदमी किसानों का शोषण कर के लखपति और करोड़पति बन गये हैं। इसलिये मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसी बड़ी अथॉरिटी के द्वारा राजस्थान नहर के बारे में जांच कराई जाये। जो सीमेंट यहां बीस बीस रुपये में नहीं मिलता वह वहां पर पांच पांच रुपये में मिल जाता है और इस तरीके से बहुत से आदमी लखपति और करोड़पति बन गये हैं चेंबरमैन साहब की मेहरबानी से।

मैं इस से अधिक और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास कुछ कागज हैं जिन में

अखबारों की कटिंग भी है वह मैं मंत्री महोदय को देता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह सारे मामले की जांच करवावे।

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Angole): Sir, I rise to support the Budget Estimates introduced by the Government.

The power generation is the yardstick to measure a country's progress and prosperity. Especially, in our country enough power is not yet generated to meet the requirements of the country's demands. In our country, the meagre economic resources that we are having are diverted towards industry and agriculture, which need power at every stage but due to the drastic power cuts, whatever may be the reason for the cut, the reasons may be either natural calamities or paucity of funds or labour troubles, the industry and agriculture, the two main arms of the country's national development are suffering very much, causing not only loss of production and making the investment idle but are causing a lot of hardship to the labourers employed in those sectors as they are not having security of service, security of labour and security of their earnings. The Government should take these into consideration and should give proper attention for the generation of power in order to keep up all other things work properly.

Moreover, even with regard to the power generated in this country, there was no proper distribution among the needy areas. The generation of power is mostly entrusted to the States and the States are using the power generated in their areas in their own way. Whereas in some States they are not able to get power required for their necessities, in some others they are using power for their luxuries. In Andhra Pradesh we are having installed capacity of 15 MW per thousand persons. Our brethren and our neighbours in the neighbouring States, Tamilnadu, are having installed capacity of 50 MW per thou-

sand persons. We are in bare necessity of power. Though coal required for power generation is taken from Andhra Pradesh to Tamil Nadu we don't get even a 100 MW of power from that State for ourselves. The generation of power and distribution should be taken over by the Central Government and it should be a Central subject. Centre should take up the complete power generation and distribution; the Centre should have a national grid; the Centre should distribute it among the States, depending upon their dire necessities.

Coming to the issues of my own State, the power position in Andhra Pradesh is worse. In place of our requirement of 900 MW of power our installed capacity is 650 MW but to day we are producing only 350 MW. In other words, 40 per cent of the required power is only supplied by our State. Kindly think of the vast investments made in my State by the small agriculturist. Our State is an agricultural State. He has installed pumpsets and he has invested on fertilisers and on labour with the hope that he will be able to produce a little more so that it may be a little bit more beneficial to the small agriculturist. But today the situation is in a mess. He is not in a position to know what to do or what not to do depending upon the power supply. He has already made all investments in these fields and when power is not supplied he is faced with enormous difficulties. He has done all this with the hope that Government will generate and supply the necessary power. With that hope he had invested. But now these people are feeling sorry for it. I would like to make a request at this stage that top priority should be given to Andhra Pradesh, because, Andhra Pradesh is at present in the bottom of the list so far as power generation is concerned. Most of the projects are lingering for want of funds. These projects should be given priority and taken up, such as, the Lower Sileru

project. With some little amount of funds it will be able to give results immediately and this can solve the problems in my State to some extent at least.

Similarly there are two other projects namely the Nagarjunasagar Pumping Scheme Project and the Srisaillam project. If sufficient funds are given, if adequate funds are provided for, they will be able to relieve us to some extent from the power crisis.

Most power generation in Andhra Pradesh is hydel power. Whenever monsoon fails, we have to face the consequences. More thermal power units should be started in our State. This is my submission to solve the difficulty. Feasibility reports have already been made about Vijayawada Thermal Power Project and Kothagudam Extension No. IV. These two must be included in the Fifth Plan. Government should see that they are included and implemented.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): I want only five minutes. I want to state some points regarding electricity, which is being generated in my constituency, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Unless I give a small background of it, perhaps, my point, which I am going to submit here, may not be well-understood in its proper perspective.

Sir, ever since my coming here in 1967 I have been hammering that education, especially in that part of the country, must be given on the basis of the raw-material available there. Till recently government was thinking that my submission may not be fruitful if at all implemented in toto. My difficulty is age. Whatever is submitted by me is taken at a discount. Anyway, better late than never. Government realised that job-oriented education is a must in Laccadive island. So, from the beginning of this year we are going to have

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

our education based on the raw-material available there. From 8th standard onwards students are going to get education based on fisheries technology. Fisheries technology is going to be the main subject. Based on this we are inviting from the mainland, industrialists—from Mysore Fishereis Corporation and also Kerala Fisheries Corporation. But the difficulty is, the moment we approach them they ask what is the cost of electricity there. I do not know to what extent they have gone into the viability of it, but the costliest unit in the country is prevailing in that part of the country. The cost per unit is 60 paise. The moment they hear the cost they say: *Na, Baba*, we are not coming there.

Secondly, when we ask for power we are asked why we want power when no industry is there. When we ask for industry we are told why do we want industry when there is no power. So, we are left in between the deep sea and the devil. In each of the ten inhabited islands there is a small unit functioning. During nights, even upto 12 O'clock, it will be functioning with great difficulty. Our difficulty is, suppose one set goes out of order, it has to be transported from the island to the mainland, and that depends on the availability of the ship which may have to be diverted from the other island. So, apart from the cost, these difficulties are also there.

16 hrs.

We have an advisory committee associated with the Home Minister, and we have decided that we must invite the industrialists from the mainland. Whenever we invite, the difficulty which immediately comes forward is that of transport, communications and also the cost of the unit. I have to make only two points here. Firstly, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should examine the viability of this unit, and it should be highly subsidised and brought on

par with the rest of the country as far as the cost of the unit is concerned. Secondly, we were told in the Advisory Committee and the Advisory Council also, that from 1967-68 so many sets have been ordered through the DGS&D. DGS&D is a great organisation where everything is held up for years together. I do not know why they are holding up vital matters. For the last three or four years our sets are still there. They are not prepared to give the things in time. At least in the case of far-flung areas like Laccadive, the Ministry should give preference, and in certain cases it should be given exemptions, so as not to go through all these formalities which take years together. I want the Ministry to take these into account and to give preference to Laccadive.

Finally, the Minister concerned is a very experienced Minister. Vermaji had already visited Laccadive when he was a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. He knows the island. I request Dr. Rao to make a visit to Laccadive and find out whether electricity can be generated at a lesser cost so that a permanent solution can be found out. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा) :

सभापति महोदय मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आप ने इस महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान पर बोलने का थोड़ा सा समय मुझे दिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार बिजली के मामले में सब से पिछड़े हुए हैं। वहाँ बिजली कम भी है और जैसा अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा था कि अंडमान निकोबार में बहुत मंहगा है, उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बिजली आप देखेंगे तो वह सब से ज्यादा मंहगी है। इन दोनों चीजों की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान

आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो केरल और हरयाणा के हर गांव में आप बिजली दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में 8 प्रतिशत भी आप ने टच नहीं किया है। और वहां की दरों में बहुत भारी असंतुलन आप को दिखाई पड़ेगा।

सनयाभाव से अधिक न कह कर मैं अपने क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के आठ जिले हैं—उत्तर काशी, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़, गढ़वाल, टिहरी, गढ़वाल, नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा और देहरादून।

गंगा जमुना या और जितनी भी नदियां हैं, वह इन्हीं इलाकों से आती है। लेकिन उन इलाकों को बिजली बिल्कुल नहीं मिलती है और न पानी मिलता है। सारा पानी वहां से आता है और सिंचाई का वहां कहीं नामो-निशान नहीं है पहाड़ों में। जहां आप पम्प लिफ्ट स्क्रीम से इरीगेशन करें या छोटे छोटे डैम बनायें या वाटर चैनल बना कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करें।

बिजली के लिए छोटी-छोटी स्कीमें हो सकती हैं। पिथौरागढ़ जिले में 17 स्कीमें मंजूर हुई थीं, लेकिन उनमें से एक पर भी काम नहीं हुआ, सारा रुपया लेप्स हो गया। इस ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहा लेकिन रुपया लेप्स होता रहा। सरकारी कर्मचारी अपनी तनख्वाह तो पूरी लेते रहे लेकिन जनता की ओर से सब उदासीन हैं। आप इस ओर अब विशेष ध्यान दें। ऐसे ही आठों जिलों में छोटी छोटी स्कीमें हैं और जिस तरह से जापान में छोटी-छोटी स्कीमें चलती हैं ऐसी ही स्कीमें

आप इन आठ जिलों में चलायें तो काफी नदी नाले हैं जिन से बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। बिजली के लिए वहां अथाह स्कोप है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की जो योजना बनी थी उस में यह कहा गया है कि मैदानी हिस्से में कहीं बिजली निकालने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। अगर है तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में है। उस में टेहरी डैम तो आप ने मंजूर कर ही लिया है। उसके लिये केन्द्र कम्पेन्सेशन और रिहैबिलिटेशन का झगड़ा जल्दी खत्म कर के इस डैम के काम को जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू करायें। एक पंचेश्वर का डैम है। राव साहब वहां स्वयं गए थे। उनका वक्तव्य निकला था कि सारे भारत में यह सब से बड़िया डैम बनने जा रहा है। उस से बड़ी आशाएं वहां के लोगों को हुई थी। लेकिन बहुत अर्सा गुजर चुका। धीमे-धीमे काम चल रहा है। सड़क बन चुकी है और बहुत थोड़ा काम हुआ है। उस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। वह मेरे क्षेत्र का एक हिस्सा है। लेकिन उस से मेरे क्षेत्र का ही भला नहीं होगा। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश का भला उस डैम से होगा। इस पंचेश्वर योजना की तरफ कई दफा मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित कर चुका हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कटिबद्ध होंगे।

सारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का जीवन बिजली पर आधारित है। वहां पर काफी अच्छी टूरिस्ट ट्रेड हो सकती है, हमारे पहाड़ों की सुन्दरता अपार है, हमारे कुमायू और गढ़वाल के सामने स्विटजरलैंड के पहाड़ों की सुन्दरता दसवां हिस्सा भी नहीं है लेकिन वहां की तरक्की के लिये बिजली एक मूल कारण है। ट्रेन

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

चलती हैं—बिजली से, वायर-रोप चलती हैं—बिजली से। स्विटजरलैंड इतना बढ़िया कैसे बन गया—बिजली की वजह से। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां टूरिस्ट ट्रेड बढ़े तो बिजली की व्यवस्था कीजिये।

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, लैटर ट्रेड, वाचेज, कागज या जितनी भी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जिन के लिये साधन पहाड़ों पर उपलब्ध हैं, वे भी बिजली के बिना नहीं चल सकतीं। बिजली न होने के कारण वहां कोई इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर नहीं बन रहा है, डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहां वही हालत है जो अण्डेमान निकोबार की है, वही 12 वीं सदी की सभ्यता चल रही है। जब तक बिजली नहीं होगी, कोई काम नहीं चल सकता।

हमारे यहां अथाह खनिज हैं लेकिन सब जमीन के अन्दर पड़ी हुई हैं, बिजली के बिना निकाली नहीं जा सकतीं और यही कारण है कि हमारे यहां इकानामी शून्य पर आ गई है। गवान ने नदियां दी हैं, पर्याप्त बिजली पैदा हो सकती है लेकिन आप लोगों के ध्यान न देने की वजह से दयनीय स्थिति है, इकानामी-कली, सोशली, हर तरह से पिछड़ चुका है, अगर आप उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो उस की हालत सुधरने वाली नहीं है। मेरी हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना है कि इन पर्वतीय जिलों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि वहां का सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर सुधर सके।

श्री हमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

हमारे यहां एक भेजाबांध सिंचाई योजना है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तीन साल पहले उस के लिये 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किये थे। तीन साल तक उस पर काम नहीं हुआ, जब गत वर्ष वह एस्टीमेट रिवाइज हुआ तो वह 1 करोड़ 30 लाख से बढ़ कर 3 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ये तीन करोड़ रुपये एक साल या दो साल के अन्दर लगाये जायेंगे या नहीं लगाये जायेंगे? हमारे यहां भीलवाड़ा में अकाल की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। यदि इस समय इस भेजा फीडर के काम को शुरू कर दिया जाय तो 15 हजार मजदूरों को काम मिल सकता है।

दूसरी योजना चोखम बांध की है—इस में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहायता दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी?

आखरी बात आप के माध्यम से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़ी कृपा कर के राजस्थान को 100 मैगावाट का प्लांट लगाने की इजाजत दी है, आज इस को तीन साल हो चुके हैं, राजस्थान सरकार ने क्यों इतनी देर से शिथिलता अपनाई हुई है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस योजना के बारे में कोई जानकारी है?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I must thank the hon. members for the extraordinary interest they have shown inasmuch as 50 members have taken part in this debate, making it a record number of participants. A large

number of useful suggestions have made. Within the time at my disposal, it may not be possible for me to do justice to all the various points raised by hon. members.

My first observation is that hon. members have more or less represented the case of rural India in this discussion. I think this is the first time the expression of rural India has been made so forcefully by the representatives of rural India who have very rightly stressed the most important requirements of the rural areas in regard to irrigation and power.

Hon. members, like Shri B. R. Shukla and many others, have also observed that the Irrigation and Power Ministry must not be merely a silent spectator, as it is today, but should also participate in the development of these two sectors. At the moment, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre is merely a co-ordination body. It does not irrigate one acre of land, nor does it generate one MW of power. That is one of the unfortunate things about this Ministry. All that we are trying to give is co-ordination and specialised technical assistance. But what I find from what hon. members have said is that they want that this Ministry at the Centre should also participate in the development of these two sectors. As so many members representing the people of our country have very correctly stressed, the Centre in this case also, like the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and other Departments, must participate and co-operate along with the States in the development of these two sectors. I only hope that in the decades to come—such things cannot come about very quickly—these observations of hon. members will be borne in mind and will be given careful thought and we shall have, in the course of the next decade, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre also participating in the actual planning and development of irrigation and power in this country.

Now, we have done fairly well after independence. We have doubled the irrigation that was there at the time of independence. We have brought the total irrigated area to 100 million acres. But the one unfortunate thing is that out of these 100 million acres, only two-thirds of the irrigated area is based on certain resources and one third is dependent on tanks and shallow wells which just get dried up at the time of drought conditions. In years like the last one these shallow wells and tanks dry up with the result that we are not able to provide irrigation to all the 100 million acres. The result is that the food production varies. If it is a good year, we are able to provide irrigation to all the 100 million acres; otherwise, in a bad year, we are able to irrigate only two-thirds of that or 66 million acres, with its adverse result on food production. This is one defect in the present system of irrigation.

When we are discussing these problems of India, we must also bear in mind that our population is growing very much. At the beginning of this country, the population of India was about 150 million; at the middle of it, it was 300 million; now it is 550 million and at the end of the century, we expect it to go up to 900 million. The fact that there is a tremendous increase in population should be borne in mind so that we should try to give more and more irrigation to our land so that crops may be grown in large quantities as we require. At the moment, we are able to utilise only one acre out of 4. It is our aim to see that at the end of this century, we shall be able to irrigate 2 acres out of 4, that is to say, 50 per cent of our land should be irrigated. In that case, it will be possible for us to provide enough of food to feed all the 900 million people in a quite adequate manner.

This is our aim. In order to achieve this, what we have got to do is to introduce irrigation on a very

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

vast scale. In the last ten years, we have been adding irrigation at the rate of 1½ million acres per year. We have to double it. In the further Plans which we will have to take up, we have to provide irrigation for three million acres every year. If you are going to irrigate three million acres every year, that is, bring under irrigation three million acres every year, then only it will be possible for us to bring under irrigation two acres out of every four acres, that is, 50 per cent of our land. I am thinking only of major and medium irrigation in this context. I am not talking of minor irrigation. For major and medium irrigation alone, you must double the pace of our development. That is why, for the fifth Plan, our aim is to provide under major and medium irrigation an area of 15 million acres. Our aim is to bring under irrigation about 15 million acres of land in the fifth Plan. That is, at the rate of three million acres a year. That being our objective in the fifth Plan, we must proceed to go ahead.

Hon. Members have rightly asked what will be our objective in the fifth Plan. One of the hon. Members has very correctly said that we must try to finish those projects that we had taken up in the first Plan. There are some projects which were taken up in the first Plan, second Plan and the third Plan which are still lingering on. For example there are as many as 59 major irrigation projects undertaken prior to 1969 which are still not completed. The result of this is, the costs are going up. At the time of sanctioning these projects they cost only Rs. 1,200 crores. But today, the costs have gone up. They now cost Rs. 2,700 crores. So, we have to spend Rs. 1,500 crores more than the estimated cost at the time of their sanction. We are only able to achieve 40 per cent benefit. 60 per cent benefit is yet to come. So by providing another Rs. 1,000 odd crores more, in the fifth Plan, we can

complete those projects and bring under irrigation about 20 million acres. The costs go up when we spread them over a large number of years. I am very glad that some hon. Members have pointed out that we should try to finish those projects as early as possible, and that should be our main aim in the fifth Plan, that is, we must finish those projects that we had already taken up in the first, second and the third Plans.

Then there is another point. There are five large States in our country—Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat—where the percentage of irrigation is much below the average. The percentage for the whole country at the end of the fourth Plan will be 26 per cent. But in these States it will be only nine to 18 per cent. Madhya Pradesh has got the lowest percentage in the matter of irrigation in the country it is only nine per cent. It is very sad to think that though we have in Madhya Pradesh a vast area, 51 million acres under crop, with a good source of water—most of our rivers come from there—we irrigate only 9 per cent there. and we are not able to connect one river with the other. whereas in Punjab, with one-third of the land—only 14 million acres—we are producing seven million tonnes of foodgrains there, with a percentage of irrigation which goes up to 70 per cent. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of irrigation is only nine per cent though the land is three times more and we are able to produce only 11 million tonnes. In other words, we are not able to produce more food there. We have to take up more irrigation projects in some of the States, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, especially. Though there are a number of projects which have been taken up no doubt, we will have to give a push to those States a little more. In our planning, we should see that we give some extra amount or assistance and see that these States which are backward in irrigation are brought up to at least a reasonable level.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): In Vidharba, it is only 1.6 per cent.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is another very important aspect which I must submit to the House, and that is—it is a very unfortunate fact—one-third of our country is under drought conditions. In the last century, much more land was under famine conditions. Now, the figure is reduced, but still, we are subject to droughts. What happened was, in the last century, Sir Arthur Cotton in the south and Sir Cautley in the north had constructed several projects. There was the Hardwar canal, the Sone Barrage, and the famine areas were converted into very good farmlands. The Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari and the Mahanadi—so many deltas projects were constructed. That work must continue. They must not be left at that. As I said, one-third of our crop total land is under drought conditions. We have a crop land of 400 million acres and out of that, 130 million acres are under drought conditions. That is subjected completely to the gamble of the rainfall. That is why Gandhiji said that agriculture without irrigation is a gamble in this country. It should be our aim to see that the drought areas located in the five States mentioned by me plus some part of Haryana and a little part of Bengal and also parts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are taken care of. These are extremely bad areas; yet people are living there and it is our national responsibility to see that these areas get water, if not 50 per cent irrigation, at least 40 per cent or 30 per cent. That is exactly what the Irrigation Commission has recommended: you must maximise irrigation in these drought areas. We should try to use all the available resources.

Many hon. Members referred to the national water grid. The idea is not just to take water from the North and dump it in the Cauvery. The main object, in fact the only object is to give water to the lands in the drought affected areas, wherever they

may be located. Water from the Ganga will not be used in the prosperous areas but in drought areas, starting from Rajasthan, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in Rayalaseema area and so on, like that, Orissa.... (*Interruptions*). Mysore will be one of the important States which will benefit; if there are no drought areas, they will not get it but we all know that Mysore has a large drought affected area. The national water grid shall give water to all the drought areas. Members should not be carried away by Mr. Sundarayya's article or the writings in Motherland.

I am surprised that the irrigation works taken up in the Gangetic basin in previous years had not covered the chronic drought areas in the basin we have some of the worst drought areas like the Rewa plateau, Mirzapur and Palamau area south of the Ganga. Why should there be such areas, right in the middle of water? The first beneficiaries of this water grid will be these areas, in the Gangetic basin itself. The first waters will go to these areas. We have of course not finalised the alignments; it is only paper study. We are awaiting sanction to take up investigations. So, we cannot give any definite plans now. The idea is to connect one river with the other, to connect Brahmaputra to Ganges; that is one of the first thing to be done, and then this to the other river and so on.

The other day I was in Bundelkhand in connection with the Rajghat dam inauguration by the hon. Prime Minister and I was looking at that area. There are five beautiful rivers as in Punjab, Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Dhasanand, Ken. But this area is in utterly drought conditions, utterly poor—Bundelkhand area in U.P. and in Madhya Pradesh. Are we to look on only? No. We should try to investigate and connect one river with the other and make use of the water to cover as much area of Bundelkhand as possible. It is important to remem-

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ber that water required in the basin itself will not be diverted.

We only divert the surplus water, that is the monsoon water. We shall never take the water in monsoon months from any of these rivers. We shall divert only the monsoon water. I was surprised to hear Rao Birender Singh—he is not here at the moment—a very respected ex-Chief Minister of Haryana as saying that the Yamuna water should be diverted to Haryana. That is exactly the basic idea of water grid. But, unfortunately, there is no surplus water in the river Yamuna. Probably he does not know that. When we construct Kishan Dam and Lakuwa Dam, there will be no surplus water in the river Yamuna. In the upper reaches of Yamuna we have to find water from some other source. So, please do not be carried away by emotions. We are trying to look far ahead and not for to-day or tomorrow. We want to start investigations and prepare plans for the whole country. It is very unfortunate that some Members have misunderstood me. Some were telling as to why Mysore canal is not going there. We are trying to take the canal in a way which will cost us less. But it does not mean that we will allow the water for extension of the Cauvery delta. We shall use the transported water for drought areas only.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you going to allow the C.P.W.D. to implement it or will you allow the mass movement of the people to do it as it has been done in other countries? Take for example Bhagirath Sena.

DR. K. L. RAO: We are not doing anything extraordinary here. We are following what exactly is being done by the U.S.S.R. In U.S.S.R. what they are planning is to divert water going to the North to irrigate Southern thirsty areas round Aral sea.

In America too, the same thing is being done in Western Texas. This is a dry area. They want to take the water from Mississippi to Texas. We

have got to see that the dry areas get more quantity of water. We do not want to neglect them. Our idea is to see that the dry areas are given the required amount of water. That is exactly our idea in having the National Water Grid. I do not want to take much time of the House in this regard. It would have been better if the hon. Members will meet me in the Central Hall so that it would be my privilege to explain everything to them and to take their suggestions. There is nothing fixed in the matter. There is no necessity for the hon. Members from West Bengal to feel that the National Water Grid will effect Calcutta.

What I want to submit is this. The national water grid which we are conceiving of is with a view to seeing that enough water is given for the development of dry areas in the country and nothing more than that. I am very glad to note that many hon. Members have thrown out many suggestions. And everybody wants that water should be treated as a national resource and that we should have National Water Council. This is a very good suggestion. In fact, we are moving in that direction. A bill has been drafted and the hon. Prime Minister has requested the various Chief Ministers to give their own opinions. We are waiting for replies. After the opinions are received, we shall do the needful in the matter. Under our Constitution, that is necessary. I am very glad to note that nobody has spoken against this.

Shri Modak had said that minor irrigation was not being given the proper importance and no mention is made in this report with regard to that. I want to submit that the minor irrigation belongs to my very distinguished senior colleague, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Saheb. It is under the Ministry of Agriculture. That Ministry is spending quite a lot of money. They have spent as much as Rs. 1400 crores. From the private funds, Rs. 1,200 crores was spent totalling to nearly equal to the amount

spent on major and medium irrigations. You all know the importance of the minor irrigation.

Shri Mirdha referred to the Rajasthan-Nagaur link. That is exactly the idea of the national water grid. We have got an idea of taking the canal from Chambal along the Banas river and going over the hump at Ajmer, Bikaner and then into the Rajasthan Canal. Through Shri Ranabhadur Singh, Dr. Karni Singh has wanted that Churu district should be irrigated. These are really bad, drought-affected areas. It is our endeavour to see that these areas are irrigated.

I am glad many hon. members including Shri Ranabhadur Singh referred to the Bansagar project. It is an extremely valuable project across the Sone river. Three States—U.P., M.P. and Bihar are involved in it. We have got near agreement but still in matters like these last minute troubles arise. We are only hoping that we would be able to sort them out and take up the project.

Shri Mahajan was saying that Pong Dam is a blunder. Perhaps he said it in a rhetoric. But he tried to support it by saying that half a million tonnes of food is lost by submerging of land the additional food production will be only 1 million tonnes. It is not so. The facts are that Pong Dam will irrigate 30 lakhs of acres and 3 million tonnes of foodgrains will be produced. The land submerged is capable of giving only 24,000 tonnes of foodgrains. So, it is not a blunder. It is something different.

I shall now come to power.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: What about Gandak?

DR. K. L. RAO: Mishraji and Tiwarji mentioned about Gandak. I am glad the Minister of Agriculture is here. It is a very important project. Gandak Project is probably the biggest project in India. It irrigates 38

lakh acres and will produce crops like rice and sugarcane. Bhakra irrigates 34 lakh acres, but there the use of water is very restricted. Only 8 million acre feet of water is used in Bhakra. For the same area, we are using twice the quantity of water in Gandak Project because there is plenty of water in Gandak; it is three times the size of Sutlej. We are going to produce a lot of foodgrains. It is a very important project. We have spent Rs. 144 crores on it. Out of a potential of 7 lakh acres, our utilisation has been only 3 and half lakh acres. A number of committees have gone into the slow progress of irrigation. We know what exactly the difficulties are. We have to sort them out. I wanted to discuss it with Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and the Chief Minister. The time has come when we should get into action. All the committees have pointed out that there are lot of delays in acquiring the necessary land. There are gaps in small channels where everybody wants bridges. Then there are some areas like Sikrana which are subject to floods and some flood protection works must be constructed. So, there are some obstructions which are making the progress slow. I am so sorry that after spending a considerable amount of money—Rs. 144 crores out of Rs. 224 crores which is the total cost—we have not advanced very far. Actually we should have done at least 15 lakh acres. This is something which we should go into very carefully. Also, we have only one Development Commissioner for the entire area.

I think it is high time that we should divide it into patches of 10 lakhs of acres and have teams to give a push in the matter of development and use of this water. There can also be some special development officers and land acquisition officers so that the work may be pushed on with vigour. There are some of the aspects which we have to look into. I agree with the hon. Members that we have to pay attention to this.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Is the Central Government going to take over the Gandak Project?

DR. K. L. RAO: The take-over is a very big controversy. We are most anxious to see that the project comes into being. That is the most important thing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Because of the recurring floods in the river Damodar, is it true that they are considering two dams?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said in the beginning, 50 hon. Members have participated in the discussion and each member has mentioned at least five projects. So, I am selecting only the most important ones. If I have got time at the end, I will refer to the other projects.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board?

DR. K. L. RAO: As my colleague stated when he intervened in the debate, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board is going to be appointed under the Central auspices with the Chief Minister of Assam as Chairman. A Bill is under preparation for that. When it is ready it will be circulated to the State Governments for comments and then it would be possible to take action.

Regarding Jalkundi, it is indeed a very good project. Unfortunately, it is located completely inside Nepal territory. If the U.P. Government is anxious to take it up, we have to undertake investigations for which we have got to take the permission of Nepal. We are helpless in this matter.

As the time at my disposal is limited, I will now come to the most important subject of power, to which every hon. Member has referred. As hon. Members have said, power is a very important infra-structure, the tool in order to forge the economic

growth and social well-being of a country. During the last ten years we have done very considerable work. From a mere 7 million kw, we have now gone on to 18 million kw. We have been adding at the rate of one million kw. every year and this in turn has created a thirst for power and now a situation has come when you cannot go back, you must go on generating more and more power. It has become absolutely essential for us to see that more and more power is generated. If there is shortage of power it will create a difficult situation. As it happens, the little power shortage we have this year has caused such immense damage more than the damage that has been caused to this country in the worst year of floods, cyclones and drought combined together. The total damage that has been done to this country through all these three calamities is much less than what has been caused by the power shortage. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for us to see that power is made up. If we are not able to make up power, then it is much better to go slow with economic developments than to create a power shortage.

The present conditions are that power must be used on a big scale, on an adequate scale. Our calculations show, either of the Planning Commission or of the Ministry, that essentially we should add 18-20 million kv. of power in the Fifth Plan. A question can be asked: How can you do that? We have been adding only 1 million kw. of power, how are we going to add 3-4 million kw. every year? This is a natural question that the hon. Members are entitled to ask. But the other side is that, if you do not do that, the country is going back. That is the main point.

For example, in the field of rural electrification, whereas 10 years back, the number of pumping sets was only 3 lakhs, today it is 22 lakhs. We want to have 25 lakhs more of pumping sets in the next five years. Where

from are we going to get power for all these pumping sets? The power has to come. Otherwise we better stop here. We have set up the Rural Electrification Corporation. In every rural area, they are setting up projects in every corner of the country. The rural India has been awakened and the rural India wants power. The industries want power. Everywhere, there is a demand for power. Therefore, the situation has developed that we must develop power to meet the needs of our country.

Then, a point was raised about transmission losses. It is often said about transmission losses that it is something bad. It looks as though, if you save 1 per cent of the transmission losses shortage will be made up. Transmission losses are particularly heavy in five States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. It is in these States that the percentage of agricultural load is the highest. It is more than 20 per cent. That is, in those States where the power used for agricultural purposes is much more than in other States, the loss is more than 20 per cent. In Tamil Nadu and in Punjab also, more than one-fourth of power is used only for agriculture. In such areas, naturally, the loss is more. The power is supplied through the induction motors and these reduce the power factor. Also a number of loads are also added on the same line from time to time. So, the losses are very heavy in rural areas. I have set up an investigation staff in Punjab and other areas to go and find out what are the losses and what are the remedies to be taken up. In fact, I have advised the Rural Electrification Corporation to participate in investigations to see what can be done. As a result of the preliminary investigations, we find that it is possible by using what we call capacitors, a small device costing about Rs. 200 for each motor, the power loss can be reduced by nearly 5-10 per cent. In this way, the power factor can be improved. Therefore, we

are now directing hereafter the people who are going to have connections to provide capacitors also. Then, the number of distribution lines must also be multiplied. On the same line, if you go on adding any number of pumps, any amount of load, that will result in voltage fluctuation and the losses are high. I am glad to say that the Rural Electrification Corporation has set up a 'system improvement' loan, a separate loan, which will be given to the State Electricity Boards to reduce losses. The loan is on concessional rate. So, that will be an incentive for them. By doing all this, in the next year, we hope to have a reduction in the losses to the extent of nearly 5-10 per cent. As I submitted, the transmission losses are not heavy in other States. In the case of Orissa it is six per cent. Even in the best European country, it is more than six per cent. It is so because no power is used in Orissa except for the main industries; no appreciable power is used in rural Orissa. Generally, the losses are 11 to 12 per cent in advanced countries. Our aim is to reduce the losses to 12 to 15 per cent in the first instance and we are taking necessary steps for that. But that is not going to help very much in the matter of power generation. In power generation, you must go in a massive way. Our efforts must be to develop as much power as possible.

Some hon. members have referred to a number of projects....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): There has been a view expressed that our power installations have been working only to the extent of 38 per cent of their capacity, and that view goes uncontradicted. Would you throw some light on that?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would tell you, I thought I would not spend time on that. Take, for example, the power stations in our country. Most of the thermal power stations are worki

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very well except in the eastern sector, that is to say, Bihar and Bengal, and in Tamil Nadu at places called Neiveli and Ennore. Except these places, the others are working very well. We generally consider 4,500 hours in a year as good working hours.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the overall figure?

DR. K. L. RAO: If a machine works 4,500 hours in a year, we consider that the plant is working very well, because it has got to undergo maintenance repairs two months in a year and there are many other considerations. Therefore, a performance of 4,500 hours in a year is quite good. In England, the thermal stations are working 4,500 hours in a year. All over the world, quite a number of countries work about that limit—4,500 hours in a year. There are some small stations like Amarkantak and Nellore which work 7,000 hours. Unfortunately, stations like Patratu, Talcher—Talcher is one of the very bad stations in Orissa—Durgapur and Bandel are working at less than 2,000 hours or 3,000 hours....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why so?

DR. K. L. RAO: There are quite a number of reasons for that, and I will not go into them now. What I would submit is that, by and large, in this country, the thermal stations are not doing badly except in the eastern sector. I will briefly say why the eastern sector is like that. The main reason is that, in the eastern sector, we use coal very indiscriminately, and coal in that area contains abrasive material, machines get worn-out. We have repeatedly asked them to use three-stage washeries—to use the coal from the middle washery and not to use the last one. But they have not introduced it with the result that things are bad. Also, some of the machines supplied at that time have been bad. Also, the machines

are old. These are some of the reasons. But we have got two committees. We are watching very carefully to improve, as much as possible, the thermal stations in the eastern sector....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do you not give us the figures about overall utilisation? What is the overall figure?

DR. K. L. RAO: Each station has got a different capacity. I can give you the list; I shall send you the list giving the information in the case of each State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Eastern States are far below the national average. What steps are you going to take to bring them on par with other States?

DR. K. L. RAO: What the hon. Member is talking about is the per capita consumption of power. At the end of the Fourth Plan the per capita consumption will be 120 kilowatt hours. But, there are as many as seven States where the per capita consumption is only 60—120. Assam is still worse. It is only 30.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Orissa.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Andhra Pradesh is the second lowest.

DR. K. L. RAO: Lowest is Assam—30.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: We are the worst.

DR. K. L. RAO: North Bihar is so.

What I am submitting is that there is an imbalance of power consumption in this country. We have got to rectify these things by putting up more generating stations and that is the plan we have got for the Fourth Plan. It is a difficult problem but

we have got to do it because power stations in India give the support for all developmental activities and it is also a source of employment for the local areas and also for the development of that area.

I am sorry, with regard to the Muzaffarpur power station, the technical experts' committee passed it a year back, but, still it is lingering. It has not yet been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

There is one thing about rural electrification. There are four States—Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, where rural electrification is very bad....

SHRI JYOTTRMOY BOSU: What are you going to do to bring them to the level of other States?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Rural Electrification Corporation has given considerable sums of money to these four States. For example, West Bengal was given Rs. 21 crores and similarly, other States also have been given, though Assam got a much smaller amount. But, what we find is that the implementation is very slow. It is not moving. The hon. Member there is very active, but he is not pushing up matters in his own State..

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: He is active in the Parliament, but not in the field.... (Interruptions).

DR. K. L. RAO: I have discussed this matter with the Chairman of the Rural Electrification Corporation and we are going to post a special officer at Gauhati, one special officer in Bhubaneswar and see that more schemes could be taken up and also see to the implementation of those schemes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: They are moving slow, that officer also will join hands with them. I want to know whether Mr. Rao will be prepared to publicly censure such of the

State Governments which are not moving swiftly.

DR. K. L. RAO: What I want to submit is that we have got to watch these four States very carefully. We are trying to see that we have a separate cell for each State to watch the progress. But, in the beginning, there are always difficulties. I do not blame them really, because, in the beginning, unless it is organized, it is difficult. For example in Tamil Nadu, six lakhs of pumping wells have come up....

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Have you got any targets set to remove these imbalances?

DR. K. L. RAO: That depends upon implementation.... (Interruptions).

I have got a few things more to say. The Chair will ring the bell at 5 p.m.

An hon. Member referred to Geothermal power. We have hot springs in Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh. There, the steam is coming out of the ground and that steam can be utilised for generation of power. There is also a similar place in Konkan on the Western Ghats and some other areas. We have consulted the United Nations expert who was here last month and he has given a very useful report and he has gone back and we hope to start investigation in the month of September or October after the rains are over. This is real mighty source and if we could tap it, we would then be producing power on a big scale. However, it is just a chance, like oil drilling. As you all know, earth is a gigantic furnace except the top mantle of about 10 to 20 miles which is only coal. The rest is hot, completely hot and as soon as the water gets in contact with this, steam is generated and it gets locked up and that provides the basis of geothermal generation of power.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Then, Sir, there is one more point about rural electrification which I wish to deal with.

The hon. Member who spoke on this subject said that we have electrified 1.34 lakhs of villages, but since we have got 5.66 lakhs of villages, we will be taking at least 50 years to electrify all the villages. I wish to point out that of these 5.6 lakhs of villages that we have, villages of 3.5 lakhs are having population less than 500. Eighty per cent of the rural population live in 2.1 lakhs of villages. I wish to repeat this, so that this may be clearly understood, namely, that out of 5.6 lakhs of villages, eighty per cent of our rural population live in 2.1 lakhs of villages, but on the other hand we have got 20 per cent population living in 3.5 lakhs of villages. Therefore, what we are trying to do is to electrify as far as possible the bigger villages. With the rural electrification that we have done so far we have served 40 per cent of our rural population and we hope to cover 80 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan. Only 20 per cent will be left who are living in small villages. We have to depend for the electrification of the smaller villages on what is called the Fuel Cell. Last time when I went to the United States I saw they were about to market the Fuel Cell. This is a small box containing all the parts. kerosene or natural gas is used as fuel. Power is produced that is sufficient for two or three pumping sets. This will serve the villages which are very small in size. If by the next 15 years we will be able to develop the fuel cell I am sure this will be the answer to some of our smaller villages. We hope to cover 80 per cent of our population in the next five years. If the Fuel Cell is developed, we will be able to give power throughout the country in the succeeding decade.

There is one other interesting point which I wish to tell to hon. Members. India is a very interesting country.

Even in advanced countries you have got to do much of propaganda or promotional activity but in our country it is not like that. There is a huge backlog of applications for pumpsets. Intelligent as they are, our people have known the value of electricity and therefore there is no necessity of promotional activity in this country. Just tell them: Here is electricity. They will take it up and there will be no difficulty at all. It is our earnest endeavour to serve the rural population with electricity as early as possible.

Some references were made about local power houses, Gorakpur area, Vijayawada Thermal Station and a few hon. Members referred to some local areas. Gorakpur must have come a long time back. It is very important to have a power house in the eastern U.P. That is what we are trying to do. The hon. Member from Laccadive said that power is supplied at high cost. He comes from a remotest island. Diesel has to be taken there. If there is any possibility of bringing coal to that area or if there is any other possibility of generating more power there, I will look into it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I raised an important question about the Gujarat Government having sold one thermal power station.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have been asked about it a number of times and I have relied about it many a time. That particular power station has got additional steam. Steam is being wasted. It will be useful for an industry and hence the transaction. It is a small power station.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I had asked about the Vijayawada thermal station. The technical sanction of the Government of India and Planning Commission has already been obtained.

DR. K. L. RAO: Vijayawada thermal station is yet to be sanctioned by Planning Commission. The technical committee has passed. I only hope that it will be sanctioned soon and taken up.

In final conclusion I would say power Supply is indeed an important and a challenging task. We must realise that a large amount of work lies ahead of us. I have already asked for a separate rural load survey to be conducted so that we may know what are their wants going to be. An enormous load is going up. It is our task to see that we supply power for those loads. If we look back on our past performance we will not be able to do it. We must know that we do not exist to repeat the past but to build up a better future which will bring prosperity to us all.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: What are you going to do about water-logging?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One by one, please. Mr. Kotoki.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong): I had stated that the Governor of Assam in his Address to the Legislative Assembly had said that the Government of Assam had agreed to the draft legislation for the Centre to take over the control of the floods of the Brahmaputra. I would like to know when Government are going to bring forward that legislation. My hon. friend Shri Tarun Gogoi has also wanted to know whether Government are going to introduce the Bill during this session or else how soon Government propose to bring forward the legislation. That is a question to which our people would like to have an answer.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): The hon. Minister has just now stated that the policy is to electrify villages which have a population of five hundred

and above. I would like to point out that this policy cannot be applied to the villages in the hills where most of the villages have a population of less than five hundred. So, the policy in regard to rural electrification in the hill areas cannot be the same as that for the villages in the plains.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: The hon. Minister has referred to the necessity of generating more power for the north-eastern part of the country. What about the thermal plant that was to be set up at Dalkhola? It has been announced that that power plant is now going to be shifted to some other place. I would like to know whether this is correct, and how long it would take to set up the plant. Again, in regard to the Mahanandi river, flood control scheme a complaint had already been made by me in this House earlier today and I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these questions of mine.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It has been stated that to save the embankments on the Lower Damodar, we have to construct two dams in Bihar, and it is known that Government have acquired land for the construction of the two dams. I would like to know whether this is a fact or not. I would also like to know whether Government are going to take up the Ajoy project or not during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

श्री रामावतार झा (पटना) :
सभापति महोदय, बिहार के अखबारों में जोरों से चर्चा हो रही है कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का ईस्टर्न जोन का जो दफ्तर पटना में है, उसे वहां से हटा कर कलकत्ता ले जाने की बात चल रही है, क्या यह बात सही है, यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ? जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कटिहार में बनाने की मांग उठ रही है, जिस के बारे में वहां के प्रतिनिधियों की मंत्री महोदय से बात भी हो चुकी है,

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय की क्या राय है?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): The hon. Minister in his speech did not throw much light on the Cauveri water dispute on which two States are having a big problem for a very long time. Would the hon. Minister tell us more in detail about this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the information that I have before me, the percentage of villages electrified in the eastern zone is as follows: in Assam, it is 2.5, in Bihar 11.79, Orissa 2.71 and in West Bengal it is 7.89 whilst the national average percentage is 19.89. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what specific steps he wants to take with a time-bound programme in order to bring these States on a par with the national average?

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर और मोतीहारी के बीच में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की मंत्री महोदय ने घोषणा की है, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, उस के बारे में सरकार कब तक कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Recently, the hon. Minister himself had declared in Andhra Pradesh that in respect of power, Andhra Pradesh was in a grave crisis and steps should be taken to meet at least its minimum requirements. I would like to know what steps have been taken in this regard.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Although we have got plenty of coal and all raw materials to generate electricity in Andhra Pradesh, yet Andhra Pradesh is the second lowest in the country. Is it because Dr.

K. L. Rao who is the hon. Minister in charge is not in a position to do anything, because he belongs to Andhra Pradesh. This is a fact. I would like to know the reasons for not generating electricity in Andhra Pradesh in spite of raw materials being available there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: With a view to conserving electricity, are Government thinking of having a national power grid, and how soon it is planned to be brought into effect?

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (शाबुआ) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, नर्वदा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में बहुत लम्बे समय से विचार चल रहा है, कितने समय में निर्णय उस में हो जायगा ? आखिर इस की कोई सीमा तो होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I would like to know when the award in regard to the Narmada river dispute which is to be given by the Prime Minister will be given.

श्री राम कवर (टोंक) : राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जिसका कोई न कोई कोना सूखे से, अकाल से हमेशा पीड़ित रहता है । तो राजस्थान के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बिजली की मंत्री महोदय बना रहे हैं ? दूसरी बात बिजली के नये कनेक्शन जो दिए गए हैं पिछले दो तीन सालों में उस की पद्धति कुछ ऐसी है कि जिन किसानों को कुओं में पानी बहुत थोड़ा था, जो बहुत कम बिजली इस्तेमाल कर पाए उनके भी बिजली के बिल चार चार सौ पांच पांच सौ रुपये आ गए हैं । यह क्या पद्धति है कुछ समझ में नहीं आती । किसान इससे बहुत परेशान हैं । इसकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे ?

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI (Tehri-Garhwal): Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the highest dam in Arisa the Tehri Dam, is being delayed simply because the

problem of rehabilitation of and compensation to all the oustees is not being solved? Would the hon. Minister announce in this House that this problem would be tackled soon so that there is no further delay in the execution of this project?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I would like to know when the hon. Minister is deputing a central team to finalise the location of the site of the proposed Bhimkund dam project in Orissa.

श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गंगानगर में बहुत से नलकूप लगे हैं लेकिन आज तक उनको विद्युत शक्ति नहीं दी गई है, आप कब तक उनको विद्युत शक्ति देने वाले हैं और दूसरी बात—राजस्थान एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को हटा कर क्या उसके खिलाफ सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी कराएंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that he is being blamed increasingly in the national press as the principal figure responsible for the power shortage in the country, particularly since the power shortage is not totally due to failure of rains and consequent lack of water, but also due to reduction in thermal power and more so reduction in nuclear power generated as in the Tarapur Nuclear Power station the power generated is hardly the size of an atom?

SHRI C. D. GAUTAM (Balaghat): I would like to know when the Upper Venue Ganga project in Sawni district and the Seethakasa project in the Balaghat district, both in MP, will be undertaken.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: What steps are Government going to take to overcome the power shortage in Orissa by

linking Joda with Chandil and linking Talcher with Mohana so as to meet the requirement of 15 mm. for the Berhampur area and the additional requirement of the Raigada area?

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): I would like to know about the Sunderbans Delta project which will irrigate 10 lakh acres of land in that area and also about the drainage sluices in that area.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): The other day, the hon. Minister, in reply to an unstarred question, stated that the engineers in Rajasthan have made a survey and demanded 40,000 cusecs of water from the Ganges floodwaters. Now, the Minister has said that there is no decision yet taken and that the question will be decided when the national grid system is taken up and discussed. Now, the national grid system is a long term question. Would the hon. Minister think over this question again and give his earliest consideration for Rajasthan?

DR. K. L. RAO: I find that the hon. Members have repeated what they had said in their speeches in order to get answers. I shall reply to them briefly.

The first question was about the waterlogging in the Gandak area. As I have said in the course of my reply, especially on the upper reaches of the Tirhut canal, there is waterlogging due to flooding and so on. In that area we have got to investigate some schemes. They have been investigating one Sikrana embankment and that is coming with a sanction of about Rs. 5½ crores. Later on also, in North Bihar, in the higher reaches, it is very important for us to do a lot of investigation. It is not so in the Saran district; it is plain, and there is no drainage problem and there is no difficulty. But in Tirhut canal, we have to be very careful. I have asked the Government of Bihar to go into it very

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thoroughly and prepare schemes. There is no escape from it. As irrigation develops, all these defects will be rectified.

Then there was a question about rural electrification of the hills. The rural electrification on the hills, we have to do it by microhydel schemes in some areas, with smaller, local sources of water falling. But it is always very costly. So, we have to try to get power as much as possible from the main transmission lines. For example, when the Bacheswar project comes up, there will be ample power. It is awaiting approval of Government of Nepal as it concerns both the State Government and Nepal. What is necessary there will be done to produce power. Anyway, I would submit to the hon. Member from that particular area that if they come up with any specific suggestions we will try to pursue the matter and try to see that these projects in those particular areas are sanctioned.

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. No more questions. Let him reply and finish. No interruptions please.

DR. K. L. RAO: Then, about the Brahmaputra, and the Brahmaputra Control Commission, the hon. Member asked when that legislation will come. At the moment, what is happening is, we have prepared the draft Bill and it is under scrutiny by the Ministry of Law. They promised to give it on the 15th. Today, it is the 16th. Yesterday it must have come in. The only point here is, after it comes in, it has to go back again to the Assam Government for their scrutiny and general approval and then come back again. If it comes in time we can take it up; otherwise, it will have to wait.

Then, about the Dhalkola power station, I do not know why there should be so much excitement about

this and Katihar. What we want is power, and not this kind of excitement. We want to try to do it and locate the power station. Two States are in need, and we want to locate, if possible half the power house in West Bengal and half of the power house in Bihar, and try to sanction the project. Nobody has shifted the location of the Power House. Nothing like that is under consideration. The project has yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India. I suggested that the Government of India's money may be spent on it because the States involved are very backward, especially north Bihar and West Bengal. It is under consideration. If it were purely a State project, say, at Malda or Katihar, they would have sanctioned it straightaway. There would have been no difficulty. But this has to be gone into, in all the details. With regard to the lower Damodar and Ajoy rivers, there was discussion between the Chief Minister of both the States in August of last year. The Chief Minister said that they would discuss it between themselves. They appointed a study team, and in the study team, the items are under study are the Ajoy river, the areas required, the construction of the dam, all these subjects. The study team has not submitted its report. After the report is submitted to the Chief Ministers, they would approach the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power for assistance, later on, if necessary. That is the condition. I would come in only at the stage when there is difference between two Chief Ministers. I do not come in if they settle it between themselves.

There was mention about the shifting of office to Calcutta from Patna. I am sorry I do not know it myself. I shall go into that question. Officers probably had some reasons for the existing state of affairs and the location of load despatch Station I shall go into that.

About the Inter-State Cauvery river water dispute referred to by my hon. friend, there is nothing I can say now.

It is for the State Chief Ministers to meet. They will meet on the 29th of this month, all the three Chief Ministers. This particular dispute is a difficult one. In fact one of the ideas of the national water grid is to feed the Cauvery a little more, so that the dispute may resolve itself. About the Muzafarpur station, about Dalkola also, I have already submitted what we have done. These are pending clearance by the Planning Commission. The main trouble about such projects is perhaps lack of money. For these projects there was no money in the Fourth Plan and therefore they have got to wait for the Fifth Plan. This way it creates delay. Delay means power shortage in the country. I have been pressing for such projects to be sanctioned and started. I shall press again as hon. Members are anxious about it.

Two Members asked the reasons for the power situation in the Andhra Pradesh. The reason is simple; the neglect of the State Government not to attach importance to power. In this country there are some States which have not attached importance to power and Andhra Pradesh is one of them. They attached more importance to irrigation and they spent a lot of money. Largest amount of money on irrigation compared to other States was spent in Andhra Pradesh. I quite agree that Andhra Pradesh has coal and hydel sources. It should have been one of the States which should have supplied power rather than borrow from other States. At present it is a very unhappy state of affairs. I hope, in the years to come, we shall be able to push forward with power development scheme. It would mean that they may have to sacrifice on some of the other sectors and put in their finance in the power sector.

We have been trying to develop national power grid. We have got good transmission system and we can send power right from Jammu down to the far south. But we cannot do

that in a very big way unless we put in 400 KV lines. But as I explained we can send some power even now. Mysore sent to Gujarat last year some power when Mysore had a plenty of power. Reference was made to Narmadha project. In such questions difficulties will always arise. A lot of emotions are built up. The hon. Prime Minister took great care and trouble to give all chances to the parties to give as much representations as possible. They have represented once, twice, thrice. All the representations have been made to her and she is seized of the matter.

I hope that there will be no other obstacle. When the main decision comes, we should accept it without any further hesitation. That is the main problem. Especially, in the case of water, a large amount of emotion is built up.

As I said, Rajasthan is one of the several States which stand again considerably from a national water grid. Ganga water will be let down into Narmada and from the Narmada river water flows to Rajasthan areas. Thus Rajasthan depends for water on other States. That is why Rajasthan gets better attention than other States.

As regards U.P., it has not got money now to take up actively the Teri Project. Now that the Fifth Five Year Plan is coming in, funds would be made available to new projects. About the Bhim Kund and Rangati, there is a lot of controversy. Actually, we have allotted some money. Both the projects are subjected to controversy. There are two parties involved. When we do something controversy starts. We are trying to settle this.

There is some difficulty about power supply in Orissa. Talcher-Balimela transmission line is under construction now. The main line from Thiruvilla to Balimela will be completed in a short period of time. Then there will be power supply from

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Balmela to Ganjam. But connection between Thiruvilla and Talcher will take a long time because, if I remember correctly, the distance between these two places will be 320 k.m.. So, that will take some time.

About Tiesta Project, both in Bihar and West Bengal about 10 lakhs of acres will be irrigated. We have got to discuss with our great neighbour, Bangla Desh. Two parties are involved. It will take some time. We have asked Bihar and West Bengal to settle various details regarding the project. Beyond this, I am afraid, I cannot say anything about this since I have already exceeded my time.

17.30 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some Cut Motions which have been moved. I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 63 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 64—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,94,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,01,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 65—POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 56,32,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

17.31 hrs.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting of Demands Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, for which 6 hours have been allotted. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested that the time may be increased by 3 hours, I hope the House agrees to it.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 2—AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,79,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 239,06,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'." *

DEMAND No. 3—FISHERIES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 75,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 4—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,30,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,12,86,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 5—FOREST

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,43,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 6—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agriculture Research'."

DEMAND No. 7—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 134,27,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,44,27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,91,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

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the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Community Development'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 30,50,47,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

The Demands are before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Government's callous attitude towards the drought-affected areas in the country. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the so-called green revolution to make any impact on the rural economy and this "green revolution" has accentuated the social and economic tension in the countryside. (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary steps for the stabilisation of agricultural prices. (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement new and radical land legislations in the interests of the

peasantry as the present land legislations (including ceiling legislations) are directed mainly at strengthening the stranglehold of the rich peasants in the countryside. (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take vigorous and positive steps for sustained growth in agricultural production which even after 25 years of independence, remains very much subject to the vagaries of nature. (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against the Food Corporation of India against which allegations of serious nature have been levelled in the House. (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the Government of Haryana to abide by the Central and State laws, rules and regulations in respect of export of rice from Haryana to Maharashtra. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to nationalise the Sugar Industry in spite of repeated demands raised by large sections of the public in the country. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure economic price to the sugar-cane growers. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the State Government of Haryana to abide by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, which is a Central Act, in respect of acquisition of land in the district of Gurgaon, Haryana, for a Private Company, viz, Maruti and Co., Ltd. (40)]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhamjanagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sugar industries in the Private sector in the country. (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete the minor irrigation schemes long proposed to be completed. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in forthwith rejecting the proposal of the All-India Sugar Millowners' Association to take over and run the sick sugar mills in the country. (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in evaluating an integrated policy on sugar. (82)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to agro-industries in all the States in general and in Orissa in particular. (83)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a sugar industry at Nayagarh in Orissa and

a jute industry in Cuttack district in Orissa. (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to present the interim report of the Industry Committee on sugar industries during the current session. (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop agro-industries in each state wherever there are possibilities. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the Orissa Land Reforms Amendment Bill in its original form immediately during this session. (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps for distribution of Government fallow land of 20 lakh acres in Orissa among the landless Adivasis and Harijans through popular committees. (88)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply full quantity of toned milk to token holders at D.M.S. depots. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start home delivery service by D.M.S. (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to look into complaints regarding distribution of milk at D.M.S. depots (44)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices by the staff at D.M.S. depots (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply milk in time by D.M.S. to Tcken holders (46)].

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute Tobacco Board immediately for the benefit of the tobacco growers in the country (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in implementation of land reforms schemes in the various States (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in proper distribution of chemical fertilizers to the farmers in time (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute the Government land to the landless agricultural families in Kolleru area West Godawari district of Andhra Pradesh (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient credit facilities to the small and marginal farmers (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start Crop and Cattle Insurance Company for the benefit of the farmers (52)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar factories in the country (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply required material such as iron and steel and cement to the new co-operative sugar factories under construction (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recommend to the State Governments to recruit qualified technical persons to manage the co-operative sugar mills (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in working of co-operative rice mills in Andhra Pradesh due to lack of working capital (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in working of Super Bazars due to mismanagement and lack of proper supervision by State Governments (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds to the new co-operative sugar factories which are under construction as the cost of the material has gone high than originally planned (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise the Co-operative Labour Societies in all the States (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in the country (60)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide employment to the uneducated and landless agricultural labourers to save them from starvation and starvation deaths (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in allotment of minor irrigation scheme and fund to West Bengal Government for construction of shallow tube-wells, in cluster on Government owned and operated scheme and on loan scheme for backward Birbhum District and other districts of West Bengal. (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of increase in allotment of minor irrigation schemes and financial assistance to West Bengal for construction of deep tube-wells and river lift irrigations for backward Birbhum district and other districts of West Bengal (63)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide chemical fertiliser at reasonable (fixed) rate and high yielding variety of

seeds (wheat and paddy) in time and provide loan to the medium small farmers. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop eviction and give protection against eviction to share croppers (65).]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in number of poultry block units, poultry village units, fishery block units, and fishery village units set up and to be set up in every district of West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan. (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check black marketing and adulteration in foodgrains and essential commodities. (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check price rise in foodgrains. (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Failure to get the closed sugar mill at Ahmadpur in the district of Birbhum of West Bengal reopened and reinstate the jobless workers there. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on Community Development and Panchayat Raj. (70)]

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to advise the Panchayat Department, Government of West Bengal to avoid carelessness and arbitrary attitude in the matters of acquisition of land for extension of existing road for Shibnagar in the district of Birbhum in terms of provision of Land Acquisition Act which is a Central Act. (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release the funds allocated to West Bengal and so many other State Governments under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during 1972-73. (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in allotment of units and blocks under special nutrition programme and applied nutrition for coverage of total areas of all districts of West Bengal affected by drought during Fourth Five Year Plan period. (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for sanction of many more schemes and allotment of early release of more funds under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment for backward Birbhum district and other districts of West Bengal (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of feeding programmes for inclusion of all

pre-school and school children and expectant mothers in West Bengal and other State Governments. (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold regular election to Panchayat Raj bodies in West Bengal and to introduce direct election to all Panchayat Raj bodies there. (76)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions also are before the House.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it need not be particularly stated that agriculture is the most important field of activity in this country. Therefore the field of agriculture can be considered as the touch stone to the efficacy of the various policies of the Government of India. To state briefly, the present condition of our agricultural production is that we are forced to import foodgrains from USA, let alone achieving self-sufficiency in the matter, after a continuous rule of Congress Party for 25 years. The Government itself stated that a major portion of our country is in the grip of famine and drought.

Today this country's food situation has deteriorated to such a level that it is not in a position to fulfil the targets set by the Government. It is doubtful very much whether the food production would touch the hundred million ton level.

The fact that production has deteriorated, that we are forced to depend on other countries for import of food grains continuously, and a major portion of the country is in the grip of famine, go to prove the miserable

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

failure of the so called socialist policies that are professed by the Government. The slogan of self-reliance has been reduced to an illusion and the slogan of Garibi Hatao has become a melo-dramatic farce. By way of illustration, as to how the Government has shamelessly failed in fulfilling its professions and promises, I would like to quote here from the speech of hon. Minister Shri Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed made during the last Budget session. "But in spite of the bad weather conditions in some parts of the country like drought in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, floods in Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal and cyclone in Orissa, I hope we shall end the year with a production of 112 to 113 million tonnes of foodgrains." The Minister further states that "Five years ago, we had declared that we shall stop all concessional imports from outside. That promise has been fulfilled by us. Not only concessional imports of foodgrains have been stopped, but we are no longer importing foodgrains even on commercial account. I hope in a few commodities, we shall become self-sufficient within two to three years time." I need not separately mention here that the estimates of the Minister have proved to be wrong and the Government has failed. It is strange to see this Government taking shelter in such outmoded and ancient excuses like monsoon for its failure in the agricultural field. This monsoon is the only shelter that is available to the Government from the Finance Minister Chavan to Agriculture Minister Shri Shinde.

The Congress has been in power for the last 25 years. For the last 10 years the Government has been proclaiming from the roof tops vociferously that the country is advancing towards self-reliance in the field of agriculture. In an age of space rocket and great industrial advancement it is a clear proof of failure of the insolvent and incompetent policies of the Government when it takes shelter in such age-old explanations as failure of monsoon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would submit that it is shameful that

this Government is taking shelter in such lame excuses.

If you see the extent of irrigation only 21 per cent of the cultivable area of land is irrigated. It would be an undisputed fact that the conditions would have been different if this Government had really helped the poor farmer in his endeavour and rescue him from the clutches of capitalistic land holders. The present state of affairs, on the other hand, is the result of the policies of this Government to shield and safeguard the interests of the landlords. I therefore submit, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that it is improper, baseless and absurd for this Government to blame mother nature for the failure of their bankrupt policies.

Now I would like to take up some points in detail. Coming to the agricultural production we are yet to see the Government achieve target of 112 million tons of foodgrains. I hope the Minister would be in a position to state that the country has achieved a hundred million ton target at least. But the present conditions in the field of agriculture in the country reveal a different story. That the 3/4 of the the country is in the grip of severe famine is a fact which has been stated by the Government itself. In a review of drought situation in India it has been stated that "227 districts out of 340 and a population of about 20 crores out of 56 crores have been affected under drought conditions in the country in varying degrees." We know that the Government has come out with facts in this connection. Which State is not in the grip of famine these days? We know that Bengal is in the grip of severe famine that people are migrating in large numbers. The Government is aware of the fact that the State of Andhra Pradesh is being crushed under the severe famine for the last two years. It is also a fact that all the members here have submitted to the Government that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is completely paralysed and not in a position to face the

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situation of famine there. The State is forced to beg for food from other States because of this situation. We cannot hide the fact, even if we want to, that people are forced to migrate with bag and baggage to other areas due to lack of fodder for the cattle, food and drinking water in the State of Maharashtra. What answer has the Minister to give in such a situation? The Minister states that the Government is taking all relief measures necessary to combat such a situation. I would like to ask the Minister as to why we are forced to face such a situation? Why did not the Government take necessary preventive steps? The fact that 3/4 of the country is in the grip of drought or famine is unequivocal proof of the failure of the policies of this Government. I would like to submit that the present famine conditions are like a judgement on the bankrupt and futile policies of the Government.

You talk of green revolution as a great solution to all these problems. They say that they are helping the farmer in getting fertilizer, and in following new and scientific techniques in the field of production. I think that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad or Shri Shinde may not talk so confidently of this green revolution as they did last time. Here I would like to quote Miss Frankel, a consultant to the US Aid Mission in India. In her book, 'India's Green Revolution' she writes: "Nevertheless, the benefits have been heavily weighted in favour of the large farmer (the cultivator with 25-30 acres or more) who has been able to exploit full potential of the new technology. Although 15 to 25 acres farmers have also experienced absolute increases in output and income, the gap between the large and medium farmers has undoubtedly widened. Small farmers, those with 10 to 15 acres have so far made only marginal gains, and ultimately they may even find their farm operations over-capitalised and uneconomic. Some farmers with less than 10 acres

have experienced an absolute deterioration in their economic position with the increasing difficulty of finding leased land on reasonable terms.' This is the result of the green revolution. Another fact that has been brought out in a recent survey that was undertaken in Punjab is that there is an increase in the number of large landholders. A scientist by name Shri Asoke Rudra stated that "In fact, a research study has reported that in the Punjab land owned by big farmers increased between 1955-56 to 1967-68 by almost 9.5 per cent. This average hides a significant variation in the rates of expansion. Farms of the size groups 20-25 acres expanded by 4 per cent whereas those of the size groups 100-150 acres increased by 45 per cent. Most of the addition to the size took place through purchases." I therefore like to submit that this green revolution has created a green class instead of ameliorating the conditions of the small farmers. It is clear fact that this green revolution has in no way helped in the increase of standard of living of the weaker sections of the society. I would therefore submit here that our rulers should undertake a thorough study in order to assess the conditions in which our villagers are living at present. People living below the poverty line increased from 50 per cent to 70 per cent. There is no doubt that a majority of these are the people living in villages. Another noteworthy fact is the increase in the number of agricultural labourers.

This Government is proclaiming that it would distribute surplus land to the landless poor. But what do we see? Because of its policy of safeguarding and supporting these vested interests, the small farmers are forced to become landless agricultural labourers. In Bengal we know what had happened in the so called socialist regime of Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray. A majority of the share croppers who were given land were squeezed out of that land because of oppressive policies of the present day Government. Because this Government is openly

supporting the exploitation of the landless poor by the capitalist landlords, these poor farmers are denuded of their small holdings and are forced to become agricultural labourers. Here I would like to state that in 1961 the percentage of cultivators was 53 per cent whereas in 1971 they have dwindled to 41 per cent. When the agricultural labourers were 16.1 per cent in 1961 the number increased to 25.8 in 1971. How did such a situation arise? Today the Government says that they are determined to distribute surplus land to the landless poor. But the glaring fact is that the small farmer is being exploited by the unscrupulous capitalist landlord. Can you deny this? Can you disprove it? You cannot.

Due to a recent study on unemployment it has been quoted that the number of unemployed people is of the order of 25 million. This is the number that is accounted for. We would not know as to what would be the number that is not accounted for. The unemployment is growing day by day.

Coming to the availability of food the Government says that it has procured the total available foodgrains. The main question is whether the availability of foodgrains have increased to the farmer who is the main source of production? It is of no consequence if you say that you are getting foodgrains from USA or USSR. According to Economic Survey 1972-73 the availability of foodgrains is 430 grams in 1956. It is 428 grams in 1972. This proves the fact that availability of food has been reduced. If you see in terms of ounces it is 15.21 in 1956 and 15.11 in 1972. Can you say that you are in a position to supply foodgrains to the common man at reasonable prices? How many fair price shops are there in the villages? I would like to state the position in the State of Andhra Pradesh. When the situation worsened you have opened fair price shops here and there. The so called rate of Re. 1 a kilo at which price rice is supposed to be supplied,

which fact you took pains to propagate in the Radio, was not available in any fair price shop. The rate which you have determined for paddy is a higher rate than that which is prevalent in the market. If you try to make this procurement as a trump card for all evils it will not solve the problem. This fact is proved amply by the situation which is existing now.

Coming to land reforms it has become a shameful drama of mockery in your hands. I have stated this even last time. In reply to a question hon. Shri Shinde stated that 50 to 60 lakhs of acres of land would be available for distribution. Previously it has been stated by the Planning Commission that the surplus land available for distribution would be 4 crore acres. Where is the comparison between 4 crores and 50 or 60 lakhs? If you see the availability when you actually go to distribute the land in the States the position, Mr. Chairman, is as follows:—“If you take the estimates of the availability of the land after these Acts, the picture becomes clear. When the Madhya Pradesh Government adopted a ceiling law, the Government expected 17,16,000 acres of land to become surplus. But the present estimates show that not more than 50,000 acres of land can be available for distribution. In Rajasthan, against the original expectation of 21,60,000 hectares of surplus land being available, it is now estimated that only 5,20,063 hectares of surplus land can be distributed...” In this way, from lakhs it has come down to thousands in every State. In Andhra Pradesh the Chief Minister has stated that the land reforms would be implemented immediately. After the State has been plunged into factional fights for separation of the State into Andhra and Telengana, the implementation of land reforms has been indefinitely postponed. Even in Orissa the land reforms have met with the same fate because of internal strife for power. We know what to expect in Bihar? They want only power and means to that power. They are not interested

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in the welfare of the down trodden masses. That is why the variation in the figures that are stated by the Planning Commission and the Government. The Government is further interested to secure its position of power and that is why it is trying to hoodwink the people at large.

Recently the Planning Commission has constituted a task force, which states "The land reform measures adopted since Independence have failed to bring about the required changes in the agrarian sector". Among the reasons for poor performance, it is mentioned 'lack of political will' and the hiatus between precept and practice and the inadequacy of the administrative organisation in practically every State." Therefore this Government lacks the will to implement the land reforms. They have only a will to keep their position of power in tact. It is only for this purpose that they have distributed land if any. The question today is whether the Government is determined to do away with the system of landlordism and release the down trodden and the oppressed from the clutches of these landlords. The way the Government is implementing its policies prove their intentions to be otherwise. The Government itself constitutes of capitalists and landlords in a different garb. That is why our leader stated that it is not land to the tiller, it is land to the landlords. It is not land reforms but it is landlords reforms.

On the basis of the Chief Ministers Conference held in last July this Government has formulated certain guidelines. What are those guidelines? Do they leave some land to the landless? These guidelines only help the eviction of the poor and small farmers from their lands. They help concentration of landed property in hands of rich landlords. Under these guidelines one can hold 27 acres of perennially irrigated land and create one such unit for each major member of the family. These are the guidelines that

were set by the great socialists Shri Shinde and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Therefore the crux of the problem is that this system of landlordism should be broken and the people that are being exploited for generations should be rescued from the clutches of these landlords. That this Government is not keen on such a task is proved by the history. This Government in their anxiety to retain power and to protect the interests of the landlords goes to the extent of oppressing the weaker sections of the society. This Government's hands are polluted with the blood of the poor, the down trodden and the weaker sections of the society.

Finally, I would like to conclude that the so-called revolutionary slogans which you take cannot any longer hoodwink the people. The only solution to this problem is that the people should rise unitedly to fight oppression, exploitation by the vested interests. I can also assure this power hungry Government that it cannot hoodwink the people for long.

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, एग्रीकल्चर की डिमान्ड्स पर जो चर्चा आरम्भ हुई है इसमें मैं मंत्री महोदय का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ और इस डिमान्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमको आज इस डिमान्ड की बैकग्राउण्ड पर जाना चाहिए। बैकग्राउण्ड इसका यह है कि जो हमारी बुनियादी जरूरियात हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए किन साधनों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे अनाज को पैदा करने के लिए विशेषतया खाद और पानी की आवश्यकता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में खाद का जो उत्पादन हो रहा है या जो अगले एक या दो साल में होने जा रहा है उसकी मात्रा, मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि बहुत ही कम होगी। इसकी उपयोगिता लोगों की समझ में आ गई है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करूंगा कि वे इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे। जगह ब जगह फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने खोलेंगे ताकि हमारी

खेती की प्राबल्य हल हो जाये। दूसरी सुविधा खाद के कारखाने बनाने से नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि उसका प्राप्ति डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आवश्यक है। इसके लिए हमारे व्यूरोक्रेट्स अथवा हमारे जिम्मेदार अशस्त्रास बहुत सक्रिय कदम उठावेंगे नहीं तो जैसे देश में भ्रष्टाचार के एक आघ्र नमूने मिलते ही रहते हैं, हो सकता है उनका आधिक्य हो जाये।

दूसरा पहलू है सिंचाई का। सिंचाई के लिए हमारी सरकार ने बहुत से साधन हाथ में लिए हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो 70 प्रतिशत लोग भारतवर्ष में खेती पर लगे हुए हैं उनके लिए अभी उतना प्रोग्राम हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है। इसका कारण है कि अभी हमें अपार सम्पत्ति इसमें लगानी है जो अभी कुछ दुर्लभ सा नजर आता है। हमारा एकोनामिक डिमबैलेन्स जो खेती के कारण ही हमारे देश में हुआ करता है, जिसको हम महसूस भी करते हैं उसको पूर करने के लिए हमें खेती पर अधिक साधन जुटाने होंगे। कुछ हमारी खेती पानी में फंसी हुई है, यानी वहां वाटरलॉगिंग है। वहां के लिए आवश्यक है कि या तो हम चैनल्स बनाये या ड्रेनेज बनायें या फिर वहां पर पम्प्स लगा दें जिससे पानी वहां से हट कर दूसरी जगह चला जाये। इससे दो लाभ होंगे। एक तो हम पानी से सिंचाई कर सकते हैं और दूसरे वहां पर हमारी फसल भी हो सकती है। हमारे देश में अभी बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे पड़े हुए हैं जैसे हमने देखा हरियाणा में कुछ रेगिस्तानी भाग है और कुछ वाटरलॉगिंग के इलाके हैं जो कि बिहार में पड़े हैं, यू० पी० और बंगाल में भी हैं। अगर हम उन क्षेत्रों को ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करे तो जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा, जमीन के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का जो सवाल है उसको भी बहुत कुछ हल कर सकते हैं। हमारे यू० पी० में झांसी के एरिया में, बुन्देलखण्ड के एरिया में इतनी जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं कि जिसका अगर हम आपस्ली इस्तेमाल कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूं

यू० पी० का जो एक तिहाई हिस्सा बेकार सा नजर आता है वह उपजाऊ हो जाये तो हमारे देश की प्राबल्य हल हो सकती है न कि केवल यू० पी० की। यू० पी० की पापुलेशन इस देश की एक बटा 6 है। यहां के बहुत से आदमी दूसरी जगहों पर जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर उसे खेती के साधन मिलते नहीं हैं। अब हम इसको ज्यादा सफल बनाने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठावें इस पर मैं प्रकाश डालूंगा। हमें जमीन की सील करनी पड़ी। प्रान्तों ने सील किया। इसमें हमें यह अनुभव होता है कि हमारी पैदावार घटी, यद्यपि कि बढ़नी चाहिये। लेकिन घटी। कारण कि खेती को जोतने के लिये जो हमें ट्रैक्टर की आवश्यकता थी वह जमीन....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech tomorrow. Now we take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

18 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 15th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Ujjain:—

“Shri Phool Chand Verma, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested on the 15th April, 1973, at 15.30 hours, under Sections 3/7, Essential Commodities Act, for violating ban on Inter District Movement of Food-grains. Shri Verma was remanded to judicial custody under the order of the sub-Divisional Magistrate. Presently he is lodged in Bhaderongarh Jail, Ujjain.”

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PURCHASE OF SHARES OF SHAW WALLACE AND COMPANY.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today's discussion will reveal a story of back-door deal between Indian tycoons, bags of foreign exchange owners and greedy British Merchant adventurers. Foreign banks, especially British, and chartered banks like Punjab National Bank and United Commercial Bank have been involved and the Government of India is a silent spectator.

It is all about Shaw Wallace and Company which is very prosperous. They had given a dividend of 17 per cent in 1970 and 27.5 per cent in 1971.

The whole thing reads like a detective novel. It is a story of manipulation and evasion and inter-locking of companies. Shaw Wallace has been dealing with essential commodities like food, flour, wines and spirit, fertilisers, medicines, animal feed and engineering. People are paying through their nose for these commodities. Similar thing happened recently in the case of Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd. and the price paid for this vast property was only Rs. 45.40 lakhs. I want to ask this question whether such a vast property could be sold for this sum. The balance was paid in black money by Mr. Poddar to the owners of this Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd.

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 4763 it says: holding of Shaw Wallace and Company is held by:

1. R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd.,
2. Shaw Darby & Co. Ltd.
3. Shaw Scott & Co. Ltd.
4. Thames Rice Milling Co. Ltd.

The Company Law Board has passed an order that any transfer of shares held by the above companies shall be void for a period of three years. I am told that the whole deal is an accomplished fact. This is only an eye-wash. The Government has misled the House. Before the takeover attempt 39 per cent of the foreign holdings were in the hands of these four companies. On 24-12-1971 the London Financial Times had said:

"R. G. Shaw and SIME DARBY holdings have stated that talks are going on which might lead to a closer association between the two. Both are London based merchanting and plantation interests. Each has a holding of more than 30 per cent in the other. The market thinks SIME DARBY will bid for Shaw, whose shares jumped from 190 d. to 800 d. valuing the company at £ 18.2 million."

It further said on 23rd March, 1972:

"SIME DARBY holdings and R. G. Shaw & Co. announce that the scheme providing for the merger was sanctioned by the High Court on March 20, and will become effective tomorrow."

So, the four companies were wholly owned subsidiaries of Shaw Darby Trading Ltd., and an attempt was made to get the ownership and control of these four companies. This was being done through a stage-managed operation, namely the setting up of a company for this purpose and Luxembourg which has liberal laws was chosen for this purpose, and the services of a suitable showman, namely Kalyan Basu whose mental stability was questioned by the Canadian Government's letter dated 12th June, 1972, were obtained for this purpose. These people wanted Mr. Kalyan Bosu, and he wanted to settle down in London after completion of the deal. And he staged a complaint. He thought that he would get enough

money which would enable him to settle down in London. Among these collaborator is Mr. S Deb, brother-in-law, superintendent of Hukamchand Jute Mills which is owned by Birlas, G. D. Kothari, a very close relation of Birlas and the principal operator is K. K. Birla, brother-in-law of B. P. Poddar who has already considerable bulk shares in Shaw Wallace & Co. The root of this evil is stockpile of black foreign exchange abroad, and a thorough probe is wanted, and it should be done if necessary through private detective agencies.

18.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The cable speaks for itself. This was from Kalyan Bosu to Mr. Jhubber, a Jew Solicitor in London. It reads:

"K. absolutely out. B funds will be transferred 14th September 1972."

K. means Kalyan Bosu and B means Birlas.

I have got with me here a copy of the affidavit which reads thus. It is an affidavit made by the Government. It says:

"Thereafter, he met Mr. G. D. Kothari on 28th June, 1972 at the Ruby House, Calcutta. Shri Basu claimed to have known Shri G. D. Kothari since 1960, when Shri Basu discussed with Kothari about the financing of an aluminium rolling plant to be imported by Shri Kothari in India. Shri Basu claims that his meeting with Shri G. D. Kothari was by way of courtesy call. Shri Basu also met Mr. Wadswley of M/s Place Siddon & Gough.

This was a British-controlled company.

This was on 27th June, 1972. Let me now give an extract from the cable. It reads thus. It is a telegram

addressed to Mr. Jhubber care Thomas Cooper, TLX 886344, London. It reads thus:

"K absolutely out. B funds will be transferred your account 14 September stop suspect our inclusion arranging further solicited tomorrow stop bank guarantee will be advised after Reserve Bank India written clearance stop Also note do not give information

Bosu care Deb."

No permission from the Reserve Bank was, of course, ever sought.

An overdraft from the Chartered Bank was also sought. It says:

"It is also submitted that Shri Bosu has already entered into a firm agreement for purchase of shares of R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd., London at a price of pond 18 lakh equivalent to Rs. 3.24 crores, for which purpose he appears to have, as reported earlier, obtained an overdraft of *19,70,000 from the Chartered Bank, equivalent to Rs. 3.7 crores, thereby contravening the provisions of section 4 (1) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act."

I want to ask the hon. Minister: can he reply to our satisfaction against what the Chartered Bank allowed this overdraft? I can say Kalyan Basu had no money. Let us see what Kalyan Basu was worth. This is from page 3 of the affidavit:

"Inquiries further reveal that the said Shri Kalyan Basu also owned a house in Basel, Switzerland, which was registered in his own name and the house was sold by the Swiss Government a couple of years ago for liquidation of the said Shri Basu's debts which, according to the information received, amounted to over a half million francs.

"Information received further indicates that the rents and taxes

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

on the house had not been paid for a long time and were ultimately recovered from the sale proceeds of this house."

Let us see what they say more about it.

"Message dated 8-4-72 from the French Police to Interpol Hq: 'According to a complaint received by the French Police, Bosu was suspected of cheating involving 10,000 only franks committed in beginning of 1971. As a result of action taken taken by the Canadian Police...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is also Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is another Basu unfortunately.

"...regarding the Toronto case, the fraud charges against Basu was suspended as he was ordered for deportation. Basu was finally deported from Canada by Japanese Air Line..." etc. etc.

Then it says:

"Letter dated 21-7-72 from German Police to Interpol Hq: 'Preliminary proceedings at Dusseldorf pending against Basu for hit and run driving and the embezzlement of a motor car hired by him, and also for two fraud cases'."

Then it says:

"Letter dated 11-1-72 from French Police to Interpol Hq: 'There was a complaint against Basu in France for cheating involving 10,000 francs in the beginning of 1971'."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Why does he not come to the points raised in the half hour discussion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not get worried.

Then:

"Inquiries were also conducted with the Canadian authorities which disclosed the following:—

"...A Canadian company would be incorporated to own the investments. No mention was made of what securities would actually be pledged or their term. The transaction was not concluded because of Basu's lack of creditworthiness"

The French police wanted him for not supporting his wife and children. Yet in his memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister, he said he had accumulated foreign exchange capital to the tune of \$25 million which is about Rs. 18 crores. This is nothing but a smokescreen. Let us see his background, integrity and character.

In 1952, this man was involved in a case in Calcutta. He deserted his wife and children. The Swiss Government refused him entry. Under the Canadian Government letter dated 12-6-72, he was deported from Canada. On 8-6-72, he appeared before the Immigration Appeal Bench at Toronto. But the appeal fell through. He even stole a car.

Then this very man adores the Prime Minister and dedicates himself to *garibi hato*. Here is a booklet which he has published where he says:

"I have seen you on television and have heard your mammoth call of *garibi hatao*."

Of course, he has now denied it—

"I decided to join the team and make my contribution to the nation, as a businessman..." etc. etc.

These are all high-sounding words and so I had better not go into them.

I want to ask the Government, Mr. CBI, I mean Shri Ramniwas Mirdha: What was the Government of India doing? What were the CBI, the RBI and the Company Law Department doing? Why was section 4 IPC not applied?

Kalyan Basu left India on 8-7-72, but returned on 27-8-72 to Delhi. My question is: Did he meet any Minister here? My report is that he did meet a Minister. On 21-9-72, he left and returned on 4-11-72. This way he made three trips before he was arrested. There was a warrant against him, issued by Interpol in 1970. The NCB Canada's letter addressed to New Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not go into so much of detail.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It says that "he has attempted many frauds in this country (Canada), using fraudulent letters of credit of bank in Switzerland. He is also well known to the police in Germany and France for similar frauds concerning finances. He is also presently wanted in Switzerland for non-support of his wife, etc. The mental stability is questioned on his activities should be watched as he will no doubt attempt further crimes. I have notified the interested Bureaux by radio."

The advice from the French police came on 8-4-1972; from the German police on 3-3-1972. The Canadian Government said that Basu was a specialist in crimes of financial swindles, and no doubt he would continue his activities. On 16-6-1972, Kalyan Basu reached Calcutta on deportation. Then came the cable to the Punjab National Bank from the manufacturers, Hanover Trust, London.

The question arises, what about the story that has been given out—the bank swindle of Rs. 76 crores, that is, five crores in dollars and 2.15 crores in Swiss francs. It is nothing but a smokescreen. Why no prosecution was

launched because it involves a lot of money, and it is this money that one is talking about; the money which they are spending to get control of Shaw Wallace & Co. This is nothing but India's black money is foreign exchange. The method is, deposit black money in foreign exchange through one door of a bank and take overdraft from the other. The collaborating Chartered Bank should not be allowed to do business in this country. Their assets should be frozen. You must punish the Punjab National Bank, the Reserve Bank of India and the CBI, for they have taken no steps. Deliberately they have been bribed and a lot of money went through and that is why this man had so much of freedom of movement. The Shaw Wallace company's employees were alerted and they rushed to us; things came to light. We raised questions here and we raised the issue here, and this Government took the stand, "No information to the Reserve Bank of India." You are nothing better than Rip Van Winkle. You are always in sleep. I want to ask Mr. Chavan here, who immobilised the CBI which is controlled by the Prime Minister herself. I want to ask, is it not the same story that happened the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Company, by Sudarshan Birla, and the man went to Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra? Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra must have taken him to Mr. Mirdha. I ask Mr. Mirdha to say yes or no whether you have stayed in the OCM guest house in Amritsar seven days before their search? I want to ask him a straight question. Say yes or no.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I can straightway say that I never stayed in that guest house. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very glad to hear that. Two promises were raided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one thing Mr. Bosu. Before you levy any such charge, you must verify the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given it in writing. I have given notice under the rules well in advance. You are cautious, and I admire you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given notice; that is true, but without verifying it, you are making a charge. It should not be done like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has denied it. He has said no. I am glad to hear that.

Now, I am told that a senior Cabinet Minister, and one recently promoted State Minister are deeply involved in this matter. They are showing a lot of interest in the Shaw Wallace matter.

The Calcutta paper said that the Prime Minister knew Kalyan Basu. We want a statement on this. Why is it that the Deputy Director, Mr. Guha, whose house had been recently burgled, has been transferred? They spread chloroform and they were in deep sleep for two hours, and the papers were taken out and torn into pieces. I want to ask the Government—Mr. Mirdha particularly—has any enquiry been instituted as to who has done it, because there is a suspicion that even a Government agency is behind it.

I want to ask why this Mr. Guha has been transferred to another department one year prematurely. We demand his return till the enquiry is completed. At the same time, I demand that the voting rights of the four sterling companies should be frozen immediately, because Kalyan Basu claims that he has them already under his control. There are four directors' vacancies. They should take employees' representatives and an additional Government director. Why not take over the company? A thorough probe is absolutely essential in

the following matters; one, sale of two coal companies to Shri B. P. Poddar; two, sale of R. G. Shaw shares to Shaw Wallace & Co.; three, the magnitude of illegal accumulation of foreign exchange account by Shaw Wallace & Co., or the account of Shaw Wallace & Co., in the United Kingdom.

This is a very serious matter. This country is being bled white and the money in black form is taken out and the Government is callous. Either they are hand in gloves with them or they are having an eternal sleep. I thank Mr. Mirdha and I wanted to get it clarified.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I should like to seek a couple of clarifications arising out of the order passed under section 250 (4) of the Companies Act on 18th December, 1972 banning the transfer of equity shares in this company. This order among other things speaks about substantial block of shares held by public financial institutions. I want to know whether it is a fact, or not, that the present board of directors are practically the nominees of the employees of the same Sime Darby R. G. Shaw Group including Mr. Hayward himself. By this order of December 18, while they have banned the transfer of shares, does it not mean also that this board of directors of Shaw Wallace is kept intact for the next three years and therefore through the voting rights which they control they are in a position to carry on all sorts of back door deals during the next three years? Why, along-with this order another order has not been passed under section 250(3) freezing the voting rights of these four sterling companies? Have they any such move under contemplation? We are told that Mr. Hayward as a nominee of Sime Darby R. G. Shaw still holds by proxy 38.63 per cent. of Shaw Wallace shares. What steps are contemplated if any, to curb these loop-holes which still exist there.

Secondly, I want to know whether any enquiry or investigation as demanded here in the House earlier has been ordered into the activities of four managing directors? I refer to the famous sale by R. G. Shaw of Shaw Wallace shares which were sold for £ 5 each but immediately after the sale their value appreciated to £12. The same two directors, who were directors in both the companies manipulated the sale in such a way that the prices would appreciate immediately after the sale. Has any enquiry been held into this and also into the transfer of the two coal companies, which Mr. Bosu referred to, to Mr. B. P. Poddar, another director of Shaw Wallace? Is any enquiry proposed to be held into the allegations about the considerable amount of illegal foreign exchange which is accumulated in the London account of the Shaw Wallace Company? Is there any proposal to change the composition of the board of directors? This is the most vital question. If large blocks are held by the Government financial institutions why no Government nominees have been put on the board? When partnership of employees in management is being talked about why are the employees' representatives not allowed to buy shares? They are willing to collect the money and buy a part of the shares which will also entitle them to representation on the board of directors and they have made an offer. What is being done about all these things? Till now the board is left intact as it is packed with the people who are nominees of R.G. Shaw Group. That means the whole company including those 34,000 indirect employees are still being kept poised in a most precarious condition.

I would like to know what is the Government's over-all policy in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Sir, I listened to the speech made by my friend, Shri Bosu

and Shri Indrajit Gupta, very carefully. Shri Gupta has raised certain points. I shall come to the points raised by Shri Gupta. The points raised by him for the half-an-hour discussion are being taken up by me and the rest of them are irrelevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can I irrelevant?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Your point with regard to an unstarred question has been answered by me. Out of that question, this half-an-hour discussion arises. It is not clear as to why the transfer of shares has been declared void only for a period of three years. And what will happen after three years? This is point number one. Further, you desire to know as to when exactly is the enforcement directorate expected to finish the inquiries. This is your point number two. The third point is this. In the meanwhile, several thousand employees are passing through a time of suspense. The reported move to shift the head office and other offices from Calcutta has given rise to apprehension and anxiety. These are three points that he has raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the other question?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The question was about the transfer of the four companies—non-resident foreign companies of the shares of Shaw Wallace & Company. This was the question that was answered. The answer given was that these transfers had been frozen. If any transfer takes place after the order that was passed by the Company Law Board for a period of three years, it shall be declared to be void. Under Section 250(4) it shall be declared to be void for a period of three years. That was the answer that was given.

Secondly, Shri Gupta wanted to know whether we were contemplating any action under Section 250(3). I have got with me the Company Law

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

Book with the relevant Section—Section 250(3). If the transfer has already taken place then the provisions of this Section are attracted. Here we do not know whether the transfer had taken place. We do not know whether the enforcement directorate has come to the conclusion or not; unless the enforcement Directorate goes into all matters and it comes to the conclusion that actually the transfer has taken place, maybe by somebody, how can the freezing order be passed under Section 250(3). That is the point. You raised another point concerning the two companies of Shaw Wallace whose shares have been purchased by Shri B. P. Poddar, one of the directors of Shaw Wallace & Company.

About that I may mention to the hon. Member that the books of accounts of the company were inspected. And the inspection report has been sent to the headquarters. It has been examined and this inspection report is before the Company Law Board.

You raised another point as to why the Government is still not contemplating to appoint some Government Directors on the Board of Directors of Shaw Wallace & Co. under Section 408. That also is under consideration of the Company Law Board. I may say that the Company Law Board is seized of the matter. It is before them and a summary has been prepared and I may assure the hon. Member that a decision with regard to this would be taken within about eight or ten days time about the appointment of additional directors under section 408.

As regards the point raised that under section 250(4) it is only for three years and what would happen after three years....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whom are you shielding?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I am not shielding anybody. Under section 250 (4) it is for a period of three years. I think three years is a reasonably long period and it is expected that the affairs of the company are likely to settle down in this period. What action should be taken after the period of three years will be decided at the appropriate time when the period is about to expire.

As I said, the inspection of the books of account of the company has been made and the inspection report has been received. That is being looked into by the Company Law Board. They are likely to decide very soon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the employees' offer to buy the shares?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That is also being looked into by the Company Law Board, which is a statutory body. All these matters including the representation from the Employees' Federation are being looked into by them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. I have made clear and categorical allegations against the inactivity of the CBI Reserve Bank etc. We want an answer to them. He is trying to run away from the issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot force the Minister to speak in a particular way.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : मिर्चा साहब कागज पत्र लेकर आये हैं वह भी हमको बता दें क्योंकि सी० बी० आई० बैंक इन सबका है। (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): The CBI is not at all concerned with this matter. It is the Directorate of Enforcement which is looking into the foreign exchange violations in the matter. Mr. Kalyan Bosu was arrested and produced before a magistrate for alleged contraventions of certain provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. He has been let off on bail. We have asked the permission of the court to continue the investigations. The court has al-

lowed a few months time to finish the investigations. The matter is still in our hands. We have issued the various notices necessary under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act to Shri Kalyan Bosu to explain certain facts, etc. Every possible action under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act is being taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 17, 1973/Chaitra 27, 1895 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 17, 1973/Chaitra 27,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Changes in the Judicial System in the Country

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*741. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have con-
sidered any change in the judicial
system in the country in the near
future;

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of; and

(c) the steps taken by Government
in this regard?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI-
RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The
Constitution envisages a judicial
system free from political and execu-
tive interference and it clearly lays
down the procedure for appointment
of Judges of the Supreme Court and
High Courts. As the hon. Minister
knows, it is specifically provided that

the Rashtrapathi would issue the order
under his own hand and seal. Would
the hon. Minister be pleased to say
whether it is not a fact that, against
the spirit of the Constitution, the
Judges of the High Courts and the
Supreme Court are appointed today
on the recommendations of the Chief
Ministers in the case of States and
the Prime Minister in the case of the
Centre? What steps does he propose
to take to eliminate this interference
by politicians so that we can have a
really independent judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
H. R. GOKHALE): I can answer this
question, but it does not arise out of
the main question. The main ques-
tion is whether any change is intended
in the judicial system. The answer
is that no structural change is intend-
ed at the moment.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
Does he not consider it necessary to
implement the Directive Principles
of the Constitution and for that pur-
pose, if necessary, change the struc-
ture of the judiciary today? Has the
judiciary been separated from the
executive in all States in the coun-
try? Does he purpose to take away
the powers from the executive
Magistrates under the Code of Crimi-
nal Procedure for security cases,
which involves a lot of harassment of
people at the instance of politicians?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-
DHURY: The amendment Bill for
the Code of Criminal Procedure,
which will be considered by the
House provides that all measures
shall be decided by the judicial
magistrates except those under sec-
tion 107, where only the executive
magistrates will come in. The separ-
ation of the judiciary from the

executive has been done in most of the States. It is a State subject.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Is it not a fact that justice is delayed? If so, what steps the Government propose to make to remove delays?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the judicial system. You are asking for an opinion which is not the subject matter of a supplementary.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In view of the recommendations made by the S.R.C. Report about the transfer of judges from one High Court to another, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: We are really going very much outside the scope of this Question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that the back-log of cases, both in the criminal courts and in the civil courts, has become so much and the figures are so fantastically high that according to the axiom "Justice delayed is justice denied", and I would like to know what are the actual figures....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not related to this Question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It relates to the whole judicial system. The whole judicial system is responsible for that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant here; I am not allowing that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It relates to the whole judicial system and its functioning....

MR. SPEAKER: You may put a separate question. You give a separate notice. It does not arise out of this Question. Here, the Question

is "whether Government have considered any change in the judicial system" and the answer is "No, Sir" and "Does not arise".

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that fantastic delays are being caused both in civil and criminal courts to the extent of some cases are even 10-15 years old and, if so, whether the Government is going to change the judicial system so that the cases may be dealt with expeditiously and justice may be done.

MR. SPEAKER: I have failed to convince him. Let the Minister do it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: About the question of delay, I do agree that there has been a back-log of cases-- it is rather serious--both in civil and criminal courts. As to the actual figures, I cannot give the figures now because the back-log is not only in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court but it is at all levels. If an independent enquiry can be made, the figures can be supplied. Generally speaking, I agree, there has been a back-log of cases.

It is not necessary to make a structural change in the system for meeting this problem. We have already undertaken several measures and many more will be undertaken to see that delays in procedures and in the disposal of cases, as well as costs involved, are cut down. As I mentioned, the Civil Procedure Code is being amended. We have got the Report of the Law Commission recently. We are examining it. We will bring forward a Bill before the House to see that delays in the conduct of cases are cut down to the extent possible.

As regards the Criminal Procedure Code, an amendment has already been passed by the other House. It will be brought before this House in due course and that will also contribute substantially to the cutting down of delays in the disposal of cases in criminal courts.

Even constitutional changes have been made when we amended article 133 during the last session with the result that unnecessary appeals merely based on valuation of property are not allowed to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The measures of this type and other measures that are also being thought of will be taken to see that delays as well as costs are cut down. Additional number of judges are being appointed. Wherever the demand is made for appointment of more judges for the disposal of cases, this has been sanctioned and the strength has been increased.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The answer to the main Question is "No, Sir" and "Does not arise". Everything is arising out of it now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In view of the fact that certain ruling party members, including Central Ministers, have recently denounced the judicial system and judges, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will take Parliament also into confidence and tell us what is wrong with our judicial system and how they are going to bring about changes in the judicial system. If there is something wrong with the judicial system, why do they not come forward with changes before Parliament instead of speaking outside?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not know to which statement or which Minister he is referring. As far as I know, there has been no denunciation of the judicial system and judges by Ministers.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The original question refers to the judicial system, but the hon. Minister's reply is that he does not see any need for any structural change. In view of the fact that the commoner in this country

finds the judicial system very expensive and full of delays, may I know what concrete steps he is contemplating to take in the immediate future with a view to mitigating these difficulties?

MR. SPEAKER: He was saying about the same.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He says about the structure, but 'system' is a wider term.

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it very clear in his earlier statements.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have said that, at the moment, no such changes are contemplated. Therefore, the other things do not arise.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The question that was put was: 'whether Government have considered any change in the judicial system', and the answer given is 'no'. As was very correctly pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, the poor man has to spend a lot of money in order to seek justice. It is very costly and justice is also delayed. May I know whether the Government is contemplating to have any system by which the poor man will get justice quickly and cheaply?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Most of the points, I have already mentioned. I would only add this. The delay and costs, with regard to which questions have been asked, are undoubtedly a very serious problem which has to be met. But we feel that, at the moment, we can do so by making changes in substantive law and procedure. With regard to procedure, I have already mentioned. Even with regard to substantive law, for example, I can mention that the hierarchy of appeals which are provided for now may be cut down; that is under consideration. It is also under consideration as to

how the delay in the execution proceedings—which are inordinately delayed—can be cut down. All these can be done without any change in the basic system, by only changing either the substantive law or the procedure.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

The system of giving appointments to retired judges in various forms of commissions, committees, etc., has become a part of our judicial system unfortunately, and it appears that the retired judges are looking forward to such appointments. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government of India to bring a suitable legislation to stop this?

MR. SPEAKER: The only alternative is not to retire them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

This is being criticised by the Supreme Court Bar Association, and it is agitating the minds of all right-thinking lawyers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to stop this.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The appointment of retired judges is not part of the judicial system, first of all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It has become a part of our judicial system.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Secondly, it becomes necessary in some cases. For example, when something happens, there is a demand from all the parties and principally from the Opposition that there must be a judicial inquiry. It is not possible to find sitting judges to do protracted inquiries. We have found that there is such a backlog of cases in courts that the courts are not willing to spare sitting judges to do inquiries. Even then, in the last 1½ years—I know many instances—I have

taken steps to see that, wherever possible, appointments are made from sitting judges and quick disposal of these inquiries is made. But I can not say that it will be possible altogether to obviate the appointment of retired Judges in the circumstances which arise from time to time.

Offer of 2 million tonnes of crude oil by Iraq

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SHRI M. S. PURTY:

***742. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Iraq have offered two million tonnes of crude oil to the Government of India recently;

(b) whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c). A Contract was signed between the Iraq National Oil Company and the Indian Oil Corporation on the 4th September 1972 by which INOC would be supplying 1.95 million tonnes of crude oil to I.O.C. during the period September 1972 to March 1975.

An agreement was signed on the 6th April, 1973 between the Government of Iraq and the Government of India whereby a credit of US \$50 million in the form of crude oil is being extended to meet a part of the foreign exchange requirements of the Mathura Refinery Project and allied facilities. An agreement between INOC and I.O.C. was also signed in this behalf on the 6th of April 1973.

श्री एस० एस० गुप्ता : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ईराक नेशनल आयल कम्पनी से भारतीय तेल निगम को 1975 तक 1.95 मीटरी टन क्रूड प्राप्त होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इससे तेल की हमारी सभी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो जायेगी? यदि नहीं, तो इसकी पूर्ति के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : इससे आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होगी। इसके अलावा आई० ओ० सी० ने दस साल के लिये 3 मिलियन टन सालाना देने की मंजूरी दे दी है। लेकिन इससे भी हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होगी। इसलिये हमें देश के अन्दर भी तेल पैदा करना पड़ेगा और दूसरी जगहों से भी खरीदना पड़ेगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is the Minister in a position to tell us, now that the agreement has been concluded, the extent to which the terms on which this Iraqi crude will be supplied to us is more favourable than the terms which are being demanded by the foreign oil companies for bringing their crude from outside sources?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: First thing, the Iraqi company has agreed to give us a contract for ten years which no other company or Government is willing to do. In fact, no company to-day is willing to enter into any long-term or short-term agreement.

They are giving us 3 million tonnes which is a sizeable quantity of oil. For ten years, the total quantity will be 30 million tonnes. I think they have done a good turn to us more than any other company.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the prices?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as the price is concerned, the price will be the international price, and it will be reviewed annually on the basis of the world prices.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I wanted to know whether the price that is being demanded by the foreign oil companies is higher than the international price.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The foreign oil companies cannot demand a price higher than the market price. All that they can do is not to give us the crude. In this case, they have given us the crude and the price will be the international market price which will be reviewed annually.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the supply of crude from Iraq is also linked up with our railway projects in that area and if so, by what time do you expect the feasibility report to be completed and negotiations finalised?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is true that co-operation between Iraq and India is more comprehensive than the sale and purchase of crude oil and certainly it includes also our assistance to them in building up their railway system and a Joint Commission has been set up, of which the Minister for Oil, Iraq and the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, India, are members and they are looking into all those areas of co-operation in which both countries can co-operate with each other.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: The Minister stated that crude from Iraq will not be sufficient to meet our needs. Sir, considering the fact that oil is going to play important role in domestic and international politics in the recent future, may I know whether Government is

formulating any policy planning for the next 25 years, at least in the matter of oil?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There is absolute necessity of finding oil of our own in order that we can reduce our dependence for oil on other countries. We have also entered into agreement with Iraq for exploring oil. Plans for drilling for oil have been taken up.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is there any global conflict which is operating so far as our oil policy of this country is concerned? If so, to what extent the Government has taken action to counter this global conflict or tension, which is operating internationally, which is weakening the system of Indian polity? Iraq is playing into the hands of those countries which have global interests like America and this is weakening our Indian polity. I would like to know whether the domestic policy of our country namely, to be self-sufficient, which has been initiated by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid this is not relevant.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let the relevant portion of my question be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any relevancy he is welcome to answer it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I would like to bring this fact to the notice of the hon. Member, that Iraq has not played into the hands of the capitalist countries. In fact, Iraq is the one country among many others which has stood up against foreign capitalists.

Imported equipment lying idle at Beas Project due to lack of spare parts

*744. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that large numbers of expensive, imported equipment, like dumpers, tractors and earth-movers etc. are lying idle at the Beas Project site, Talwara due to the lack of spare parts;

(b) whether he is also aware that the U.S. suppliers of equipment did not supply necessary or adequate spare parts; and

(c) if so, the reasons why such defective contracts were entered into by the Project authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Beas Project at Talwara involves lot of earth work and therefore employs large amount of earth-moving equipment consisting of shovels, dumpers, tractors, motor graders, compactors, trailers, cranes etc. This equipment was partly obtained by transfer of used machines from the Bhakra Project and most by purchases both from indigenous sources and outside the country. The total number of such earth-moving machines at Talwara is 324. Out of these, 61 are from indigenous sources leaving a balance of 263 which are of imported origin. The particulars regarding the 263 imported units are given in the statement laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4817/73.] Out of the imported machinery transferred from Bhakra 39 numbers are out of commission. Out of the machinery procured from abroad, 36 numbers of rear Dumpers are out of commission. These machines have exceeded their economic life. No other machine is lying idle for lack of spare parts. Spares worth Rs. 22.8 lakhs are on order and are awaited. There are no cases where U.S. suppliers did not supply adequate spare parts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I find from the statement that the Minister has relied on the figures supplied to him by the project authorities. In putting the question I have relied on what information I had obtained because I was in Talwara on the 18th of last month. Even according to the Minister's statement, there are at least 55 items of heavy earthmoving equipment and machinery which are out of commission. Has he satisfied himself whether it is not a fact that the real reason for this is not that these machines have exceeded their economic life (as is claimed by the project authorities) but that the maintenance of these costly machines is not quite up to the mark, and whether it is not a fact that due to delayed arrival of spare parts, many of these machines have been rendered idle, lying there in a vast area which looks like a junk yard full of such equipments? Has he at all satisfied himself on the point whether maintenance is defective or up to the mark?

- THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. L. RAO): I cannot say I have satisfied myself or I have seen them myself or gone into the details. The General Manager is there. The main point is out of these 55 units as many as 39 units are used ones from Bhakra. Here also it is a heavy amount of work. Most of these are rear-dumpers which had already been used at Bhakra. The hon. Member may be correct. I will ask the officers to examine once again before we completely condemn.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: According to the statement spares worth Rs. 22.8 lakhs are on order and are awaited. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when these orders for the spare-parts were placed and when they are expected to arrive? Also, whether in the contracts which have been made with the foreign suppliers, who are mainly Americans, there is any in-built clause in the contract ensuring regular supply of spare-parts throughout the period of economic life of these machines? If

there is no such clause has the hon. Minister gone into the way in which these contracts are negotiated and to ensure that we are not left in a vulnerable position?

DR. K. L. RAO: Some of the spare-parts which are on order have arrived and some of them are yet to be shipped. The date of order vary from 6th July 1972 to February, 1973. Spares come from time to time and all these spares are used and some are preserved for use some time later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, my question is about the inbuilt clause in the contract. Whether those contracts provide for regular supply of the spare-parts by the original suppliers or not?

DR. K. L. RAO: Along with the machines we get about 10 per cent to 15 per cent of spare parts. The contract provides for certain percentage of spares.

DR. KAILAS: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is coordination between the Irrigation Deptt. and other public undertakings like MMTC where a large number of dumpers etc. are lying idle and are in working order. Whether orders were given after making enquiries from other public undertakings or not?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am happy to know that these machines are available with MMTC but I do not think it is a correct information. I will make enquiries. Generally useful machinery is not available from other projects. We always make enquiries from other public undertakings before placing orders.

Re-naming of Payradanga Station on Eastern Railway as Nityananda Shaha Station

*745. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local people of Nadia District (West Bengal) especially those living around Payradanga Railway Station on Eastern Railway have been consistently demanding that the name of that Station be changed in the memory of Nityananda Shaha, a martyr in the Goan freedom struggle in 1957; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to erect another Railway Station to commemorate the said martyr near his house which was near the Railway line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A representation was received in 1971 for changing the name of Payradanga Railway Station to Nityanandpur.

(b) There is no such proposal.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: May I know the reaction of the railway authorities to that representation of the people?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As per the policy decision, it is the State Government which has to recommend for the change of name of the station to the Ministry of Home Affairs and if the concurrence of the Home Ministry is obtained, we shall have no objection to changing the name.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: May I know the reasons for not accepting this proposal of the people to commemorate the martyrs of Bengal and Maharashtra who sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle, by changing the name of the railway stations?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: As I have already stated, we have not received any representation from the State Government. It is for the State Government to move in this matter to get the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs and refer the matter to us, and if they do so, we shall certainly change the name.

SHRI SUMAR GUHA: As the hon. Minister himself has admitted, the railway authorities have received a memorandum from the people of Payradanga. I would like to know whether they have sent back that memorandum to the Government of West Bengal in the Home Department to get their reaction to it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: One representation was received from Mrs. Bibha Goswami who in her letter had said that she was speaking on behalf of the people of this area. So, we have sent it to the State Government and it is for the State Government to move in the matter and not for the railway authorities.

Increasing demand for diesel oil and extent of Import

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*750. SHRI RAM KANWAR:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a progressive increase in the demand of diesel oil;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this demand can be met from the domestic sources and the extent to which the country will have to resort to additional imports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The demand for High Speed Diesel (HSD) and Light Diesel Oil (LDO) has been registering a progressive increase for the last several years. The actual consumption of these products during the last three years and the estimated demand for the current year is shown below:—

	('000 MTS)			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
HSD .	3735	4221	4616	5291
LDO .	1047	1190	1383	1461

Against the total anticipated demand of 52.91 lakh and 14.61 lakh tonnes of HSD and LDO in 1973, indigenous production is expected to be about 48.30 lakh and 10.86 lakh tonnes respectively. The deficit requirements of 4.61 lakh tonnes of HSD and 3.75 lakh tonnes of LDO are being met from imports.

श्री रामकंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ईराक से जो अभी अभी हमारा समझौता हुआ है उस समझौते के अन्तर्गत कितना पेट्रोल हमें मिलेगा और कितना पैसा देना पड़ेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो चुका ।

श्री रामकंवर : दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि बाहर देशों में पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है तो क्या हम कोई ऐसा उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ताकि हम अपने यहाँ की कीमतों बढ़ा कर कमी की पूर्ति

कर सकें, इसके लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मेरी जितनी जानकारी है उसके अनुसार बाहर से हम पेट्रोल नहीं मंगाते हैं । इसलिये बाहर पेट्रोल का बढ़ता है तो उससे हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं मालूम होता है ।

श्री रामकंवर : कुछ डीजल हम मंगाते हैं । उस के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : हाँ कुछ डीजल मंगाते हैं । तो डीजल का हमारा उत्पादन कम नहीं हुआ । लेकिन डीजल की मांग बढ़ रही है । इसलिये डीजल की कमी हुई और हम बाहर से डीजल मंगाते हैं । वह इसमें लिखा है कि एच एस डी और एल डी ओ हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The hon. Minister has given the figures of the demand on the basis of the expectations of the supply last year. This year, in view of the shortage in the production of electricity in the country, the demand for diesel oil is going up. May I know what steps Government are taking to meet the acute and immediate shortage of diesel oil throughout the country?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I have said, the production has not gone down. But because of the shortage of power, there is great demand for diesel oil all over the country. There has been a demand for diesel from most of the States in India, particularly those who are advanced in agriculture as well as industry, and to meet that we had to import in 1973 219,000 tonnes of high speed diesel oil and 3,85,000 tonnes of light diesel oil. On top of it, this year we are also trying to buy diesel oil abroad in order that we may supplement the shortfall in requirement.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Is the hon. Minister aware that in some of the cities like Bangalore already diesel oil is being informally rationed out at the rate of about 10—15 litres per truck with a capacity of 100 litres and there has already started an incipient black market in diesel oil at higher prices?

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH: It is true that there is a shortage all over. It is within the authority of State Governments and also their responsibility to ration, if they so desire. But I think that wherever there is a shortage, some kind of premium marketing also takes place.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: For more production in our own country, is the Minister having any plan to have off-shore drilling?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Deep sea drilling.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: No, off-shore drilling.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes, Sir.

पांचवीं योजना में उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये विदेशों से सहायता

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* 751. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री सी० टी० दण्डपाणि :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री पांचवीं योजना के दौरान उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में 20 मार्च, 1973 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3876 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 11 उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने का है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो पांचवीं योजना के दौरान उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये कितनी विदेशों में कितनी सहायता मांगी अथवा आवश्यकता होगी तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इन कारखानों की अनुमानित उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Details regarding additional fertilizer capacity required to be set up during the Fifth Plan Period are being worked out. It seems that about 10—12 new plants would have to be set up to meet the projected level of demand by 1978-79.

(b) M/s. Engineers (India) Limited have submitted a proposal for setting up of five fertilizer plants with Japanese cooperation and credit. The foreign exchange requirements for these plants are estimated at \$220 million. Government of Japan have been approached for extending the necessary credit facilities in this regard.

The foreign exchange requirements of the remaining fertilizer plants along with the possible sources of financing are being worked out separately.

(c) The capacity envisaged, at present, for the new plants is of the order of 900 tonnes/day ammonia for inland locations and 1,300 tonnes/day ammonia in coastal locations.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया दस या बारह। कोई निश्चित जवाब नहीं है कि दस हो या बारह हो। मुझे यह जानना है कि जापान के सिवाय क्या और किसी देश ने मदद करने का आखालन नहीं दिया है और जापान ने जितने कारखाने लगाने में आपको मदद देने का आश्वासन दिया है? जापान के सिवाय और किसी देश से मदद नहीं मिलती है तो अपने देश में अपनी ताकत से ये दस या बारह कारखाने लगाने की क्षमता क्या आप रखते हैं या नहीं?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्य महोदय ने जो पूछा है कि जापान का छोड़कर दूसरे किसी और मुल्क के साथ कुछ इसके बारे में चर्चा हुआ या नहीं तो चर्चा तो हुआ है

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह कौन कौन से देश

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : इंग्लिस्तान भी हुआ है, साइमन कार्बर्ज, हम्फ्रीज, ग्लासगो से भी बात चल रही है और फ्रेंच इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पेट्रोलियम से भी बात चल रही है। तीन और मुलकों ने भी इसके बारे में कुछ आग्रह दिखाया है। लेकिन अभी इसके बारे में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दस बारह जो है तो दस भी हो सकता है, बारह भी हो सकता है और उसके बीच के समन्वय में 11 भी हो सकता है।

जहां तक प्रश्न है कि हम स्वयं इन कारखानों को बनायें—इसके बारे में हमारे पास टेक्नोलोजी है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमारे पास टेक्नोलोजी नहीं है। लेकिन 10—12 कारखाने बनेंगे, इसलिये कारखानों के वास्ते नई टेक्नोलोजी भी चाहिये साधजन भी चाहियें, फौरन-एक्सचेंज भी चाहिये, इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी टेक्नालोजी और बाहर से जो मदद और टेक्नालोजी मिलेगी, उनका समन्वय करके इंजन कारखानों को लगायें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस सदन में अगले महीने पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना पर चर्चा होगी—ऐसा सरकार ने मान लिया है। अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में खेती से सरकार जो उत्पादन चाहती है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुये फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने लगाने का काम फौरन शुरू होना चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय आपको भी अनुभव होगा, क्योंकि पंजाब हिन्दुस्तान में खेती के मामले में सिरमौर है, हमारे पास जितना फर्टिलाइजर है और जितने फर्टिलाइजर की क्षमता हम चाहते हैं—इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ये कागजी प्लान बनाये हैं या वास्तविक प्लान बनाये हैं। यदि वास्तविक बनाये हैं तो इस प्लान के द्वारा कब तक फर्टिलाइजर पैदा करके पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के सफलीभूत करने बात सोच रहे हैं?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की तो अभी शुरुआत नहीं हुई है

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अगले साल होगी ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : हां, अगले साल होगी । इसके लिये जो सिद्धान्त तय किया गया है, वह सही है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की परिकल्पना के अन्दर ही उसको बनाया जायेगा । जब पांच साल का समय रखा गया है तो मेरे खयाल में पांच साल में यह काम समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGA-RAYAR: Will the hon. Minister tell us, out of these 10, 11, 12 or 13 fertiliser plants that are going to be set up, which are the States in which these fertiliser plants are going to be set up, and how many fertiliser plants will be set up in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have only planned for five just at this moment. Out of these five, three will be based on fuel oil produced by the Mathura refinery. One will be in Mathura itself; another will be at Bhatinda in Punjab; and the third one would be in Haryana, either in Karnal or in Panipat.

Two plants would be located on the sea-coast, and for this, we have found that the eastern coast needs more fertiliser factories. Therefore, it has been decided to set up one in Paradip, which is a good port. For the other, Kakinada is one of the names which is being very favourably considered.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will be in a position to meet the requirements of fertilisers at the end of the fifth Plan?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I think it will be a happy day if our fertiliser supplies remain behind the requirements, for, that will indicate that our cultivators are up and doing and are so progressive that it will be difficult to meet their demands.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: That shows your inefficiency.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Not necessarily. It shows that our cultivators are up and doing and are progressive.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The Minister was pleased to say that one of the fertiliser units would be located at Paradip in Orissa. I would like to know what is the annual capacity of this unit and when the construction of it is likely to start.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I have said earlier, the coastal fertiliser factory will produce 1,300 tonnes of ammonia per day.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Keeping in view the Government of India's policy and their approach to remove the regional imbalances, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will deeply consider the matter to set up some of the fertiliser factories in the backward regions of the country, and of course one should be in the North Bengal area?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Certainly the removal of regional imbalances is a necessity which cannot be overlooked. I also agree that North Bengal is a somewhat backward part of the advanced States of West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the objective of our Fifth Plan to achieve a self-reliant economy, is the Government going to utilise the know-how and technology, engineering and design capacity and technocrat management that has been developed by the Fertiliser Corporation of India very successfully, before taking foreign assistance from foreign collaborators as had been done in the

case of Toyo and also utilise the possibilities of the planning and development division of the Fertiliser Corporation?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes, Sir.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा : आपने जिन 10-12 यूनिट को लगाने के बारे में बताया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अन्दर जो फास्फेट और पाइराइट्स का अतुल भण्डार है उसके उपयोग के बारे में भी विचार किया है? आज फास्फेट फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट किए जाते हैं, उस इम्पोर्ट को रोकने की दृष्टि से क्या राजस्थान के इन मिनेरल्स के उपयोग करने की बात ख्याल में रखी गई है?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : राक-फास्फेट के बारे में एक विशेष चर्चा हो रही है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि राजस्थान में राक-फास्फेट और पाइराइट्स का काफी भंडार है, लेकिन यह काम क्या रूप लेगा, इस बारे में अभी कुछ कहना मेरे लिये सम्भव नहीं होगा।

Lease of Fallow Land along Railway track to Railway Employees for Growing Food Crops

*752. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Railway Minister had announced in Lok Sabha that the fallow land along the Railway tracks will be given on temporary lease to the Railway employees for growing food crops;

(b) if so, how many hectares of such land was given on lease in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and how many employees have taken the advantage of the scheme; and

(c) what is the result of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes Sir, the former Railway Minister had announced that the surplus cultivable railway land will be used for grow more food and other purposes by allotting such land to Railway employees.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

SHRI J. G. KADAM: How much time will the hon. Minister need for placing the information on the Table of the House?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I cannot give a definite date but I think the beginning of the next session.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री की इस प्रकार की घोषणा के बावजूद 1971-72 और 1972-73 में गैर रेलवे मजदूरों को भी रेलवे की इस तरह की जमीन लीज पर दी गई है? अगर दी गई है तो इसका क्या औचित्य है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : ऐसा हो सकता है कि जो बाहर के लोग हैं उनको भी जमीन दी गई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कुछ जमीन सूबाई सरकारों को दी गई हैं, उन्होंने उसका इस्तेमाल किया है और कुछ जमीन उन लोगों को भी दी गई है जो रेलवे के मूलाजिम नहीं हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री ने जो नीति निर्धारित की थी, उसमें केवल रेल मजदूरों और रेल

कर्मचारियों की बात कही गई है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा—क्यों नहीं, सरकार रेलवे की ऐसी भूमि को उन लोगों को दे, जो भूमिहीन हैं और जो किसी सब्सि में भी नहीं हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेलवे के पास इस वक्त जो जमीन फालतू पड़ी है और जो इस्तेमाल नहीं हुई है, हमारा विचार है कि उसमें सबसे पहले तरजीह उन ग्रेजुएट्स को दी जाय जो एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज से निकले हैं और उनको नौकरी नहीं मिली है। वे अगर चाहे तो रेलवे की जमीन ले सकते हैं। उसके बाद उन लोगों को दी जाय जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, वे भी इस जमीन का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। उनके बाद रेलवे एम्पलाइज उस जमीन का इस्तेमाल करना चाह तो कर सकते हैं।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKSH: May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the quantum of land we have decided to give to the agricultural landless etc.?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is about 35,531 acres of land.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKSH: I would like to know from the new Railway Minister as to whether he is thinking of leasing out the railway spare lands to the agricultural landless labourers or not?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): At this stage I have no information to depart from the present policy.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि कुछ अधिकारी अपने नीचे के अधिकारियों के नाम से

जमीन लेकर खुद का अधिकार उस पर जमाये हुए बैठे हैं और सारी फसल खुद ले लेते हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा : एक रेल कर्मचारी को डेढ़ बीघा जमीन दी जाती है जबकि बीस-बीस बीघे जमीन लेकर वह बैठे हुए हैं।

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Last year when this question was raised by Shri Vajpayee, the then Railway Minister, Shri Hanumanthiya said that the agricultural land by the railway side would be distributed to the local landless but preference will be given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Now, the Railway Minister, Shri Qureshi is giving us a different story. I want to know whether it is the policy that the railway employees are taking the cultivable land on lease which is lying by the railway station. They are leasing it at a higher rate, that is, at Rs. 100 per bigha.

I want to know whether they have changed this policy or not.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Out of a total of 1,17,000 acres of land, the Railways have given about 32,163 acres to the railway employees. We give preference to certain people if they want to have the land nearer their home. As regards the land which is available with the railways, the policy, as enunciated to-day is that we shall give preference to the unemployed agricultural graduates and to the landless people and to the railway employees who want to cultivate.

Diversification of Production by Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies -

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*753. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the foreign pharmaceutical firms were licensed in India under the priority sector for the manufacture of life saving drugs;

(b) whether some of these companies have now diversified their production and are now producing non-essential goods; and

(c) whether the profit margin of these companies has gone up through the production of non essential items and so also their quantum of foreign remittances?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Under the revised industrial licensing policy announced in February 1970, industries were not classified as priority or non-priority for purposes of industrial licensing. They have been classified as (i) Core industries and (ii) Key industries for purposes of industrial licensing. Besides these two categories, some industries which were not included in the Core industries or in the Key Industries were categorised as priority industries. The priority industries include those to which priority would be given for the purpose of allocation of foreign exchange for import of capital goods. According to the above policy, essential Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (including intermediates and contraceptives) are included in the list of Key industries.

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Under the revised Industrial Licensing Policy which came into force on the 16th February, 1973, all undertakings owned by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by companies in respect of which more than 50 per cent of the paid up equity share capital is held directly or indirectly by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries, or by foreign nationals or non resident Indians, are required to be in possession of Industrial licences within six months from the date of issue of the notification.

Foreign firms are not eligible for diversification under the diversification policy announced by the Ministry of Industrial Development in their notification dated the 17th July, 1970. Many firms manufacturing drugs are also engaged in the manufacture of non drug items which valid industrial licences having diversified earlier.

At present the prices of drugs and medicines are controlled under the Drugs (Price and Control) Order 1970 while there is no price control on non-drug items. It is likely that the profits of the company have shown increase mainly on account of non-drug activity. But as far as drugs and pharmaceuticals are concerned, the preliminary assessment of the working in respect of 34 foreign firms reveals the following:

	1969	1971
Profitability on sales turnover of formulations	18.80%	11.10%
Profitability on capital employed	19.09%	16.48%

The information regarding foreign remittances in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 by foreign firms engaged in manufacture of drugs has been furnished in reply to Unstarred Question

No. 1191 answered in the Lok Sabha on 27th February 1973.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the foreign pharmaceutical firms which are not eligible for diversification as per the notification of 17th July, 1970, if those pharmaceutical firms have started their diversification earlier have now been regularised? If not, what action had been taken to stop the diversification earlier?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: A decision was taken that no diversification would be permitted. We have not allowed any diversification earlier. Action was taken to take advantage of the liberalisation policy for production of non-drug items. According to the revised policy the undertakings belonging to or controlled by the larger houses, foreign companies or subsidiaries cannot diversify without the proper and valid industrial licence. There were formerly some firms as we all know. So, we have controlled it and we would also like to go into the question whether we could try to reduce the diversification which has already taken place.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: My question was, under this notification, you have stopped diversification from 17th July 1970. What about those pharmaceutical firms who had diversified their production earlier? Have they been regularised or action will be taken against them?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: They have been asked to take a proper valid industrial licence for that.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: They are manufacturing talcum powder, chewing gums, energy tablets etc. Has any action been taken against them or not?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This question will be looked into. I understand they have been asked to take a valid licence for it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In order to reduce the huge profits made by the foreign firms on non-drug items, do Government intend to control the price of these non-drug items?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I will certainly consider this suggestion.

Companies in which Monopoly Houses have controlling interest

*755. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Companies in which the monopoly houses have a controlling interest; and

(b) the total value of the assets of these Companies as shown in their balance sheet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The term "monopoly house" has not been defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act or in any other legislation. Presumably, what the Hon'ble Member has in mind are the undertakings which are covered by Chapter III of the M.R.T.P. Act relating to the concentration of economic power. It may be indicated that the new industrial licensing policy announced on February 2, 1973 also states that "the definition of larger industrial houses to be adopted for licensing restrictions should be in conformity, in all respects, with that adopted in the M.R.T.P. Act in 1969" Section 20 of the M.R.T.P. Act lays down the undertakings which are covered by the provisions of Chapter

III of this Act. According to this Section, this Chapter applies to—

(a) an undertaking if the total value of

(i) its own assets or

(ii) its own assets together with the assets of inter-connected undertakings is not less than Rs. 20 crores; and

(b) a dominant undertaking the value of whose assets or the sum total of the value of the assets of all its inter-connected undertakings is not less than Rs. 1 crores.

It is significant that this Section also does not use the term 'monopoly houses' but only the expression "inter-connected undertakings". Every undertaking, which is covered by Section 20 of the Act, is legally obliged to register with the Central Government under Section 26 of this Act. In accordance with these provisions, 902 undertakings have registered themselves with the Central Government so far. Of these, the registration of 59 undertakings has since been cancelled under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The total number of undertakings, which today stand registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, is therefore 843. The sum total of the value of the assets of these undertakings as shown in their balance sheets is approximately Rs. 4,800 crores. It may also be mentioned that according to the list of large industrial houses prepared by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, there were 48 houses which had assets of Rs. 20 crores and above and which therefore *prima facie* attracted the provisions of Section 20 of the M.R.T.P. Act. Of the 843 undertakings which are registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 657 are known to belong to these 48 industrial houses. The assets of these 657 undertakings are Rs. 3,637 crores approximately.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: From the statement, I find the total assets of 657 undertakings have been shown as

about Rs. 3637 crores. I would like to know whether among the large industrial houses numbering about 48, any classification is possible as to the good ones and the bad ones?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That classification has not been made.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I asked, is that classification possible?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: We would look into it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I presume he has answered it in the affirmative and it will be done. May I know whether he is aware of the suggestion made from the shipping industry as well as by the National Shipping Board that regarding the restriction placed under the MRTP Act, there should be a relaxation of the Act so far as shipping concerns falling under the category of large industrial houses are concerned? If so, what are the reactions of his ministry thereto?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The recommendation for complete exemption has not been accepted but as far as possible proposals from the shipping industry are not referred to the MRTP Commission.

श्री आरखंडे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतावेगे सरकार ऐसी सूचना देने की निम्ति में है, मोनोपली कमोशन के मुताबिक 75 मोनोपली हाउसेज हम लोग जानते हैं, क्या कमोशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद उनकी संख्या में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ? यदि हुई है तो कितनी ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The number has not gone up.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: May I know whether any effective steps have been taken to under section 27 to see that there is diffusion of the

concentration of economic power in the hands of the 48 large houses?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: No, Sir. No reference has been made under section 27. So far as the other sections are concerned, concerning the establishment of the undertaking and substantial expansion under section 21, effective steps are taken, and, where necessary, such type of cases are referred to the MRTP Commission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaint against Officials of Divisional Accounts Office, New Delhi (Northern Railway)

*743. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint has been received by the Railway Administration from a Member of Parliament against some officials of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi in the month of February, 1973 regarding tampering with the old record of paid vouchers;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The investigations are still in progress.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Length of Railway Lines sanctioned and constructed during Fourth Five Year Plan, Zone-wise

*746. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length in kilometres of the Railway lines in each one of the nine zones at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan as also at the end of the financial year 1972-73; and

(b) the total length in kilometres of Railways (a) sanctioned and (b) constructed for each one of these nine zones during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The total length of Railway lines on Zonal Railways at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and at the end of the Financial year 1972-73 was as follows:—

Railway		At the end of the Third Five Year Plan i.e. on March 31, 1966.	At the end of the Financial year 1972-73, i.e. on March 31, 1973.
		Route kilometres	Route kilometres
Central	.	8,910	6,020
Eastern	.	4,040	4,217
Northern	.	10,408	10,698
North Eastern	.	4,961	4,976
Northeast Frontier	.	3,621	3,625
Southern	.	10,221	7,472
South Central	.	*	6,173
South Eastern	.	6,282	6,842
Western	.	9,955	10,147
TOTAL		58,398	60,170

*This zone was carved out of Central and Southern Railways on October 2, 1966.

(b) The total length in Kilometres of Railway Lines completed and sanctioned in the Fourth Plan for each zone is as follows:—

Railway	Completed (Kms.)	Sanctioned (Kms.)
Central . . .	254.26	117.72
Eastern . . .	57.56	..
Northern . . .	104.66	..
Southern . . .	25.85	380.00
South Eastern . . .	..	154.01**
Western . . .	100.75	253.02

Setting up of Synthetic Rubber Plant near Baroda by I.P.C.L.

*747. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., is setting up a polybutadiene synthetic rubber plant near Baroda;

(b) whether it will cost some foreign exchange and involve foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This plant with an annual capacity of 20,000 tonnes envisages capital outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores inclusive of foreign exchange component of Rs. 3.43 crores. The Corporation has entered into foreign collaboration agreement with M/s Polysar International, Switzerland, for

process know-how, basic engineering and expatriate assistance. It is a down stream unit of Naphtha Cracker Project of the Gujarat Petrochemical Complex. It is likely to be completed during May-November 1975. The plant will produce 20,000 tonnes per annum of polybutadiene synthetic rubber.

Protection to religious places due to diversion of Kangra Valley Railway

*748. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kangra Valley Railway line is being diverted from Jawanwala Shahr station due to the construction of Beas Dam (Pong Dam) in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether a Railway bridge is being constructed over Dehar Khud near Jawanwala Shahr station as a result of which many religious places and temples of gods and goddesses at Haridwar of Jawali village have been damaged; and

(c) the arrangement made by Government to protect these religious places?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A railway bridge is being constructed across Dehar Khud in connection with this diversion, but this does not involve damage to any religious places or temples.

(c) Does not arise.

Offer from Italian firm for setting up five Fertilizer Plants

*749. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has received an offer from M/s. Sham Progetti an Italian

**Includes Rail link to Haldia (69.70 km.) of which 59.45 Km. portion was opened in Jan., 1969.

Firm, for collaboration in setting up five fertilizer plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the offer and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s Snam Progetti have offered assistance to the Fertilizer Corporation of India for setting up one, three or five fertilizer plants each with a capacity of 900 tonnes/day ammonia and 1000 tonnes/day urea. The offer is being evaluated and a team of Fertilizer Corporation of India experts is scheduled to visit one of the Snam Progetti urea plants in Italy shortly and for holding further discussions.

Increase in Cost Estimates of Irrigation and Power Projects in 4th Plan

*754. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the cost estimates of a number of irrigation and power projects included in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the steps taken by Government to economise in the execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The total cost of 59 Major Irrigation Schemes, spilling into the Fourth Plan and still under construction is assessed now as about Rs. 2700 crores. As compared with the cost at the time of sanction, the percentage increase is about 112 per cent. The cost of 50 continuing thermal and hydro power schemes is now assessed

as about Rs. 1500 crores. As compared with cost at the time of sanction, the percentage increase is about 60 per cent.

(c) The reasons for increase in cost estimates are mainly the following:

(i) Non-assessment by State Governments of revised costs of certain projects at the time of formulation of Fourth Plan, though these were due to revision by that time.

(ii) Increase in the period of construction due to paucity of funds and consequent long gestation period when prices rise and establishment continues to be maintained.

(iii) Continuous rise in cost of construction material and labour.

(iv) Inadequate investigation in a few cases.

(v) Inadequate provision in the original estimates.

(vi) Change in the scope of projects to increase the benefits, after the estimates have been sanctioned.

(vii) Changes in design, specifications, detailed estimates, detailed planning etc. including additional requirements and works.

(viii) Increase in land acquisition rates.

(ix) Increase in cost of rehabilitation measures and increase in scales of such measures.

(x) Poor performance of equipments and procurement problems.

(xi) Shortage of important construction materials like cement, steel, construction equipment, leading to delay in execution.

The State Governments have been advised to set up control boards for all important projects so as to keep a close watch on the construction of the projects. The State Governments have also been advised to set up cost control cells for getting information

on the running costs and take remedial measures wherever costs go up. The need for more detailed investigations before framing project estimates also has been emphasised. Admixtures like puzzolons are used to reduce cement. Works are constructed in masonry wherever practicable in order to reduce higher cost of concrete. A Committee of Experts has also been constituted to look into the question of rising costs and their report is expected in the near future.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिए बनाये गये नियम

*756. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा रासायनिक खादों के वितरण हेतु अधिकृत एजेंटों, विनरों या विक्रेताओं को नियुक्ति के लिये सामान्यतया कौन-कौन से नियम बनाये गये हैं; और

(ख) इस समय कहां-कहां ऐसे वितरक एजेंट या विक्रेता नियुक्त किये गये हैं।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकाश बरुआ) : (क) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा, डीलरों का नियुक्ति का साधारण विधि निम्न प्रकार है :

1. साधारण रूप से एक क्षेत्र के लिए, जिसमें निगम के उत्पादों की मांग 2000 मोटरो टन प्रति वर्ष तक है भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का एक डीलर होता है। एक क्षेत्र का प्रगाढ़ विस्तार एक डीलर के लिए ब्लाक या तालुका हो सकता है। विस्तृत क्षेत्र एक जिला या जिलों का एक समूह हो सकता है।

2. जब नये डीलरों को नियुक्ति करना होती है तो क्षेत्रीय प्रेस में (अंग्रेजी और स्थानीय भाषा में) विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं जिनमें डीलरशिप के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता दी होती है और निर्धारित फार्म पर प्रार्थना पत्र लिये जाते हैं।

3. प्रार्थना पत्र के लिए कोई फीस नहीं ली जाती।

4. तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के लिए विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते परन्तु क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों द्वारा सकारिण किये गये उचित प्रार्थियों को कृषि विभाग के स्थानीय अधिकारियों के परामर्श से नियुक्त किया जाता है।

5. निर्धारित प्रार्थना पत्र कार्य का आकृष्ट प्रार्थियों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।

6. बैंक मन्दर्भ सहित सन्दर्भों की जाच की जाती है।

7. डा० ए० आ०/बी० डी० आ० की भी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की जाती है या इन्टरव्यू के समय राज सरकार के प्रतिनिधि को सम्मिलित किया जाता है।

8. जहां आवश्यक होता है प्रतिष्ठा और गोदाम सुविधाओं की स्थानीय जाच एक अधिकारी, जो सेल्स अधिकारी के पद के नीचे नहीं होता, द्वारा की जाती है।

9. चयन समितियों में जोनल मैनेजर/मार्केटिंग मैनेजर/जनरल मैनेजर अध्यक्ष और मार्केटिंग और वित्त से एक एक अधिकारी सदस्य होते हैं।

10. चयन का अन्तिम निर्णय जनर मैनेजर/जोनल मैनेजर द्वारा किया जाता है ।

11. नियुक्ति पर प्रत्येक डीलर द्वारा एक निर्धारित समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये जाते हैं ।

12. आरम्भ में नियुक्ति दो वर्षों तक होती है जिसमें तीन माम के नोटिस पर किसी भी ओर से समापन की व्यवस्था है ।

13. 2500 रुपये की जमानती डिपोजिट ली जाती है ।

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, ब्रेरोजगार सनातकों को और 1971 की भारत-पाक युद्ध के बिकलांग सैनिकों को भी अपना डीलर नियुक्त करता है जिनके लिए उपरोक्त शर्तों पर जोर नहीं दिया जाता ।

(ख) इस समय भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के 2000 से भी अधिक डीलर सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं । जिन स्थानों पर ये डीलर नियुक्त किये गये हैं उनके नाम एकत्र करने में लगने वाला समय और श्रम उनसे प्राप्त लाभ के सम्मेष नहीं होगा ।

Dispute between the Lawyers of Allahabad High Court and its Lucknow Bench

*757. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious dispute has arisen between the lawyers of Allahabad and Lucknow over the respective jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court and its Lucknow bench; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). It is true that such a dispute has arisen and the matter is being examined by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

Linking of Brahmaputra with Ganga

*758. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3774 on the 20th March, 1973 regarding the linking of Brahmaputra with Ganga and state:

(a) the broad outlines of the project to link Ganga with Brahmaputra with estimated cost thereof; and

(b) the expected time to implement the project and the expected benefits of the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The scheme to link the Ganga with Brahmaputra is in a conceptual stage. It is not possible to give details at this stage as they are yet to be worked out.

मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

*759. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या मिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने प्रतिशत गांवों में अब तक बिजली पहुंच चुकी है और कितनी प्रतिशत जन संख्या को उनका लाभ मिला है ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में, जहां आदिवासी बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं, बिजली पहुंचाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

मिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 70.414 गांवों में से 9,573 गांव 31-1-1973 तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिये गये थे जो कि 13.6 प्रतिशत है । इस प्रकार इसमें लगभग 25 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनता को लाभ हुआ , और

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिये कार्यक्रम विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार तथा कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को बिजली देने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई अलग कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, जिसकी स्थापना जुलाई, 1969 में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में की गई है, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को योगात्मक

राशियां उनकी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के निष्पादन के लिए देते हैं । निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश को अब तक 40 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें 1,912 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण, 64,551 पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन और 3,971 लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि उद्योगों की विद्युत् आपूर्ति के लिये 1848.296 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता की परिकल्पना की गई है । इन 6 स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत वे क्षेत्र भी आते हैं जिनमें आदिवासी लोग बड़ी संख्या में निवास करते हैं ।

Grants to Mysore for electrification in tribal areas under Rural Electrification Scheme

*760. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any steps to give grants to the Mysore State for electrification in tribal areas under Rural Electrification Schemes; and

(b) if so, the names of the areas for which grants have been given?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in Central Sector provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation have so far sanctioned 23 schemes including one rural electric co-operative of Mysore State envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 1127.90 lakhs for electrification of 1,311 villages and energisation of 19,032 pumpsets. Six of these schemes relate to 'backward' areas in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Dharwar, Bidar and Bellary districts.

The Mysore State Electricity Board have not so far sponsored any scheme for electrification in Tribal areas.

Supply of P.V.C. Resin to a leading industrial unit by M/s. Shri Ram Vinyls

7180. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Shri Ram Vinyls which used to supply PVC Resin to a leading industrial unit engaged in the manufacture and export of PVC leather cloth had suddenly stopped its supplies of this raw materials; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A leading manufacturer and exporter of PVC leather cloth has recently represented to Government about the inadequate and irregular supplies of PVC Resins made to their unit by M/s. Shriram Chemical Industries. The undertaking has stated that from November 1972 M/s. Shriram Chemical Industries have not supplied any quantity of PVC Resin to them. Government have taken up the matter with M/s. Shriram Chemical Industries.

Foreign Technicians employed by Foreign dominated Drug Manufacturing Firms

7181. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Technicians employed by the foreign dominated drugs manufacturing firms in the country; and

(b) the names of the firms and the salaries and other perquisites sanctioned for each foreign technician?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के बारे में
मालवीय समिति का प्रतिवेदन**

7182. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के पुनर्गठन के बारे में मालवीय समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार ने इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें मान ली हैं और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिये क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इन पर अनुमानतया कब तक विचार हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपायुक्त (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा रिपोर्ट पर काफी विचार हो चुका है और यह पूरा होने वाला है। आशा है कि विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर सरकार से निर्णयों को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ?

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers in Research, Designs and Standards Organisation

7184. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary officers upto Class II in Railway Research Designs and Standards Organisation;

(b) the number of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers in the Railway Research Designs and Standards Organisation; and

(c) what additional measures are proposed to increase the number of such officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Railway Research, Designs and Standards Organisation?

THE DEPUTY * MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). There are 162 permanent officers and 106 temporary officers in the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation. Of these, one belongs to Scheduled Caste and one to Scheduled Tribe.

(c) Research, Designs and Standards Organisation in a highly technical organisation engaged in Research and Design work pertaining to Indian Railways. Most of the gazetted posts in this organisation are filled by transfer of suitable officers from Railways on tenure basis. However, while appointing officers to this organisation, the claims of those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities are given due consideration in accordance with the extent orders issued by the Department of Personnel.

Increase of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Accountants, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers in Railway Board

7185. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary Accountants, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers in the Railway Board,

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) what special measures are in view to increase the number of such employees in the establishment of the Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

Posts operated and filled at present.

(a) Category Permanent Temporary

1. Accountants . . .	16	15
2. Assistants . . .	395	97
3. Upper Division Clerks . . .	95	62
4. Lower Division Clerks . . .	205	60
5. Stenographers Grade II . . .	153	44
6. Stenographers Grade III . . .	74	37

(b) Category Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes

1. Accountants . . .	..	—
2. Assistants . . .	84	5
3. Upper Division Clerks . . .	10	..
4. Lower Division Clerks; . . .	35	6
5. Stenographers Grade II . . .	12	..
6. Stenographers Grade III . . .	12	..

(c) The appointment of accountants in the Board's office is made by transfer of suitable staff in the same grade working in Zonal railways. Suitable accountants belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not been volunteering for transfer to the Board's office. The posts of assistants and stenographers grade II are filled by direct recruitment through the U.P.S.C., or by promotion from the lower grade. The posts of Upper Division Clerks are filled by promotion from among Lower Division Clerks.

The shortfall in direct appointments is due to the inadequacy of nomination on the results of the examination held by the U.P.S.C. Full consideration is given to the claims of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees for promotion to higher grades of assistants, stenographers and Upper Division Clerks in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Department of Personnel. The posts of Stenographers Grade III and clerks are filled through the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management. Here also the shortfall is due to the paucity of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates nominated on the result of the examinations held by the Institute.

Increase of officers of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Railway Board

7186. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent and temporary officers in the Railway Board;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes officers in the Railway Board; and

(c) what special measures are proposed to be taken to increase the number of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There are 279 permanent officers and 109 temporary officers in the Railway Board. Of these, 13 belong to Scheduled Caste and 1 belongs to Scheduled Tribe communities.

(c) A large number of Gazetted posts in the Railway Board are filled by transfer of suitable officers from Railways on tenure basis. However, while appointing officers in the Railway Board, the claims of those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe communities are given due consideration in accordance with the extant orders issued by the Department of Personnel.

Class III and Class IV Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes staff in RDSO

7187. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary Class III staff and Class IV staff (Peons and Daftries only) in the establishment of Railways Research, Designs and Standards Organisation;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary Class III and IV staff (Peons and Daftries only) belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Organisation; and

(c) what special measures were undertaken in the past and what additional measures are in view to increase the number of such employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Railways Research, Designs and Standards Organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The number of permanent and temporary Class III staff and Class IV staff (Peons and Daftries only) in the

Research, Designs and Standards Organisation is as under:—

	Pt.	Ty.
Class III	1110	1100
Class IV	5	168

(b) The number of permanent and temporary Class III and Class IV staff (Peons and Daftries only) belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in RDSO is as under:—

	Pt.	Ty.
Class III	86	87
Class IV	3	22

(c) While making appointment of Class III & IV staff in the R.D.S.O., extent orders issued by the Deptt. of Personnel regarding reservation of posts for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are strictly followed. In the case of recruitment to Class III/IV posts from the open market, advertisement notices are sent to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes associations and the Employment Exchanges.

**Increase in equity investment by
M/s. Glaxo Laboratories**

7188. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 13809 on the 20th March, 1973 and state:

(a) the fresh investment from abroad referred to in reply to Part (c) of the question; and

(b) the amounts repatriated by H.J. Foster and Co./Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd., year-wise since 1950 in the shape of profits, dividends, royalties and technical know-how fees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Initial and present Capital investment of Foreign Drug Manufacturing firms with 26 per cent Foreign Equity

7189. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the initial and present capital investment of all the foreign drug manufacturing firms, with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent; and

(b) how much of it was from out of the profits earned in India and how much by fresh investment from abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Sanction of inter-State lines in
Madhya Pradesh**

7190. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some of the inter-State lines submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government like the Barwaha-Baroda 400 KV lines, Satpura-Guna-Rana Pratap and Guna Manipuri 400 KV lines are waiting for the sanction of the Central Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay in according sanction and when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The proposal in regard to construction of Baroda-Barwaha 400 KV S/C line has been recommended to Planning Commission. The proposals in regard to the Satpura Guna-Rana Pratap Sagar and Guna-Mainpuri 400 KV inter-regional lines are under examination.

विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने लाभ बढ़ाने के लिए कथित घोटाले

7191. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि भारत में अपने लाभ बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों अपनी मुद्रा का उपयोग करने के स्थान पर भारतीय मुद्रा का उपयोग करने के लिये बैंकों से ऋण ले लेती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विदेशी कम्पनियों की उक्त कार्यवाहियों को देखने हुये सरकार ने कुछ उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या ?

विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ० आर० सहाय) :

(क) सरकार को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों ने अन्तः निती मुद्रा के स्थान पर, भारतीय मुद्रा के उपयोग के लिये भारतीय बैंकों से ऋण लिये हैं, व इस प्रकार भारत में अपने लाभों में वृद्धि की है ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

बनापुरा (मध्य रेलवे) के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में पानी

7193. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के बनापुरा में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों को पानी की सप्लाई उसे अच्छी तरह साफ करने के पश्चात् की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या अधिस्तन रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों के सदस्य मार्च, अप्रैल तथा मई के महीनों में पेट की गड़बड़ी के कारण पीड़ित रहते हैं क्योंकि इन महीनों में सप्लाई किया जाने वाला पानी अच्छी तरह साफ नहीं किया जाता ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इन बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपभोक्ता (श्री गुरुमन्त्र शर्मा कुंभारी) : (क) बनापुरा में पानी की सप्लाई कुंभारों से की जाती है और उसे छानने या साफ करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। पीने के पानी वाले सभी कुंभारों और ऊारी टंकियों को नियमित रूप से तथा समय-समय पर कीटाणु-निहत किया जाता है और क्लोरीन में शुद्ध किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). रेलों को इस तरह की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। फिर भी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को इस बात पर निगाह रखने के लिये यह दिया गया है कि उपभोक्ताओं को समुचित रूप से साफ किया हुआ और क्लोरीनशोधित पानी की सप्लाई किया जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश में ज्वायंट स्टाक तथा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां

7194. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1971-72 में कुल कितनी ज्वायंट स्टाक तथा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही थीं ; और

(ख) उनके पंजीकृत मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ड० प्र० चं०) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में, वर्ष 1971-72 की समाप्ति पर, कुछ हिस्सों द्वारा सीमित, चार सौ चौदह ज्वायंट स्टाक कम्पनियां कार्यरत थी। इन कम्पनियों के पंजीकृत कार्यालयों के पते विभाग के प्रकाशनों में 1958-59 से 1970-71 की अवधि हेतु "ज्वायंट स्टाक कम्पनियों की वर्णक्रम सूची" और 1-4-71 से 31-3-72 तक के कम्पनी न्यूज एण्ड नोट्स में प्रकाशित हुये हैं। (इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां सम्बन्धित विभागों में नियमित रूप से प्रदत्त की जाती हैं) 1-2-72 से 31-3-72 तक की अवधि की यह सूची मद्रासधीन है।

Grant of refused leave/extension of service and Re-Employment to officers (Director, Additional Member and Member of Railway Board)

7195. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state-

(a) the names and designations of officers of the rank of Director, Additional Member and Member in the Railway Board's Office who were due to retire during the year 1972-73 and were granted (i) refused leave, (ii) extension of service and (iii) re-employed,

(b) whether no suitable officers in the relevant Service were available;

(c) the names and designations of such officers who are due to retire during the year 1973-74; and

(d) those out of them who are likely to be granted (i) refused leave (ii) extension of service or (iii) re-employed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The following officers, who were due to retire during the year 1972-73, were granted extension of service or were refused leave:

Granted extension

- (i) Shri B.S.D. Baliga, Chairman, Railway Board and ex-officio Principal Secretary to the Government of India.
- (ii) Shri K.S. Sundara Rajan, Financial Commissioner, Railways and ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India.

Refused leave

- (i) Shri K. S. Sundara Rajan, Financial Commissioner, Railways and ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India.
- (ii) Shri K. V. Kasturi Rangan, former Additional Member Staff, Railway Board.

There was no case of re-employment during the period in question.

(b) The decision in each case was taken in public interest.

(c) The following officers are due to retire during the year 1973-74:—

- (i) Shri B. S. D. Baliga, Chairman, Railway Board and ex-officio Principal Secretary to the Government of India.
- (ii) Shri K. S. Sundara Rajan, Financial Commissioner, Railways and ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India.
- (iii) Shri H. M. Chatterjee, Member Mechanical and ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India.

(iv) Shri K. S. Bhandari, Additional Member, Finance and ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Selection for the Post of Member (Judicial) Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

7196. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1015 dated the 21st November, 1972 regarding the selection for the post of Member (Judicial) Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and state:

(a) whether the information referred to in reply to parts (c) and (d) has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether it would be laid on the Table; and

(c) the number of persons who were put on the Waiting List and the number out of them who have since been issued appointment letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRA SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes. In addition to the names of five persons mentioned in the statement being laid on the Table in fulfilment of assurance given to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 1015 dated 21st November, 1972, appointments of the following three persons have also been made in the vacancies in the post of Judicial Member of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal:—

S/Shri (1) Ch. Sree Rama Rao.

(2) T. N. C. Rangarajan, and

(3) A. R. Halder.

(c) As already stated in reply to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 1015 answered on 21st of November, 1972, it is not in public interest to disclose the number and names of persons kept on the waiting list.

**Officers of Mechanical Engineering
Department of Railway on Study
Leave in U.S.A.**

7197. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Railways who are at present on study leave in U.S.A. since 1970;

(b) the leave with and without allowances granted to them; and

(c) the number of officers who have been granted extension of leave from time to time upto 31st January, 1973 and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) None.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Promotion of Junior Scale Officer to
Senior Scale**

7198. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Unstarred Question No. 209 on the
14th November, 1972 regarding Pro-
motion of Junior Scale officer to
Senior Scale and state the considera-
tions which have weighed with the
Railway Department in computing the
leave without pay also while counting
four years' of service for promotion
to the Senior Scale of the Service
and the reasons for not making a
specific provision in this behalf in the
Establishment Manual?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
313 LS—3

MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) as
indicated in reply to Part (c) of
Question No. 209 answered in the
Lok Sabha on 14-11-72, promotion of
a Junior Scale Class 'I' officer to Senior
Scale is ordered on consideration of
the overall fitness of the officer and
not merely on completion of four
years of service. In view of this, a
specific stipulation that period of
leave without pay should not be com-
puted while calculating the four years'
service in the Junior Scale for the
purpose of promotion of a Junior
Scale Class I officer to Senior Scale
is not considered necessary.

**Transfer of Parcel Clerks of Saharan-
pur Railway Station**

7199. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Parcel Clerks
at Saharanpur Railway Station were
ordered to be transferred in Decem-
ber, 1972; and

(b) whether those orders of trans-
fer were later on cancelled, if so, the
reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a)
and (b). Orders for transfer of one
Parcel Clerk from Saharanpur were
issued initially. Later on as it be-
came administratively necessary to
transfer out another Parcel Clerk, the
initial orders had to be changed.

**Yard Stick followed in case of transfer
of Parcel Clerk at Saharanpur.**

7200. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the yard
stick laid down by the Railway, junior
Parcel Clerks with longer stay at a
particular Railway station are con-
sidered for transfer before senior Par-
cel Clerks with shorter stay?

(b) if so, whether this yard stick has not been followed in the case of transfer of Parcel Clerks at Saharanpur, ordered in the month of March, 1973; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined and information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बर्मा शैल द्वारा ईराक से आयातित कच्चे तेल को साफ करना

7201. श्री चन्नुलाल चन्नाकर :
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्मा शैल ने भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा ईराक से आयातित कच्चा तेल साफ करने की अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ;
और

(ग) क्या एस्तो और काल्टेक्स विदेशी कम्पनियों की शर्तों बर्मा शैल से भिन्न हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दशबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). बर्मा शैल, एस्तो और काल्टेक्स तेल कम्पनियां, ईराक से भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा आयात किये जा रहे मार्च इमेसह कूडमाल को उक्त

निगम की ओर से साफ करने के लिये सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गई हैं। भारतीय तेल निगम और सम्बद्ध कम्पनियों के बीच शर्तों के बारे में इस समय बातचीत हो रही है।

Petrol dealership of Indian Oil given ... to unemployed engineers

7202. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether and dealership in petrol has been given to unemployed engineers or the educational unemployed during 1972; and

(b) if so, the number of such persons, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Increase in Cost of Production of Railway Wagons and Rail Engines

7203. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during last three years, year-wise, for the production of Railway wagons and Rail engines, separately;

(b) whether the actual cost of production increased in each case; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor? -

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The funds provided in the Budget Estimates for Railway wagons and loco-

tives during the last 3 years are given below:

		Funds provided in the Budget Estimates.	
		(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)	
		Wagons	Locomotives
1969-70	. .	3919	4326
1970-71	. .	4813	3955
1971-72	. .	3592	4223

(b) The actual expenditure booked under the heads 'wagons' and locomotives' was as under:

		Actual expenditure booked	
		(Figures in lakhs of rupees)	
		Wagons	Locomotives
1969-70	. .	3522	3519
1970-71	. .	3347	3666
1971-72	. .	2945	4141

(c) Does not arise, since the actual costs were less than the budget provision.

पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी

7204. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी होने की कितनी घटनाएँ दर्ज की गई हैं ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी के मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इन मामलों में कितने मूल्य की रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) पिछले तीन महीनों में अर्थात् जनवरी, 1973 से मार्च, 1973 तक पश्चिम रेलवे पर रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी के 85 मामले दर्ज किये गये थे ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में 31 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किये गये थे ।

(ग) 1,09,760 रुपये ।

मध्य रेलवे में रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी

7205. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान मध्य रेलवे में रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी के मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इन मामलों में कितने मूल्य की रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 99

(ख) 11

(ग) 44,329 रुपये

Co-operation in oil Field between India and Iraq

7206. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq's Minister of Oil has recently visited India for negotiations for co-operation in oil-field; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Minister of Oil and Minerals, Government of Iraq visited India from the 1st April, 1973, to the 8th April, 1973, at the invitation of the Government of India with a view to develop, extend and consolidate economic, technical and trade relations between the two countries. Cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil was also one of the subjects discussed between the visiting Minister and the Government of India. An agreement for a US \$50 million credit by Iraq in the form of crude oil supplies to meet a part of the foreign exchange requirements of the Mathura Refinery was signed. The Agreement also provides for the purchase of crude oil by India from Iraq on a long term basis. Heads of Agreement for a 'service contract' for oil exploration in Iraq by the ONGC were also signed with the Iraqi National Oil Company. An agreement, in principle, was reached to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the field of engineering design for Petroleum industry.

राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त सिंचाई योजना

7207. श्री श्रींकार लाल बैरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ जिला (राजस्थान) में, जो कि एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, केन्द्रीय

सहायता प्राप्त कोई सिंचाई योजना आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपसंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सिंचाई राज्य का विषय है तथा सिंचाई की कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम नहीं है। सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्यों द्वारा अपनी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। राजस्थान के झालावार जिले में निम्नलिखित दो मध्यम स्कीमें पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन हैं :—

स्कीम	अनुमानित लागत	लाभ.
	रुपये लाखों में	(हेक्टेयर)
1. काली सिंध	170 लाख	8097
2. भीम सागर	185 लाख	50100

ये पांचवीं योजना में पूर्ण होनी प्रत्याशित

राजस्थान की राज्य सरकार द्वारा झालावार जिले में कोई नई बृहत अथवा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीम प्रस्तावित नहीं की गई है।

**Promotion to Upper Division Grade in
Railway Board's Office**

7208. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether in B. S. Vadera Vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court has held that regular promotions from 1st December, 1954 to the Upper Division Grade, which is styled as Grade I, were to be made as envisaged under the Scheme dated the 5th February, 1957 i.e. on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had also held that the rules, unless they can be impeached on grounds such as breach of Part III, or any other constitutional provision, must be enforced, if made by the appropriate authority; and

(c) whether the rules, as envisaged in the Scheme dated 5th February, 1957 were enforced in making regular promotions to the Upper Division Grade in the Board's Office from 1st December, 1954 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) As already indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4747 put by Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee on 17th December, 1968, in the Lok Sabha, all promotions and appointments to Grade I (Upper Division Grade) of the Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service were required to be regulated in accordance with the provisions contained in the Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme as modified subsequently. In this context the relevant portion of the judgement of the Supreme Court on the writ petition of Shri Vadera is reproduced below:

"TO CONCLUDE, on this aspect,
we are satisfied that the

Scheme, Annexure 4, as modified by Annexure 7, framed by the 2nd respondent, Railway Board, such as it is, must have effect, as it does not suffer from any defect in its making and does not offend against the Constitution."

(b) Yes.

(c) The appointments were made on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit as provided in the modified Scheme.

**Opening of a New Division at Quilon
(Kerala) to Increase Operational
Efficiency**

7209. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the operational efficiency of Railways in Kerala region is quite inadequate to satisfy the traffic and operational needs of the area;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take during the Fifth Plan to remove defects; and

(c) whether Government propose to open a new Division with Quilon as Head-Quarters to increase the operational efficiency of Railways in this area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Madurai and Olavakkot Divisions of the Southern Railway which serve the State of Kerala are catering adequately to the needs of that State. These divisions are amongst the light divisions on the Indian Railways and their operational efficiency has been improving during the recent years. In view of this there is no justification at present for opening a new division at Quilon or any other place in Kerala.

Setting up of new Fertilizer Plants in the Fifth Plan with the help of Foreign Countries

7210. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the progress made so far in the negotiations with foreign Governments and firms regarding the setting up of new fertiliser plants in India during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) the countries which have shown interest in the scheme and made offers for co-operation and the conditions on which these offers have been made; and

(c) whether Government noticed criticism in Indian Press that the new scheme will discourage indigenous know-how; and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). M/s. Engineers (India) Limited have submitted proposals for setting up five fertilizer plants with Japanese co-operation and credit. The Government of Japan have been requested to extend the necessary credit facilities for setting up of these plants. Recently, an official delegation visited Japan for discussions with the Govt. of Japan in this regard.

The Fertilizer Corporation of India have received an offer from M/s. Snam Progetti of Italy for setting up one, three or five fertilizer plants. A team of FCI experts is scheduled to visit one of the Snam Progetti urea plants in Italy shortly and for holding further discussions.

Some other foreign parties for example from the U.K., Denmark, France, etc. have also evinced interest in setting up fertilizer plants in India during the Fifth Plan Period. No

detailed proposals have been received from them so far.

The Foreign Exchange requirements of the fertilizer projects other than those posed for the Japanese Govt. aid are being worked out separately. The possibility of financing these fertilizer projects under credits from various countries and the World Bank is also being examined.

(c) Yes, Sir. These projects will be executed, as in the case of other projects, with maximum possible utilisation of services and supplies available within India. This would mean that external assistance will be utilised only to the extent required to fill up gaps in the design and engineering fields in which also efforts are being continued to secure maximum self-reliance.

Construction of Irrigation Projects in Kerala

7211. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) irrigation Projects in Kerala under different stages of completion and the work done on each project so far;

(b) whether the construction work on any of these projects has lagged behind due to paucity of funds; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate financial assistance for the earliest completion of these Projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Seven major irrigation projects are under construction in Kerala. The progress of work on each of these projects is indicated in the attached statement. The Govt. of Kerala have reported that the works on these projects are progressing satisfactorily keeping in view the resources available in the State Plan.

The Government of Kerala have however been urging that special central assistance outside the State Plan frame work may be provided to them for bettering the progress of the irrigation projects in their State. The question of providing such assistance to selected major irrigation projects in the country, including some projects of Kerala, whose accelerated construction can help to create significant additional irrigation potential in the next three years, is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Progress of works on irrigation projects in Kerala

1. Periyar Valley:

The barrage at head works across Periyar including deviation canal and all connected works have been completed. Main canal has been completed. 65 per cent. of the distributories and branch channels have been completed. The Kothamangalam distributory has been commissioned. Works on major and minor distributaries and field channels are in progress.

The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 11.50 crores. The expenditure so far is about Rs. 7.11 crores. An area of 42000 acres (net) is expected to receive irrigation by the end of 1972-73.

2. Kallada

The foundation excavation of dam is in progress. Construction of dam at Parappan is in progress. Weir and Right Bank Canal head regulator at Ottakkal is almost completed.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 45 crores. The expenditure so far incurred is about 3.4 crores.

3. Pamba

89 per cent. of barrage, half the length of tunnelling work in the main

canal, 10 out of 21 aqueducts, and 90 per cent. of the excavation of canals have been completed. Balance work is in progress.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 17.9 crores. The expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 5.6 crores. Benefits from the project are expected to start flowing in from 1973-74.

4. Kuttiyadi

About 75 per cent of masonry dam, 90 per cent. of the earthen dams and 50 per cent. of the work in the canal system are completed. Works in the remaining portions of canals are in progress.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 12.60 crores. The expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 9.56 crores. The project is already supplying water to about 6000 acres.

5. Chitturpuzha

All masonry works and roadway decking in respect of Moolathara regulator has been completed. Erection of embedded parts for the single tier shutters have been completed and for the double tier shutters, it is in progress. All works except erection and fixing of shutters in Thembaramadakky anicut has been completed. The bridge-cum-regulator has been completed. All the cross drainage works in the High Level canal have been completed.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 5.37 crores. The expenditure so far is about Rs. 1.85 crores. 4000 acres is expected to be irrigated by the end of 1972-73.

6. Kanhiraluzha

About 90 per cent. of the foundation for masonry dam and 75 per cent. of the excavation for key trench have been completed. Construction of masonry dam on the right bank head portion, formation of earth dam, left bank main canal upto 11,000 M are

in progress. Formation of Right bank main canal has been arranged and is in progress.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 9.26 crores. The expenditure so far is about Rs. 2.46 crores. Partial Benefits are expected to start flowing in from this project in 1974-75.

7. Pazhassi

30 per cent of barrage at Kuilur has been completed, the remaining work is in progress. Formation of canal at different reaches are in various stages of execution.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 13.20 crores. The expenditure so far is about Rs. 3.71 crores. Partial benefits are expected to start flowing in from 1974-75.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के लिए सहायता

7212. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा कितनी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं को सहायता देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है और इन योजनाओं को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा और इससे कितने गाँव लाभान्वित होंगे ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 1972-73 के दौरान सभी राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की 201 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें 17,832 गाँवों के विद्युतीकरण, 1,58,843 पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन और 27,391 लघु और कृषि उद्योगों को विद्युत की सप्लाई के लिये 9333.814 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता परिकल्पित है। इन स्कीमों को 3 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है।

1973-74 के दौरान ऋण सहायता विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों की संख्या पर और ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा बनाये गये निर्देशनों के अनुसार उनके द्वारा दी गई स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करेगी।

Ban on the Use of Anti-Bacterial Drug-Hexachlorophene

7213. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether some of the India-based units are using an anti-bacterial drug-Hexachlorophene which has since been banned in several countries, for the manufacture of soaps which are being used for the wash of new born babies in Indian hospitals;

(b) whether the drug content has been found to be injurious to children and is capable of brain damage and has led to death of many children in France as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 15th January, 1973; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of banning immediately the use of the drug for manufacture of soaps and powder and the names of companies which are at present using it for manufacturing cosmetics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). A toilet soap being produced by M/s. Godrej Soap Pvt., Ltd, Bombay is the only soap which contains hexachlorophene.

According to the information available from the Minister of Health and Family Planning, recent studies carried out in the USA have raised certain questions regarding the toxicity of hexachlorophene preparation. The Food and Drugs Administration in the USA, in consultation with the experts, has concluded that use of hexachlorophene for bathing infants in hospitals, nurseries or at home, is not advisable. The Committee on Safety of Drugs in the United Kingdom has recommended discouraging the use of hexachlorophene preparations. The Drugs Consultative Committee which met in Delhi in March, 1972 considered the question whether products containing hexachlorophene should be permitted to be manufactured and marketed in the country. The Committee, *inter alia*, suggested that manufacturers of soaps should be asked to cooperate with the Government by not using hexachlorophene in soaps. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, who are concerned with the manufacture of soap but not with cosmetics advised soap manufacturers in the organised sector in December 1972 to discontinue use of hexachlorophene in soaps.

Import of hexachlorophene has been banned from 1st April, 1973.

Yardstick of Work-load of Sabarmati Goods Shed.

7214. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4104 on the 12th December, 1972 regarding "Operation Sabarmati" launched by Western Railway, and state:

(a) the prescribed yardstick for creation of the posts of Goods Clerks on the Indian Railways for Booking, Delivery, Transhipment and other miscellaneous works;

(b) the staff required according to the above yard-stick at Sabarmati Goods Shed of Western Railway and actual strength provided there at present;

(c) the deficiency, if any, and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have received registered notice from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association in regard to the shortage of staff and heavy loss to the Railway revenue, on 13th November, 1972 addressed to the General Manager, Western Railway, and copy to the Divisional Superintendent, Baroda and action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Time-Limit to Raise Undercharges against Station Staff by Accounts Department

7215. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been prescribed by the Railway administration to raise the under charges against the Station staff by the Accounts Department;

(b) if so, the copy of the orders in this regard and the paras of the Railway Codes and Manuals prescribing the time-limit;

(c) the name of the machinery set up by Government to ensure strict implementation of the orders referred in part (b) above, and whether All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association has issued a Notice to the General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay in this regard during December, 1972 or January, 1973; and

(d) if so, the contents of the Notice and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, subject to certain exceptions.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Traffic Accounts Organisation on each zonal Railway, General Manager, Western Railway, did not receive any Notice.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Extract of Para 2803 of Indian Railway Code for the Accounts Department Part II-Traffic Accounts, Revised Edition (Provisional Issue) 1971

2803. (1) Undercharges upto the limit prescribed by the Railway Board in individual items of Coaching and Goods (including Money Coal) earnings may not be debited against stations unless they present special features such as undercharges arising from failure to recover minimum freight, fares etc. Any tendency on the part of the station staff to take undue advantage of this concession should be prevented. For this purpose, all such undercharges should be entered in a register which should be reviewed monthly by the Accounts Officer.

(2) Except in special circumstances and in case of errors detected by the Inspectors of Station Accounts and Officials of the Audit Department, no debit will, ordinarily, be raised against stations more than six months after the month of account of transaction in station returns.

(3) If any document is not susceptible of check for want of any information from the station staff or traffic authorities and the required information has been called for within six months' limit but the station staff or the Traffic authorities have failed to supply the information in time and if, on receipt of the information, it is found that an undercharge exists in the transaction, such an undercharge will not be considered as time-barred even if period of six months from the month of account has elapsed. The undercharge so detected should be debited against the station with the approval of the Accounts Officer quoting reference to the correspondence with the station staff/Traffic authorities on the Error Sheets.

(4) An undercharge coming to notice after the expiry of the time limit referred to above for which debits could not be raised due to the negligence of the Accounts Office, should be recorded in a Register, which should be put up to the Accounts Officer every month. Such undercharges should be dropped without bringing the same to account, suitable action being taken against the staff at fault in the Accounts Office.

Extract of Para 2704 of the Indian Railway Commercial Manual Volume II

2704. Time limit for raising debits against stations. Except in special circumstances and in case of errors detected by the Inspectors of Station Accounts and the officials of the Audit Department, no debit will ordinarily be raised against stations more than six months after the month of account of transactions in station returns.

Upgradation of Supervisory Structure of Commercial Departments in Railways

7216. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4073 on the 6th July, 1971 regarding upgradation of posts of Supervisory Structure in Commercial Department of Indian Railways and state:

(a) whether the Zonal Railways have since finalised the issue under reference;

(b) if so, whether the position in the Commercial Department has been brought at par with the Operating Department in each Zonal Railways;

(c) the comparative position of higher posts in Operating Department *vis-a-vis* Commercial Department as on 1st April, 1969 and as on 31st October, 1972, separately on each Division of each Zonal Railway; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken by Government in finalising the same.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Uniform Policy of Promotion of Commercial Staff as Commercial Inspectors

7217. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2153 on the 28th November, 1972 regarding Uniform Policy for promotion as Commercial Inspectors on Railways and state:

(a) whether any decision has so far been taken by Government in regard to the channel of promotion over the South-Eastern Zone where the question was under consideration;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time likely to be taken by Government in taking the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Railway's proposal is to reclassify the category of Traffic Inspectors (Commercial Inspectors) in scale Rs. 335—425 as 'Non-selection' and to restrict the avenue to the Commercial staff. Reply from one of the recognised unions regarding acceptance or otherwise of the Railway's proposal has not been received so far. The time likely to be taken in arriving at a decision would depend upon when the above reply is received.

Employment of contract and casual labour on Central Railway

7218. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract or casual labour are being employed in violation of Section 10 of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in Central Railway for loading and unloading of coal ash, loading and unloading of parcels and goods at Railway stations and goods sheds;

(b) whether any representation has been received for abolishing contract labour or casual labour for these jobs; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) The employment of contract labour for loading and unloading of coal ash, parcels and goods on the Central Railway has not been prohibited by the Central Government so far in consultation with the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The conditions of such contract labour are regulated by the other provisions of the Act.

Casual labour employed departmentally on these jobs are not governed by the aforesaid Act.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of the reply given to part (a) above, contract system is being continued in these employments.

Grant of funds to Madhya Pradesh for repairs of essential irrigation works

7219. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Central Government for grant of funds for repairs of essential irrigation works; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh requested the Central Government for Rs. 14.97 crores for relief works out of which Rs. 4.78 crores was proposed for irrigation works.

A Central Team visited the State between 21st to 25th February, 1973. The team recommended that all expenditure on account of additional employment created at Major/Medium irrigation projects and other works of productive nature would qualify for Central assistance and no ceiling in financial terms was laid down. The

following ceilings were adopted for other items:—

Relief Items

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. *Water supply arrangements*

- (i) Transportation of water 5.00
- (ii) Deepening of tube-wells 15.00

Total: Water Supply 20.00

2. Gratuitous relief 4.00

3. Subsidy on transportation of Cattle fodder 20.00

4. Transportation of foodgrains 3.00

Total : Relief Items 47.00

Loan Items

5. Purchase of Compressors & Tractors 50.00

6. Purchase of fast moving rigs 24.00

7. Purchase of tools and plants 23.00

Total Loan items 97.00

Grand Total 144.00

In addition, Rs. 5.81 crores was provided by Government of India to the State Government under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme for the implementation of the

following minor irrigation programmes:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount approved (Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Loan to State Electricity Board for energisation of 7219 tubewells/dugwells .	2.00
2. Loan to State Electricity Board for transmission lines to energise pumpsets	0.90
3. Installation of 1,218 Departmental pumpsets .	0.83
4. Supply of 5,889 pumpsets to farmers (Loan through Cooperatives)	2.00
5. Lift Irrigation for utilisation of dead storage on tanks by Irrigation Department	0.08
TOTAL	5.81

Wagons for Cultivators of Fruits at Nimbhora, Raver and Savda in Maharashtra (Central Railway)

7220. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wagons are supplied by the Railway Department to the Banana cultivators of Nimbhora, Raver and Savda in Maharashtra State according to their demands; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). The demands for the supply of wagons during 1972-73 were fully complied with, except for a marginal short-supply during the last week of September, 1972 on account of a temporary shortage of stock in the area.

Dredging operation of Brahmaputra

7221. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two dredgers for dredging of the Brahmaputra have been received;

(b) if so, when the dredging operation will start; and

(c) if not, when they will arrive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The dredgers which are being manufactured by Messrs. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd. are expected to be delivered by the end of June, 1973. The dredging operations are likely to start after the floods of 1973.

Setting up of thermal power stations in North Eastern States

7222. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of thermal power stations in the North Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal; and

(b) total number of Thermal Power Stations proposed to be installed in the above named states during 1973-74 (State-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There are three thermal power stations in the North-Eastern Region. The stations located in Assam area:

- (i) Namrup thermal power station 3x25 MW
- (ii) Garo Hills thermal power Station 2x25 MW
- (iii) Chandrapur (Gauhati) thermal power station (Assam) 1x30 MW

(b) The following thermal power schemes are, at present, under implementation:—

Name of Scheme	Installed capacity MW	Remarks
1. Namrup thermal power station—Ist Extension (Assam)	1x30	Expected to be commissioned by the end of 1974.
2. Namrup gas turbine unit (Assam)	1x12.5	The unit has been shifted from Gauhati. Its conversion from oil to gas/firing is expected to be completed by the end of 1973.

Mysore Government proposals for new Railway lines in Mysore

that the line is financially not viable.
(v) Rayadurg-Chitradurg (MG)—Survey is in progress.

7223. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Diversion of water to Tamil Nadu from reservoir of Sabarigiri project of Kerala

(a) whether any requisition has been received from Mysore Government to put up more Railways; and

7224. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

(a) whether any representation has been received from the State Government of Kerala to the effect that water is unauthorisedly being diverted to Tamil Nadu from the reservoir of the Sabarigiri project of Kerala State; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) and (b). Representations have been received from the Mysore Government *inter-alia*, suggesting certain new lines. These lines and their position are as under:

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

- (i) Hubli-Karwar (BG)
- (ii) Kottur-Harihar (MG)
- (iii) Talguppa-Honavar (MG) — reports are under examination.
- (iv) Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam (MG) Survey reports have revealed

} Survey

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
(a) No, Sir. *

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of low-grade coal to power stations

7225. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) since when low-grade coal is being supplied to various power Houses causing adverse effect on power production; and

(b) what steps have been taken to get coal of standard grade suited to their requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As a policy, low grade coal is being supplied to the thermal power stations which are designed for burning such coal from the very beginning. Some of these power stations could not give their full output continuously on account of frequent maintenance necessitated by the use of washery middlings and inferior quality of coal. Government of India have reconsidered the question of using low grade fuels and as a result thereof various measures such as blending of middlings with better quality coal, conversion of two stage washeries into three stage washeries have been taken up.

Expansion of Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Gwalior

7226. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Gwalior have applied for a Rs. 7.5 crores' expansion project sanction in respect of their Chemical Division at Porbandar;

(b) whether an order of investigation is pending against this concern for fraudulent and illegal acts; and

(c) if so, whether the application for expansion has been rejected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals (Prop. Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior) have applied for effecting expansion in their capacity for manufacture of soda ash.

(b) On the basis of inspection of the books of accounts of the Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, an investigation was ordered under section 237(b) of the said Act in 1967. The company filed a writ petition which was allowed by the Madhya Pradesh High Court. The Government has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court which is pending.

(c) The application for expansion is under consideration.

Selection of Stenographers by Headquarters and Divisional Offices (Northern Railway)

7227. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the selection recently held in Northern Railway Headquarters Office for the posts of Stenographers in Grade Rs. 210—425 the procedure laid down by Railway Ministry in their letter of July, 1971 has violated inasmuch as duration of dictation and the percentage of mistakes allowed, were not adhered to;

(b) whether Divisional Offices of the same Railway have been following the rules laid down by the Railway Ministry; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering cancellation of the above selection and propose to hold a fresh selection in lieu thereof in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Railway Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) The orders issued in July, 1971 read with the clarification issued in May, 1972 by Railway Board required that for a test to be conducted for Stenographers at the speed of 100 words per minute, the dictation should be of seven minutes' duration with mistakes upto 10 per cent of the words dictated being permitted. It was further provided that no English test need be held. In the stenographic test conducted in the Headquarters Office of the Northern Railway in August—October 1972 for promotion to the posts of Stenographers Grade Rs. 210—425 the duration of the test was only 5 minutes as against the 7 minutes prescribed. The prescribed percentage of permissible mistakes was followed after seeking a clarification in March, 1973 from the Railway Board.

(b) Yes.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

Fixation of Seniority of Clerks, Grade I (Direct-Recruits) vis-a-vis Promotees in Accounts Department (Northern Railway)

722. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority of Clerks Grade-I (direct recruits) vis-a-vis promotees was determined with reference to the date of confirmation;

(b) whether there has been an erroneous fixation of seniority of Clerks Grade-I (direct recruits) vis-a-vis promotees in the Northern Railway Accounts Department due to mis-interpretation of the term 'date of entry into the grade' used in the Railway Board's letter No. E(NG)61-SR/16 dated the 31st October, 1961; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). According to the Railway Board's letter No. E(NG)61-SR6/16 dated 31-10-1961 seniority of directly recruited Clerks Grade I vis-a-vis promotees from Clerks Grade II, should be determined only with reference to the date of entry into the Grade irrespective of the date of confirmation of each individual subject to the maintenance of inter-se-seniority. Practice on the Northern Railway was contrary to these instructions and has therefore been revised accordingly.

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा मथुरा में तेल शोधक कारखाना लगाये जाने का विरोध

7229. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रक्षा मंत्रालय ने मथुरा में प्रस्तावित तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने का इस आधार पर विरोध किया है कि रक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से यह स्थान कतई उपयुक्त नहीं है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : जी नहीं ;

Applications by Foreigners for taking Indian Children Outside India

7230. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications made to courts by or on behalf of foreigners for the purpose of taking Indian children out of India and then adopting them during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the number of Indian children who have been taken out of India under these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Gamma Globulin as patented Medicine

7231. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2867 on the 12th March, 1973 regarding indigenous manufacture of Gamma Globulin drug and state:

(a) whether Gamma Globulin drug has since been patented; and

(b) if so, its present availability and price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No patent has been taken out by M/s. Curewell (India) Ltd. for the drug Gamma Globulin.

(b) Gamma Globulin is presently available in the market and the maximum retail prices of the finished pro-

ducts put up by this party are as under (local taxes extra):

10%, 1 ml amps .	Rs. 17.50
15%, 1.7 ml amps .	Rs. 44.00
16.5%, 1 ml amps .	Rs. 28.50
16.5%, 2 ml amps .	Rs. 48.00

Work-charged staff employed on the Beas Project

7232. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "work-charged" staff employed on the Beas Project, Talwara;

(b) whether most of them have gained specialised and technical experience by working earlier on the Bhakra and other Dam projects and if so, the reasons for not regularising them; and

(c) whether it is proposed to re-trench them on completion of the Beas Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There are 14,644 work-charged staff employed on the Beas Project Unit II, Talwara.

(b) Some of the above staff have gained experience by working on Bhakra and other Projects. Their services cannot be regularised because the project construction work is temporary.

(c) Efforts will be made to secure preferential treatment for surplus workmen of this project for appointment on other projects in the region.

Opening of new High/Higher Secondary Schools run by Railway Administration

7233. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Railway High/Higher Secondary Schools run by the Railway Administration in the country, zone-wise, together with the places of their location and the States in which they are situated;

(b) whether it is proposed to open new High/Higher Secondary Schools during the financial year 1973-74;

(c) if so, the names of the places, zone-wise, for which such proposals

are being considered; and

(d) the names of the places with the Railway zones and States where the 3 Intermediate Colleges run by the Railway Administration are located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-4811/737].

(b) and (c). The following Railway Schools are being upgraded to High/Higher Secondary Schools during the financial year 1973-74:

Railway	Name of the School	Place	State in which situated
Central	Railway Middle School	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh
South-Central	Railway Mixed School	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh
	Railway Girls U.P. School	Lallaguda	Andhra Pradesh

(d) The Intermediate Colleges run by the Railway Administrations are located at the following places:—

Railway	Place	State
Eastern	Mughalsarai	Uttar Pradesh
Northern	Tundla	Uttar Pradesh
South Central	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh

Trains discontinued during last 3 years on Northern Railway

7234. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway trains which have been discontinued or abolished during the past three years on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the reasons for taking this step?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). Statement showing cancellation of passenger carrying trains on Northern Railway during the last three years (1-4-1970 to 1-4-1973).

Train No.	Sections on which cancelled	Reasons for cancellation
49 Up/50 Dn Howrah-Jaunpur Express.	Zafrabad-Jaunpur	Due to extension of these trains to and from Lucknow via Sultanpur to meet the pressing demands from the public.
1 BQ/2BQ .	Batala-Qudian	Due to poor utilisation.
1 DNS/4 DNS	Hazrat Nizamuddin-Safdarjung.	Due to poor utilisation.
3 AT/4 AT.	Akbarpur-Tanda	Due to poor utilisation.
2 GD .	Ghaziabad-Dankaur	Due to extension of 6 DG and 1 DGR as 2DGK/1 KR to and from Khurja by cancellation of 2 GD.
1JA/4JA } 5JA/6JA }	Jullundur City-Amritsar.	Due to poor utilisation. {
333 Up	Ludhiana-Jullundur City	Do.
3JL/4JL . . .	Do.	Do.
1 RBL/2RBL . . .	Balamau-Rosa	Do.
131Dn/132Up Janta	Madras-New Delhi	Do.
1VMA/2VMA . . .	Chunar-Varanasi	Do.
87Up/88Dn . . .	Bhatinda-Firozpur	Do.
1SR/2SR . . .	Sambhal Hatim Sarai-Raja-ka-Sahaspur	Do.
1PBJ/2PBJ . . .	Pathankot-Joginder Nagar.	Due to construction of Pong Dam.
3PBJ/4PBJ . . .	Do.	Do.
1PB/2PB } 3PB/4PB }	Pathankot-Baijnath Paprola.	Do.

Facility of air-conditioned I Class coaches in trains

7235. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the trains, zone-wise and inter-zonal, which have air-conditioned I Class coaches in them;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend this facility to other trains as well; and

(c) if so, the names of the trains which are being considered for the provision of this facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4812/73].

(b) and (c). There is no proposal, at present, to provide air-conditioned first class coaches on any other train.

Loans sanctioned for Electrification of villages by R.E.C.

7236. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans totalling Rs. 9.8 crores have been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporations for 22 more projects to extend electricity to more than two thousand villages in 13 States;

(b) if so, the break-up of the villages, State-wise;

(c) whether the sanctioned projects will benefit the backward areas in the country; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation in its 38th meeting held on the 29th January, 1973, sanctioned 22 rural electrification schemes of 13 State Electricity Boards envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 982-814 lakhs for the electrification of 2,054 villages and energisation of 17,843 pumpsets. The

break-up of vilages and pumpsets covered, State-wise is given below:—

S. No.	Name of State	COVERAGE	
		Villages	Pump-sets
1.	Bihar . . .	238	2,475
2.	Gujarat . . .	30	370
3.	Himachal Pradesh	276	142
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	175	3
5.	Kerala . . .	9	144
6.	Madhya Pradesh	153	4,400
7.	Maharashtra .	299	2,160
8.	Orissa . . .	164	1,569
9.	Rajasthan . . .	153	1,650
10.	Punjab . . .	253	1,270
11.	Tamil Nadu . .	85	2,600
12.	Uttar Pradesh .	98	562
13.	West Bengal . .	131	498
TOTAL . . .		2,064	17,843

(c) and (d). Out of these 22 schemes, 11 schemes relate to 'backward' areas and specially underdeveloped hill/desert/tribal areas in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. These 11 schemes involve loan assistance of Rs. 512.283 lakhs for the electrification of 1,229 villages and energisation of 7,455 pumpsets.

Control of Posts of Asstt. Block Signal Inspectors (South Eastern Railway)

7237. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the control over posts of Assistant Block Signal Inspector in South Eastern Railway has been decentralised whereas in all other Zonal

Railways they are controlled by Headquarters of those Railways;

(b) the reasons for singling out South Eastern Railway for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Only on the South Eastern and Western Railways, posts of Assistant Block Signal Inspectors are controlled by the Divisions. The difference in practice is due to the fact that each Railway Administration is competent to prescribe channels of promotion of non-gazetted staff keeping in view the local requirements and in consultation with organised labour.

(c) No.

Cumulative effect of Punishment inflicted on Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

7238. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters who have been punished once, twice, thrice and even more times with stoppage of increment;

(b) if so, the exact number, zone-wise and Division-wise from 1970 to 1972; and

(c) whether this punishment has had any cumulative effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Railway administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of a holding company for fertilizer industry

7239. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when a decision on the proposal to set up a holding company for fertilizer industry is expected to be taken;

(b) the broad outlines of the contemplated holding company; and

(c) the reasons prompting the setting up of the holding company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A plan for the reorganisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is under consideration. Whether a holding company should be formed will also be considered in this context.

Progress made in setting up of fertilizer plants with Japanese Co-operation

7240. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of five fertilizer plants with the Japanese Co-operation and credit;

(b) the terms offered by the Government of India to the Japanese firm; and

(c) whether Government have explored the workability of joint sector concept in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) An official delegation visited Japan recently for holding discussions with the Government of Japan in this regard. The final reactions of the Government of Japan are awaited.

(b) The offers received from the Japanese firms are being evaluated.

(c) This question has not arisen in connection with the offers made by Japanese firms.

Railway Communication in Chanda District of Maharashtra

7241. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one Broad gauge Railway track in Chanda District in Maharashtra running from Nagpur to Hyderabad and the District needs more Railway lines for proper development; and

(b) what steps Government intend to take to develop Railway Communications in the District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). Apart from the Nagpur—Hyderabad BG line, two BG branch lines also serve Chanda District, namely, Mauri-Rajur (partially) and Tadali—Ghugus. The existing BG railway facilities together with the narrow gauge line from Chanda Fort to Nagbhair and beyond are considered to be adequate.

Inflation of drugs prices by Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies

7242. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign pharmaceutical companies load on the cost of production of a particular drug the overhead incurred by the firms on other accounts to inflate the cost of the drug for sale;

(b) what are the items that are permissible for calculation of sale price of drugs produced by these companies and whether any enquiry has been made to find out whether the provisions of the Drug Control Act are not being circumvented by smuggling into these calculations, other items, not permissible; and

(c) whether the above enquiries have revealed any lacunae in the Act itself and if so, the nature of the lacunae and what steps Government propose to take to plug the loopholes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(b) and (c). The items that are permissible for calculation of sale prices of drugs-formulations are:

1. raw materials cost;
2. conversion cost;
3. packing charges including cost of packing materials;
4. process loss; and
5. a suitable mark-up, depending upon the essentiality of the products contained in the formulation, as notified in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Norms for conversion cost and packing charges have also been provided in the said Order. The Order also provides for the

elements based on which the cost for bulk drugs are to be worked out for price approval.

While the data submitted by the manufacturers of Bulk drugs are scrutinised in the Ministry in the first instance and if considered necessary referred to the Cost Accounts Branch for verification of the cost data before fixing the selling prices for Bulk drugs, the data in respect of formulations are examined by the Drugs Prices Review Board, set up under the aegis of this Ministry.

In the circumstances no enquiry has been made in this matter.

Power cut in Rajasthan

7243. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large and medium scale industries in Rajasthan have been brought under 50 per cent power cut; and

(b) whether this cut has been imposed on supplied received by the State from Bhakra and Chambal or this has also been imposed on supplied received from the Atomic Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) Industries in Rajasthan drawing 25 KW or more have been brought under a 50 percent power cut.

(b) The cut has been imposed mainly on account of load growth although Rajasthan is receiving the entire current output of RAPP, Rajasthan's full share from Chambal and Satpura and Rajasthan's proportionate share from Bhakra.

Appeal by Wireless Operators, Wireless Traffic Supervisors and Signallers against Seniority Lists (Southern Railway)

7244. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Wireless Operators, Wireless Traffic Supervisors and Signallers on Southern Railway who appealed against the seniority lists issued during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases pending in each category as on date; and

(c) the number of cases filed in courts and the decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Since 1st April 1970, four such staff have represented against the seniority assigned to them. The seniority of a Wireless Traffic Supervisor of Tiruchirappalli Division who represented in July, 1971 has been correctly fixed and he has been informed accordingly. The seniority of a Signaller of Madras Division who represented in November, 1972 was revised in December, 1972. The representations of one Wireless Operator and one Wireless Traffic Supervisor are under examination.

(c) Nil.

Major Irrigation Schemes for Fifth Plan

7245. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major irrigation schemes to be taken up during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of each of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Details of the Fifth Plan programme have not yet been drawn up.

बिहार बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा मंत्री को दिया गया ज्ञापन

7246. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 18 मार्च को पटना में उन्हें बिहार बिजली बोर्ड की ओर से कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे इम्प्लाईज कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी, दानापुर द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

7247. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 17 मार्च को दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे इम्प्लाईज कोऑर्डि-

नेशन कमेटी, दानापुर ने उन्हें कोई स्मरण पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जो हा ।

(ख) ज्ञापन में निहित मांगें संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी हैं ।

(ग) इस प्रकार के विषय तत्तम-समय पर मान्यता प्राप्त श्रम संगठनों द्वारा उठाये जाते हैं और विभिन्न स्तरों पर वार्ता तंत्र तथा संशुक्त परामर्श तंत्र की बैठकों में विचार-विमर्श के जरिये तथ किये जाते हैं ।

विवरण

रेल कर्मचारी समन्वय समिति, दानापुर द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन में निहित मांगें ।

1. मापदण्ड के अनुसार काम ।
2. इमदादों दरों पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई ।
3. मकान किराया भत्ते की स्वीकृति ।
4. विकोटिकृत कर्मचारियों को वैकल्पिक नियुक्ति ।
5. समय आबद्ध पदोन्नतियां ।
6. इंजन के कोयला खलासियों को रेल कर्मचारी मानना ।

- 7 लिफिक वर्गीय कर्मचारियों का पदोन्नति के कोटे का प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि
- 8 लिफिक वर्गीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन ।
- 9 बोनस और आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन ।
- 10 रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उत्पीड़न के मामलों को वापिस लेना ।
- 11 रेल कर्मचारियों के अन्तिम पावने का शास्त्र निन्दारा ।

Embankment scheme along river Tista from Jaipalguri to Jhahsingheswar, under the Supervision of North Bengal Flood Control Commission

7248. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether embankment scheme along the river Tista from Jalpaiguri to Jharsingheswar now being constructed under the supervision of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission is quite adequate to safeguard the local area from any threat of further flood and also to have the Railway lines from Jalpaiguri to Haldibari;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The embankment

scheme along river Teesta from Jalpaiguri to Jharsingheswar envisages construction of an earthen embankment 37 km long, out of which 3 km will be armoured by stone boulder pitching. It is estimated to cost Rs. 3.24 crores and is scheduled to be completed by June, 1973. The embankment is designed to provide protection to an area of 19800 hectares (48200 acres) and also the Jalpaiguri Haldibari railway line against floods with peak discharges upto 20860 cumecs (7.3 lakh cusecs).

Labour strength in upper Krishna canal work

7249. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Government of Mysore to raise the labour strength in Upper Krishna Canal work from existing 500 to 1,000, establishing labour camps with the capacity of 1,000 each, at a distance of three miles in the works areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have reported that under the Upper Krishna Project, construction of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal and its Branches namely Shahpur, Javeri and India have been taken up to provide employment to scarcity affected labour in Gulbarga and Bijapur Districts and that on an average about 8 to 10 thousand labour are being daily employed on these works.

Crash Programme for increase in the power generation capacity in the Country

7250. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any crash programme for immediate increase in the power generation capacity in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Immediate large scale increase in the power generation capacity by a crash programme is impracticable as this inherently requires substantial time. Steps have, however, been taken (i) to install Diesel Generating sets, (ii) to maximise generation from the existing power stations (iii) to expedite commissioning of the power projects under construction by providing additional finances, (iv) arranging for scarce construction materials like steel by import and (v) identifying and removing any difficulties by continuous monitoring and visits by Expert Teams to the projects.

Incorporation of Amendments Recommended by Law Commission into Statutes

7251. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government so far for incorporating into the statutes amendments recommended (and also provisionally drafted) by the Law Commission in order to strengthen socio-economic legislation and plug loopholes authoritatively identified?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

H. R. GOKHALE): Recommendations contained in the Forty-Seventh Report of the Law Commission for the amendment of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, have been taken into consideration while drafting the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill which has been introduced in Parliament in 1972. With regard to such of the recommendations of the Report as have been accepted by the Government a Bill seeking to amend the Customs Act, 1962, The Gold (Control) Act, 1968, and the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 has already been introduced in Lok Sabha on 18th December 1972. The recommendations pertaining to other legislations are under various stages of implementation.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Mysore

7252. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a fertilizer plant in Mysore; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Some studies are presently under way in regard to the possible locations where additional fertilizer capacity could be created during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These studies also cover some locations in Mysore.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical equipment for D.E.S.U. Project Lying Idle

7253. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical equipment worth crores of rupees purchased for D.E.S.U. for 220 k.w. project is lying idle; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). It is reported by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking that only a part of the equipment for installing 220 KV sub-stations at Narela, Najafgarh and Patparganj valued at Rs. 180 lakhs (approx.) has been received.

Balance equipment is under delivery. The progress of the various connected works has received set-back mainly because of the following reasons:

- (i) Late receipt of approval to the route alignment of 220 KV transmission line from local authorities.
- (ii) Delay in handing over of clear physical possession of lands for 220 KV sub-stations.
- (iii) Opposition to carrying out of construction work by the cultivators/landowners.
- (iv) General shortage of steel and non-availability of adequate quantities of the required structural steel sections.
- (v) General shortage of railway wagons for movement of cement, steel and hardwares etc.

(vi) Lower period of deliveries of circuit breakers offered by the suppliers and also delay in the delivery of insulators, hardwares etc.

(vii) Coming up of unauthorised houses along the approved route alignment and resistance offered in the execution of the work by the occupants.

Execution of medium and major Irrigation Projects in Orissa

7254. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the medium and major irrigation projects in Orissa which are under the process of execution; and

(b) the number of projects which are expected to be completed before the commencement of 5th Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). 5 major and 16 medium irrigation projects as indicated in the attached statement are under execution in Orissa. Out of these, remaining works on the Hirakud and Salandi projects and 8 medium projects namely Salia, Salki, Budhibudhiani, Dhanei, Bahuda (Stage-I).

Hiradharbati, Pitamahar and Baghua are expected to be completed before the commencement of the Fifth Plan.

Statement

Irrigation projects under execution in Orissa

Major

1. Hirakud (Stage-I)
2. Mahanadi Delta
3. Salandi

4. Darjang
5. Anandpur Barrage

Medium

1. Salia
2. Salki
3. Budhabudhiani
4. Godahado
5. Dhanei
6. Bahuda (Stage I)
7. Hiradharbati
8. Pitamahar
9. Uttei
10. Baghua
11. Dahuka
12. Ong
13. Sundar
14. Kala
15. Dadraghati
16. Saipala.

Composition of Khurda road Divisional Committee on Railways

7255. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khurda Road Divisional Committee on Railways has been constituted;

(b) if so, the names of the Members, especially the people's representative;

(c) whether Members of Parliament are ex-officio members thereof; and

(d) the number of meetings held since 1971 and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes. The Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee for Khurda Road has been constituted for a period of two years from 1st January 1972 to 31st December 1973. A list of Members nominated thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed on Library. See No. LT-4813/73.]

(c) No. Two Members of Parliament are nominated on each Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee who are non-official members.

(d) Eight. The suggestions and advice of the Members at the meetings were found useful in improving the services provided for the rail users.

Introduction of Fast Train on Howrah-Waltair Section

7256. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6718 on the 3rd August, 1971 and state the reasons for not introducing a fast train on the Howrah-Waltair section so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The question of speeding up of passenger trains was further examined. It was decided that the present permissible speed of 100 Kmph on Howrah-Waltair Section should continue until:

- (i) further developments in speed-mix of different train composition have been watched;
- (ii) overcrowding has been dealt with; and
- (iii) the financial position of the railways improves to permit diversion of some resources to improve quality of service in respect of speed on 'medium distance inter-city trains.

.Electrification of stations on Khurda Road Division

7257. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific criteria of electrification of a Railway station;

(b) the number and names of the stations in Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway which are yet to be electrified;

(c) how many of these stations at present do not fulfil the criteria of electrification; and

(d) the names of the stations for which public demand for electrification has been made and the reactions of Govt. thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is the policy of the Railway Administration to electrify all stations where reliable low tension power supply is available nearby at reasonable service connection charges and tariff. Commercial importance of the station, the number of night trains halting at the station, availability of maintenance staff are also taken into consideration. Stations are also electrified alongwith the introduction of electric traction or colour light signalling. Suggestions of the Railway Users' Committee and Members of Parliament are also taken into consideration in determining *inter-se* priority for electrification of any station.

(b) 25 stations as per statement attached.

(c) 14 stations.

(d) Representations have been received regarding electrification of the following seven stations:—

Chilka

Retang

Kaipadar Road

Solari

Bhusandpur

Gangadharpur

Humma

Of these, Bhusandpur is already electrified. Gangadharpur and Humma stations have been programmed for electrification in 1973-74. At the balance 4 stations, electricity is not available nearby.

Statement

1. Birpurusottampur
2. Chilka
3. Garhmadhupur
4. Jakhapura
5. Joranda Road
6. Kaipadar Road
7. Narasimhampur
8. Retang
9. Salegaon
10. Solari
11. Summadevi
12. Surla Road
13. Machapur
14. Radhakishorepur
15. Nayabaghirathipur
16. Sadashibpur
17. Joypur
18. Rohama
19. Somepur
20. Gangadharpur
21. Gurudijkatia
22. Kenduapada
23. Humma
24. Motari
25. Ghantikhal.

कश्मीर मेल में तीसरे दर्जे के अधिक कोच लगाना और इस मार्ग पर एक अन्य गाड़ी चलाना

7258. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से चलने वाली कश्मीर मेल में तीसरे दर्जे के केवल 2 डिब्बे ही लगाए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या तीसरे दर्जे में भारी भीड़ को देखते हुये सरकार का विचार इस मार्ग पर एक अन्य गाड़ी चलाने का अथवा कश्मीर मेल के साथ तीसरे दर्जे के और डिब्बे लाना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली से चलने वाली कश्मीर मेल में, तीसरे दर्जे के शयन यानों के अतिरिक्त, गमियों में तीसरे दर्जे के तीन सामान्य डिब्बों और नदियों में तीसरे दर्जे के पांच डिब्बों के बराबर स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) 1-5-1973 से, डीजल इंजन लगाये जाने के कारण इस गाड़ी में एक तीसरे दर्जे का और एक 2-टियर शयन यान और बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

कोटा बकशाप क हेल्परी की भर्ती के लिए हिन्दी में फार्म देना

7259. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा बकशाप (बैंगन रिपे-एर शाप) में हाल ही में हेल्परी का भर्ती के संबंध में दिये गये सभी आवेदन पत्र फार्म अग्रजा में छाये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में आवेदन-पत्र के फार्म हिन्दी में उपलब्ध करायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) कोई आवेदन-पत्र फार्म नहीं दिये गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में बुकिंग लिडकियों पर बुकिंग लिपिकों की तैनात किया जाना

7260. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में ऐसे कितने स्टेशन हैं जहां बुकिंग लिडकियां 3 और लिपिक 2 हैं; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मव शक्ती कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Loktak Hydro Electric Project in Manipur

7261. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether cost on Loktak Hydro Electric Project in Manipur will be more than estimated; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The cost will be more than what was originally estimated.

(b) The main reasons for escalation of cost are increase in (i) Cost of land acquisition, (ii) labour rates, (iii) cost of material (iv) quantities of works and charges for design and Engineering and (v) higher rates tendered by contractors over those provided in the estimates.

समुद्र की लहरों से बिजली पैदा करना

7262. श्री भारतरत्न डॉ. चौहान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक इंजीनियर समुद्र की लहरों से बिजली पैदा करने की योजना पर कार्य कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी योजना को पूरा करने में उसकी सहायता करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) समुद्र की लहरों से विद्युत् उत्पादन की सम्भाव्यता के लिए पर्याप्त व्यौरा नहीं भेजा है ।

Removal of Fish Plates Between Chinatalapalli and Yelgur Stations

7263. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish plates were found removed between Chinatalapalli and Yelgur Railways stations in Kurnool District on the 17th March, 1973;

(b) whether an investigation has been made in this respect; and

(c) if so, the results of the investigation and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, but the area falls in Warangal District and not in Kurnool District.

(b) and (c). Government Railway Police, Kazipet has registered a case and are investigating the same.

Creation of Gazetted posts for implementation of Language (Amendment) Act, 1967 (Western and Central Railways)

7264. DR. KAILAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs has lifted ban on creation of

posts for the implementation of Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1968;

(b) whether the Western and Central Railways had asked for creation of Gazetted posts about 1 1/2 years ago; if so, when these are to be sanctioned; and

(c) what are the causes for delay in creating these posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) While there is no ban as such on creation of gazetted posts, gazetted posts chargeable to revenue are created only if they are considered demonstrably inescapable.

(b) and (c). Two Class II posts of Assistant Hindi Officers have been sanctioned on each of the Zonal Railways (except Southern Railway). Proposals for creation of two additional posts were received from Western Railway in November '71 and March '72 and one from Central Railway in March '72. The proposals were examined but it was found that justification given for creation of additional posts was not sufficient. On the basis of additional data received from the Railway the matter is being re-examined keeping in view the paramount need for economy in creation of gazetted posts.

Refining of Iraqi Crude by Esso and Caltex

7265. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Esso and Caltex have agreed to refine Iraqi crude;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the quantity of Iraqi crude to be refined by these two companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c): Esso and Caltex have agreed, in principle, to refine on behalf of Indian Oil Corporation North Rumaila crude oil being imported by the Indian Oil Corporation from Iraq. The terms and conditions are at present under negotiation between IOC and the respective companies.

पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान बैंगनों का निर्माण करने वाले नये कारखाने की स्थापना

726 . श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान बैंगनों का निर्माण करने के लिए नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे कालोनी, दिल्ली किशनगंज में औषधालय का विस्तार

शेष 2.21 लाख रुपया अग्रानीत किया जायेगा और यह काम बाद में पूरा किया जायेगा ।

7267. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

इंजन ड्राइवरों को सतर्क रखने के लिए रेलवे इंजनों में यंत्र लगाना

(क) क्या दिल्ली में किशनगंज में रेलवे कालोनी की रेलवे डिस्पेंसरी के विस्तार की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

7268. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और विस्तार योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(क) क्या रेलवे कमीशन ने सरकार से सिफारिश की थी कि इंजन ड्राइवरों को सतर्क रखने के लिए रेलवे इंजनों में यंत्र लगाए जायें;

(ग) इस को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

(ख) क्या गत 5 वर्षों से अब तक इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

(ख) और (ग) बहिरंग रोगियों के उपचार के लिए एक्स-रे, रोग विज्ञान और प्रयोगशाला और छोटे-मोटे शल्योपचार की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए दिल्ली-किशनगंज के मौजूदा चिकित्सालय के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव है । इस काम की लागत 3.37 लाख रुपये है । यह काम 1972-73 के अंतिम निर्माण कार्यक्रम के रूप में प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1972-73 में 16 हजार रुपये और 1973-74 में 1 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की गयी है ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है । मुख्य लाइन के बड़े के कुल लगभग 1200 डीजल इंजनों में से 543 में सतर्कता नियंत्रण यंत्र लगे हैं और इसके अलावा 135 इंजनों में डैडमैन पेडल लगे हैं । मैसर्स बैनी एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को 280

सतर्कता नियंत्रण यंत्रों के और आर्डर दिये गये हैं। अभी तक सन्तोषजनक देशी नियंत्रण यंत्रों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण सतर्कता नियंत्रण यंत्रों को लगाने का काज तेज नहीं किया जा सका।

इंजनों के साथ ब्रक वेन तथा पार्सल वेनका लगाया जाना

7269. श्री महा बीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे आयोग ने इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त किया है कि ब्रेक वेन और पार्सल वेन को मेल तथा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में इंजनों के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाता है जिससे कि दुर्घटनाओं के समय हताहतों की संख्या कम हो; और यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : सम्भवतः आशय रेल सुरक्षा आयुक्त की 1971-72 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट से है जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि गाड़ियों के विन्यास से सम्बन्धित अनुदेशों के उल्लंघन की घटनाएं आयोग के देखने में आयी हैं। सवारी डिब्बों के विन्यास से सम्बन्धित अनुदेशों का अधिकांशतः निष्ठापूर्वक पालन किया जाता है और अनुदेशों के पालन में होने वाली चूक के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है। फिर भी, इसमें से अधिकांश मामले

चूक अथवा सवारी गाड़ियों के गठन में ठीक अन्तिम क्षण में किये जाने वाले परिवर्तन के होते हैं।

Allotment of Bookstalls at Railway Stations to educated unemployed

7270. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made an announcement recently that Book Stalls at the Railway Stations will be given to the educated unemployed;

(b) the number of educated unemployed who have applied for the same; and

(c) in how many cases Government have taken a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) An announcement was made that serious thought was being given to the problem whether it would be possible to allot bookstalls to cooperatives of educated unemployed youngmen at different stations.

(b) Applications have been received from eleven parties.

(c) The applications will be considered on merits when the details of the scheme are finalized.

**Coastal Railway Line in Kutch
Gujarat**

7271. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision on the coastal Railway line in Kutch in Gujarat which is pending consideration of Government since 1949 has been taken;

(b) when the construction on the Railway line is likely to be undertaken; and

(c) the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b): Presumably, the reference is to Gandhidham-Lakhpat MG/BG rail link. If so, no survey were carried out for this rail link in 1949, though surveys were carried out in this area in 1946-47 for a rail link from Bombay to Sind, part of which would have served Kutch area. An engineering and traffic survey was however carried out in 1970-71 for the Gandhidham-Lakhpat rail link and survey reports are at present under examination. A decision on the project will be taken after the survey reports have been examined from all angles.

(c) As per the survey report, the estimated costs of construction of this project excluding cost of rolling stock and interest charges is:

- (i) Rs. 22.41 crores for a BG alignment Gandhidham-Bhuj-Mandvi-Lakhpat including conversion from MG to BG between Gandhidham and Bhuj;
- (ii) Rs. 19.80 crores for BG alignment Gandhidham-Mundra-Mandvi-Lakhpat.
- (iii) Rs. 15.51 crores for MG alignment via Gandhidham-Mundra-Mandvi-Lakhpat.

जामनगर-दिल्ली रेलगाड़ी के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में "अटेंडेन्ट" की नियुक्ति

7272. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जामनगर से दिल्ली चलने वाली ट्रेन के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में अजमेर से दिल्ली तक क्या कोई अटेंडेन्ट नहीं रहता और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): जामनगर-दिल्ली पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे में, इस समय, अजमेर और दिल्ली के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार डिब्बा-परिचरों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । 1 मई, 1973 से, दस डिब्बे में सप्ताह में सातों दिन परिचर नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

समदड़ी-भिल्लड़ी लाइन पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों को पालनपुर तक बढ़ाना

7273. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समदड़ी-भिल्लड़ी लाइन पर रोजाना चलने वाली दोनों गाड़ियों को पालनपुर तक क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया जाता ताकि बम्बई आने जाने वाले यात्रियों को समय की भारी बचत हो सके; और

(ख) क्या रेलवे विभाग इस प्रस्ताव पर गत तीन वर्षों से विचार कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). समदड़ी-भिल्लडी खण्ड पर चलने वाली दो गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र पालनपुर तक बढ़ाने के बारे में सुझाव मिले थे । सुझावानुसार चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाने का, फिलहाल, न तो वर्तमान यातायात की दृष्टि से औचित्य है और न यह परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक ही है क्योंकि इस मार्ग पर यथेष्ट लाइन-क्षमता का अभाव है ।

“सोडा राख” की आवश्यकता, उत्पादन और सन् 1970, 1971 और 1972 में इसका आयात

7274. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश को “सोडा राख” की कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है और कितना उत्पादन देश में होता है और सन् 1970, 1971 और 1972 में कितना-कितना आयात किया गया; और

(ख) “सोडा राख” में आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं या उठायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1973 में सोडा-राख की आवश्यकताओं का 5.50 लाख मीटरी टन का अनुमान लगाया

गया है । गत तीन वर्षों के उत्पादन और आयात के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं —

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मीटरी टन)	आयात (मीटरी टन)
1970	4,46,443	557
1971	4,78,941	11,110
1972	4,85,971	2,000 (अगस्त 1972 तक)

(ख) प्रति वर्ष 1.8 लाख मीटरी टन की अतिरिक्त लाइसेन्सकृत क्षमता कार्यान्वयन अधीन है । इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रति वर्ष 8.90 लाख मीटरी टन की क्षमता आशय पत्र के अन्तर्गत दी गई हैं । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि लाइसेन्सकृत क्षमता का शीघ्रता से प्रतिस्थापन हो, परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का निर्यात रूप से पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

Survey Reports for Railway Link in Balurghat under West Dinajpur

7276. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received the latest Reports of the survey with regard to the Railway link in Balurghat under West Dinajpur; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Memorandum from Farrakka Barrage
Project Employees' Association**

7277. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Farrakka Barrage Project Employees' Association recently;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the Memorandum; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) A Memorandum has been received from the Farrakka Barrage Project Workers' Union (not the Farrakka Barrage Project Employees' Association).

(b) The main demands of the workers as contained in the Memorandum are as follows:—

- (i) About 2900 Workcharged and regular employees of the Farrakka Barrage Project be declared permanent.
- (ii) Suitable alternative employment be found for the surplus staff.
- (iii) Bhagirathi Dredging works be entrusted to the Project Workers.
- (iv) Holiday on 2nd Saturday and 12 days casual leave in a year be allowed to the Workers of the project.
- (v) Declaration of Quasi-permanency/conversions to regular establishment for all work charged staff who have completed three years service be made.

(vi) Honorarium be sanctioned to all the remaining staff of the project for the coffer dam works.

(c) The demands of the workers are under examination.

**Participation of Railway Board in
proposed Ganga Bridge Project at
Patna**

7278. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical committee of Railway Board has examined the feasibility of participation in the proposed Rs. 32 crores Ganga bridge project at Patna; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The question of Railway's participation in the proposed Ganga bridge project at Patna is under examination.

**Shed at Ajmeri Gate siding of New
Delhi Railway Station for unloading
of Cement**

7279. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no shed at Ajmeri Gate siding of New Delhi Railway Station for the purposes of unloading of cement;

(b) whether Railways have to pay huge claims to cement dealers on account of cement damaged by rains and if so, amounts paid for the last three years on this account; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise such claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is a covered shed at Ajmeri Gate siding for the purpose of unloading of cement.

(b) The total amount of claims paid on account of cement damaged by rains for the last 3 years, was as under:—

1970-71	Nil
1971-72	2,037
1972-73	9,615

(c) A proposal to extend the platform at Bhusa line Ajmeri Gate by 150' with covered shed is under consideration and will be included in the future years Works Programme, subject to availability of funds.

Construction of a shed at Shakur Basti siding for unloading of Cement

7280. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no shed at Shakur Basti Siding in the Union Territory of Delhi for the purposes of unloading of cement;

(b) whether Railways have to pay huge amounts to cement dealers on account of damage caused by rains and if so, the amounts paid during the last three years on this account; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to construct a shed at Shakur Basti Siding and if so, by what time the shed is likely to be constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. There is no shed at Shakurbasti Siding for the purpose of unloading cement.

(b) No amount has so far been paid on account of damage caused by rain after unloading of cement consignments at Shakurbasti. Claims for Rs. 9,084 are, however, pending.

(c) A proposal to construct a shed on cement siding is under consideration and the same will be taken up in the future years works programme, subject to availability of funds.

Sanction of Rural Electrification Schemes for Tehsil Saran, District Allahabad

7281. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Central Government for the sanction of two rural electrification schemes for Tehsil Saran, District Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in Central Sector since July, 1969, provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 48 rural electrification schemes of Uttar Pradesh envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 2861.911 lakhs for electrification of 5,884 villages, energisation of 31,347 pumpsets and power supply to 12,094 small scale and agro industries. These schemes also include three schemes of Allahabad District envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 241.496 lakhs for the electrification of 431 villages and energisation of 3,333 pumpsets in Mehja, Karchana and Phulpur Tehsils. No scheme for electrification of Saran Tehsil has so

far been received by the Rural Electrification Corporation from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board; and

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Electrification Schemes for Fifth Plan period

7282. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals before Government for the electrification of Railway lines during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) of these, what are the schemes Government intend to take up in Tamilnadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Specific decisions about the particular portions to be electrified during the Fifth Plan, would be taken after carrying out surveys and cost-cum-feasibility studies.

Protection of pay to ex-works mistries and Ex-AIOWs absorbed as Clerks on South Eastern Railway

7283. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Works Mistries were rendered surplus on South Eastern Railway and absorbed as Clerks without allowing them pay protection;

(b) whether the Calcutta High Court on 11th May, 1971 has directed the Railway Administration to give these Works Mistries full pay protection during the period they were absorbed as Clerks.

(c) if so, whether all cases similar to those of these Works Mistries are regularised as directed by the Calcutta

High Court and whether the case of A.I.O.Ws of Western Railway absorbed as Clerks in the year 1966 is also similar to those of the said Works Mistries; and

(d) if so, whether they shall also be given pay protection during the period they were working as Clerks, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Works Mistries rendered surplus on the South Eastern Railway were absorbed in alternative posts of Office Clerks, Trains Clerks, Commercial Clerks, etc. In terms of extant orders, surplus railway servants absorbed in the alternative posts in lower grades, are given weightage of their previous service for higher fixation of pay in the alternative posts in which they are absorbed, by grant of advance increments/ personal pay corresponding to the number of completed years of service rendered in the post from which they are rendered surplus. Pay of these staff was fixed accordingly.

(b) Yes, to the petitioners.

(c) and (d). No. The Calcutta High Court *vide* their order dated 29th May, 1972, made it clear that the benefit of the judgement dated 11-5-1971 is confined to the petitioners only. Accordingly the pay of surplus A.I.O.Ws on Western Railway as well as elsewhere, absorbed as Clerks, has been regulated as per extant orders quoted in the reply to (a).

Conversion of Railway Officers Saloons into Passenger Coaches on Indian Railways

7284. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy shortage of Passenger Coaches on Indian Railways;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert Railway officers' saloons into passenger coaches for the convenience of the public and to meet the problems of rush in trains; and

(c) whether he is considering any other proposal for reducing the privileges of the Railway Officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c), There is no proposal to convert Inspection Carriages used by Railway Officers into Passenger Coaches. Moreover, they are mostly old wooden bodied coaches built on non-standard underframes and their conversion for use as Passenger Coaches would not be feasible. The use of these carriage has now been restricted to functional purposes.

उच्चतम न्यायालय के पास विचाराधीन मामले

7285. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भालजीभाई परमार :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उच्चतम न्यायालय के पास कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) तीन वर्षों से अधिक विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या क्या है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) 1-1-1973 को 10846 मामले लम्बित थे ।

(ख) 1-1-1973 को ऐसे मामलों की संख्या 2116 थी ।

New River Valley Projects from Kerala

7286. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have sent some new river valley projects under centrally sponsored category for approval;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject. There is no Centrally sponsored scheme of irrigation and irrigation projects are planned, investigated and constructed by the State Governments as a part of their developmental plans. Central assistance to State Plans is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development or project.

The Government of Kerala have proposed the following new irrigation projects for inclusion in their developmental Plans:—

Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefit in lakh acres
1	2	3
<i>Major</i>		
Edamalyar . . .	1967	2.88
Banasurasagar . . .	1137	0.59
Tirunelli . . .	650	0.22
Kerala Bhawani (Tail race utilisation) . . .	805	0.80

1	2	3
<i>Medium</i>		
Karapuzha Irrigation	389.00	0.23
Attappady Irrigation Project . .	476.00	0.153
Noolapuzha	290.00	0.21
Manjat	318.00	0.12
Thendar	299.00	0.15

Edamalar, Kerala Bhawani and Karapuzha irrigation schemes are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. Replies to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on the other projects are awaited from the State Government.

Population and Area on an Average served by 100 kilometres Railway Lines in Kerala

7287. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the population and area on an average served by 100 kilometres Railway line in Kerala; and

(b) the All India figures in comparison thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 4,367 square kilometres of area and a population of 2,398,000 are served by each 100 kilometres of railway lines in Kerala.

(b) The comparative all India figures are 5,302 square kilometres of area and a population of 909,000.

Electrification of Villages in Kerala

7288. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of the villages

electrified, District-wise, during 1972-73 and proposed to be electrified, District-wise; in Kerala during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4814/73.]

Public Limited Companies

7289. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of non-Government Public Limited Companies at the end of March, 1973 and their total paid-up capital;

(b) the number of companies in which the different monopoly houses and foreign collaboration have got more than 50 per cent shares and their total paid-up capital; and

(c) the total capital issued by these companies during the last three years and their year-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The number of non-Government Public Limited Companies at work in the country as on 31st December, 1972, the latest date upto which the information is available was 6693. The total paid-up capital of these companies as on that date amounted to Rs. 1833.2 crores.

(b) The Public Limited Companies in which foreign holding companies held more than 50 per cent of their share capital numbered 138 and had an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 253.80 crores as on 31-3-1971.

The information regarding the number of companies in which the Monopoly Houses have got more than 50 per cent shares, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The amounts of capital issued (shares and debentures) by non-government, non-financial public limited companies through Prospectuses during the last three years are as under:—

Year ending	Amount of capital issued (Rs. crores)
December 1970 . . .	42.09
December 1971 . . .	29.27
December 1972 . . .	66.01

Loan from Canada for setting up Fertilizer Plant at Koyali in Public Sector

7290. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertilizer plant is being set up in Public sector at Koyali near Baroda, and if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) whether any Canadian loan has been received for the purpose, and if so, the salient features of the agreement signed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assets, Turnover and Profits of Larger Industrial Houses

7291. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large industrial Houses, as per Government's recently

announced "Industrial Policy Statement"; and

(b) the total assets, turnover and profits of the concerns under the control of these larger houses as in 1968-69 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Tube Company Ltd., Calcutta

7292. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal share-holders of Indian Tube Company Limited, Calcutta;

(b) the number and percentage of shares held by each share-holder:

(c) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company;

(d) whether there were any charges of restrictive trade practices against this company, and if so, what; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken against the company in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has received a complaint under section 10(a) (i) of the M.R.T.P. Act alleging that monopolistic and restrictive trade practices are being indulged into by Indian Tube Co. Ltd. The Commission has directed the Director of Investigation to make a preliminary investigation under section 11 of the Act and

the investigation by the Director is not yet completed.

(e) Does not arise.

Demand for Naphtha and its Supply from Indigenous Sources and Imports

7293. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) current demand of naphtha in India;

(b) current supply from indigenous sources and imports; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to meet the growing shortage of this vital raw material?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). Naphtha is obtained in a refinery as a light distillate when crude oil is distilled. It is possible to vary the relative yields of naphtha and motor spirit by converting naphtha into motor spirit and the extent to which this can be done in a given refinery will depend on the characteristics of the naphtha as well as the facilities available in the refinery for upgrading the product into motor spirit. The anticipation indigenous production and demand for naphtha and mogas for 1973 are shown below:—

('000MTs)

	Motor Spirit	Naphtha	Total
Production	1703	1522	3225
Demand	1703	1887	3590
Deficit	..	(—)365	(—)365

The entire deficit is shown as naphtha since it will be cheaper to import naphtha than motor spirit.

The Indian Oil Corporation is making arrangements to firm up imports of naphtha to meet this deficit.

Naphtha is required mainly by the fertilizer and Petro-Chemical units and therefore the actual consumption will depend on the actual demand of these plants.

Paid up Capital, Assets and Profits of 20 Larger Industrial Houses

7294. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the Paid-up Capital, gross assets, turnover, and gross profits of 20 Larger business Houses, as defined by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as in 1969-70 and 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4815/73.]

Private Practice by qualified Cost Accountants Employed in Railways

7295. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualified Cost Accountants employed in the Railways are not allowed to practise as cost consultants in their sparetime outside office hours, while persons qualified in medicines, surgery etc., are allowed to do so in the aforesaid manner;

(b) whether representations in this regard from qualified Cost Accountants to the competent authority are withheld by lower authority without assigning any reason; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It has been the policy of the Government,

ordinarily, not to grant permission to a railway servant, to undertake a work which is of the nature of regular remunerative occupation, even if the work is done outside office hours. In view of this, the Cost Accountants are not allowed to practise as cost consultants, in their sparetime outside office hours, in terms of the relevant Conduct Rules. The Railway Doctors, who are not in the administrative rank, are, however, allowed to attend to the railwaymen's families etc., unable to come to hospital and charge fixed nominal amounts as per rules laid for restricted practice.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक स्टीमर सेवा के लिए लिया जाने वाला किराया

7296. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक रेलवे द्वारा गंगा नदी में यात्रियों के लिए स्टीमर सेवाएँ दी जाती हैं और यद्यपि पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक की दूरी 10 किलोमीटर है तब भी किराया 43 किलोमीटर के लिए लिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक यात्रियों से 43 किलोमीटर के लिए किराया लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) सीधे जाने वाले यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा पहलेजाघाट और महेन्द्रघाट के बीच गंगा नदी पर स्टीमर फेरी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है। पहलेजाघाट स्टेशन के ऊँची सतह वाले घाट और महेन्द्रघाट के बीच लगभग 18 किलोमीटर की दूरी है। इसका किराया 41 किलोमीटर की बढ़ी हुई दूरी पर लिया जाता है।

(ख) 41 किलोमीटर का किराया घाटों के अनुरक्षण और स्थान परिवर्तन तथा तट सम्पर्कों आदि के काम पर होने वाले आवर्ती खर्च सहित फेरी का संचालन व्यय पूरा करने के लिये लिया जाता है।

सोनपुर से पहलेजाघाट तक की दूरी के लिए रेलवे द्वारा अधिक किराया लेना

7297. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सोनपुर और पहलेजाघाट के बीच की दूरी केवल 6 किलोमीटर है;

(ख) क्या इस दूरी के लिए रेलवे 12 किलोमीटर की दूरी का किराया लेती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस गलती को अभी तक न सुधारने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सोनपुर के पहलेजाघाट तक की दूरी के लिए यात्रियों से अधिक किराया लेने की बजाए वास्तविक दूरी का सही हिसाब से किराया कब से लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :

(क) जी हां । (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) किराये भारत दूरी के आधार पर, न कि वास्तविक दूरी के आधार पर, सही लगाये जाते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि नदी के अनिश्चित रुख के कारण घाट स्टेशनों के स्थल परिवर्तनशील होते हैं, जिसके फलस्वरूप घाटों के अनुरक्षण कार्य और स्थान परिवर्तन तथा तट संस्वन्धों के परिक्षण आदि पर आवर्ती व्यय करना पड़ता है ।

(घ) भाग (ग) के उत्तर के को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assistance for Creation of Water Grid in Gujarat

7298. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government are considering a proposal to create water grid connecting all major rivers, in the State;

(b) if so, whether Centre has agreed to give financial help; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND

VERMA): (a) The Government of Gujarat have reported that they are contemplating a Scheme to join some major rivers of the State to form a water grid. They have stated that the scheme can, however, be worked out only after the scope of the Narmada project is known.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recognition of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union

7299. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3859 on the 20th March, 1973 regarding restoration of recognition to North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the matter with regard to grant of recognition to the formally registered North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration.

Residential accommodation for Road side Maintenance Staff of Signal Department (North Eastern Railway)

7300. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision of residential accommodation for road-side maintenance staff of Signal Department in the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to provide the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURASHI): (a) Quarters at various stations are pooled and all staff including those for road-side maintenance in Signal Department are equally considered for allotment of the same.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Apprentice Chargeman against Quota Reserved for Promotion from Rank on North Eastern Railway

7301. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Eastern Railway management is contemplating any action to take apprentice Chargemen against the quota reserved for promotion from ranks in the Mechanised Workshops and other units and representation to the contrary has been made by the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union; and

(b) if so, whether Union's point of view is being accepted and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Take over of Tektar Railway Station (N. E. Railway)

7302. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tektar Railway Station under Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway is being run on contract for the last several years;

(b) whether it is proposed to end the system of contract and run this station Departmentally; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) This is being run as a contractor operated halt since 1963.

(b) and (c). The proposal to run this halt station departmentally has been examined but was not accepted as it was found not financially justified.

Codification of Muslim Personal Law

7303. SHRI FATESINGHRAO
GAEKWAD:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of Mr. Justice V. Khalid of the Kerala High Court stressing the need for codification of the Muslim Personal Law to form the "Corpus Juris of India"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the policy of the Government that initiative for any reform in the personal Law of a minority community should come from that community itself.

Future of Employees of Indian Railway Conference Association

7304. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an organisation called Indian Railway Conference Association working under the Railway Board since the British days;

(b) whether under the present lay out this organisation has no specific role to play; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give a fresh look to the existence and working of the organisation and the future of its employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The organisation was formed with a well defined role to play under the conditions prevailing when it was established. The Government propose to give a fresh look about the utility of the organisation under the conditions prevalent now.

Absorption of Ex-martin Light Railway Employees in M.T.P. Calcutta

7305. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether clerks of ex-Martin Light Railways and other employees have been posted under various Railways outside West Bengal;

(b) whether the M.T.P. (U Railway, Calcutta) is recruiting people for their work in Calcutta; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any scheme to absorb the ex-Martin Railway employees in the M.T.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No recruitment to class III and IV staff is resorted to.

(c) Instructions exist that individual request from such staff may be considered favourably for transfer to the Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta.

Cases of removal of fish plates in Andhra Pradesh

7306. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of missing fish plates, dog-spikes and keys on both sides of the rail in various parts of Andhra Pradesh have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the security measures taken to ensure normal running of trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Besides such measures as patrolling of track, escorting trains in affected areas, collecting intelligence and exchanging the same with Government Railway Police etc. which are normally taken to ensure security of Rail travel, the security arrangements in Andhra Pradesh, where many such incidents occurred during the recent 'Mulki' agitation, were tightened up by providing re-inforcements of Central Reserve Police, Border Security Force and Railway Protection Special Force battalions. Also, the Territorial Army personnel were deployed to man the trains in this area.

Enquiry into closure of Third Atmospheric Unit of Gujarat Refinery due to corrosion of pipes ...

7307. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Atmospheric Unit of Gujarat Refinery had to be closed down due to corrosion of pipes resulting in failure to supply fuel oil by the Indian Oil Corporation to the Dhuvaran Power-Station;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted an enquiry into the matter with a view to fixing up responsibility on the officers responsible for the national loss of crores of rupees caused as a result thereof; and

(c) other steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Third Atmospheric Unit of Gujarat Refinery was shut-down for a fortnight from 19th February, 1973 for usual annual inspection and repairs. The shutdown did not result in the failure of supply of fuel oil to Dhuvaran Power Station as sufficient stocks had been built up in advance to maintain the supplies to the Power Station.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) above.

Paraffin Wax Quota in Orissa

7308. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state: who are the parties or persons lifting the paraffin wax quota in Orissa State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is being

collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Irrigation Projects sanctioned in Orissa

7309. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned by Government in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the new projects likely to be sanctioned during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The following irrigation projects of Orissa have been accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the developmental plan of the State during the last three years:

Major

Anandpur Barrage and Potteru.

Medium

Ong, Sundar, Saipala, Kala and Dadraghati.

(b) This will depend on the results of examination of new projects proposed by the State Government and the resources likely to be available with the State for taking up new projects.

Opening of a Railway Station at Rajender Nagar town between Patna Junction and Gulzaribagh

7310. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by the Railway Ministry to construct a Railway station near Rajender Nagar town between Patna Junction and

Gulzarbagh Railway stations and if so, the main features of the proposal;

(b) whether the proposal to construct this Railway station is pending since long and if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) by what time the said Railway Station is likely to be completed and what expenditure is expected to be incurred in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A proposal for opening a train halt/flag station for passenger traffic near Rajender Nagar Goods Shed was examined in September 1971, but it was not accepted as its opening would have resulted in heavy financial loss besides being operationally not feasible. Moreover, the area is well linked with several roads and served adequately by alternative modes of transport.

Harassment of passengers at odd hours by Porters

7311. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the porters and coolies at New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations and Patna Junction misbehave with and harass the passengers at odd hours and charge exorbitant rates; and

(b) whether in view of the above, Government propose to advise the concerned Station Masters and other Railway authorities to enforce the regulations properly to protect the innocent passengers from harassment at their hands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Complaints of this nature have been brought to the notice of the Government in respect of New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations.

(b) Instructions already exist and these have been repeated to the Railway Administrations that the working of the licensed porters should be watched and disciplinary action, as provided in the rules, taken against the licensed porters found harassing and over-charging the passengers.

Commission earned by I.D.P.L. from Sale of Bulk Drugs Imported by S.T.C.

7312. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3808 on the 20th March, 1973 and state:

(a) the commission earned by the I.D.P.L. on the sale of bulk drugs imported by the S.T.C. and distributed by it during each of the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether each of the two Public Sector undertakings viz. the S.T.C. and the I.D.P.L. is charging commission on the sale of such drugs and thereby adding to the cost of these drugs; and

(c) whether canalisation and distribution of such drugs through the I.D.P.L. have improved its financial position and reduced its losses to a considerable extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No commission is being charged by the I.D.P.L. in respect of sale of bulk drugs imported through S.T.C. and distributed by the I.D.P.L. The S.T.C. levy charges towards overheads etc. varying from 3 per cent to 6.5 per cent from various categories of users. So far as the goods distributed through IDPL are concerned, a charge of 5 per cent on cif value towards service charges etc. is paid by it to S.T.C. In working out the pooled prices of items within the production range of IDPL, the landed cost of imported drug is taken

into account which includes cif rates, 5 per cent service charges paid to STC, customs duty at the prescribed rates and port and handling charges.

The sale prices of imported drugs distributed by the IDPL have been fixed by Government on the basis of the weighted averages of both indigenous and imported drugs.

The IDPL's Marketing Division distributes both the indigenous and imported drugs in their range at the same fixed pooled prices. Under the pooling scheme, the indigenous producers, whether in the public or private sectors are reimbursed the difference between the notified indigenous price and the pooled price. The benefit of the lower pooled prices is passed on to the consumer while fixing the prices of formulations under Drug Prices Control Order, 1970.

Action against Foreign Dominated Drug Firms for producing Drugs in Excess of Permissible Limit

7313. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the 8th All India Drugs and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Conference held on the 24th March, 1973, the manufacturers made the point that they should be allowed to utilise the installed capacity to the maximum extent possible; and

(b) whether some of the foreign dominated Drug manufacturers are producing drugs much in excess of the permissible limit and, if so, whether the question of taking penal action against such firms is under active consideration of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The drug manufacturers who are producing drugs much in excess of their licensed capacity include some foreign drugs manufacturers. The question of taking action in the matter of production in excess of licensed capacity is under consideration, taking into account the essentiality of the drugs and the country's requirement of the same.

Seniority of Promoted Class IV Telephone operators of Northern Railway

7314. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promoted Class IV Telephone Operators of Northern Railway have been regularised;

(b) whether the seniority of such Telephone Operators has been assigned from the date from which they have been continuously working; and

(c) if not, the reasons why they have not been given seniority from that date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) These staff had been working as Telephone Operators on *ad hoc* basis till their appointments were regularised by the Railway Board on 17-8-1968. They have also been assigned seniority from 17-8-1968. It would not be correct to allow them seniority from a date before their appointment was regularised.

मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण

7315. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल की वितरण पद्धति क्या है; और

(ख) क्या इण्डियन प्रायल कम्पनी ने प्रत्येक जिले में एक डीलर नियुक्त किया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : मिट्टी तेल को सप्लाई तथा वितरण व्यवस्था, तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा माहवारी आधार पर की जाती है। किन्तु इसका अनुमानित मांग के आधार पर राज्यवार आवंटन, मन्त्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। ये कम्पनियों के लिए मोटे रूप में मार्ग-निर्देशन का कार्य करते हैं। अन्यथा आम तौर से उनके पास ये अनुदेश होते हैं कि वे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करें। मन्त्रालय द्वारा किये गए आवंटनों के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को भी सूचना दे दी जाती है। विभिन्न राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल को सप्लाई केवल सीमित डीलरों (वितरकों) द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) भारतीय तेल निगम किसी विशेष

क्षेत्र में मिट्टी के तेल के डीलर (वितरक) की नियुक्ति तब करती है जब जब उस क्षेत्र में ग्राहकों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा करना न्यायोचित हो। तथापि भारतीय तेल निगम की, अपने मिट्टी के तेल के व्यापक वितरण व्यवस्था के विस्तार की प्रगति इस वस्तु का मांग के आधार पर हो रही है।

Companies Manufacturing Wax

7316. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies manufacturing wax in India; and

(b) the total quantity of wax manufactured during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The quantity of wax manufactured by the various companies during the last three years was as under:—

Name of Co. manufacturing wax	Type of wax	Quantity manufactured (in tonnes)		
		1970	1971	1972
Assam Oil Co., . . .	Paraffin Wax	36675	37429	45857
Barauni Refinery . . .	Slack Wax	..	1179	5237
Madras Refineries Limited	Slack Wax	Being ascertained. Will be laid on the table of the House in due course.		

Import of Wax

7317. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) the total quantity of wax imported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the name of the country from which imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The following quantities of Microcrystalline Waxes only were imported from U.S.A. and Japan during the last three years by the IOC.

	Quantity Imported	Country of Import
1970-71	618 tonnes	U.S.A.
1971-72	Nil	..
1972-73	400 tonnes	U.S.A.
	110 tonnes	Japan

Shortage of Covered Wagons for Loading of Salt in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat

7318. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage of wagons, specially covered wagons, during monsoon for loading of salt in Saurashtra region; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There is no great shortage of wagons during monsoon for loading of salt in Saurashtra region. Apart from Salt, there is heavy offering of other higher priority traffic like foodgrains,

fertilisers, cement etc., from stations in the Saurashtra Region during the monsoon period. Though the fleet of covered wagons on the Railways is being augmented on a programmed basis, there is heavy pressure on the available covered wagon fleet during the monsoon period. Within these constraints, efforts are made to supply covered wagons to the maximum possible extent for salt loading.

Annual Requirement of Wax

7319. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state, the approximate requirement of wax yearly in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The requirement of Paraffin Wax for the year 1973 is estimated at 46000 tonnes.

Non-Payment of Dividend to Burma Company on its Share Capital in Oil India

7320. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have stopped the dividend of Burma Oil Company on its share capital in Oil India for 1971;

(b) whether this has been done because of gross irregularity in Oil India's activities for which Burma Oil Company is being held responsible and if so, the nature of irregularities; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against Burma Oil Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The annual accounts of the Oil India Limited for 1971 have not

yet been finalised because of certain differences having arisen between the partners, viz., the Government of India and the B.O.C., *inter alia* on the interpretation of agreements between the parties, which impinge on the financial results of the Company. These matters have been under discussion between the partners. Meanwhile, an interim dividend for 1971 has been declared. Final dividend for 1971 will be declared after the outstanding differences have been resolved and accounts have been passed by the Board of Directors of the company

Employees Rendered Surplus on Introduction of Computerisation on Central Railway

7321. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees have been rendered surplus by Central Railway due to computerisation;

(b) how much money has been saved by reduction in staff, separately, in Executive and Accounts Departments and what is the expenditure on (1) Hiring charges of computers (2) Maintenance charges of Computers (3) Travelling Allowance and conveyance charges paid to staff on this account and (4) Stationery, yearwise;

(c) whether the paper used in computer machines is imported from foreign countries and if so, how much foreign exchange is spent for Central Railway only; and

(d) whether his Ministry is considering proposal to entrust the work pertaining to establishments at Jhansi to Computer Cell, Northern Railway, New Delhi instead of Bombay, being more economical and time saving?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUARSHI): (a) 107.

(b) Figures in thousands per year (Approximately)

Executive . 212

Accounts . 203

1969-70 1970-71 1971-72
(Figures in thousands)

(1)	785	824	897
(2)	..	..	..
(3)	42	49	78
(4)	186	283	195

(c) No. Does not arise.

(d) No.

55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के देरी से आने के कारण पिलखवा में 6 एम० डी० सवारी गाड़ी का रोकना जाना

7322. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी हापुड़ स्टेशन पर कितनी बार समय पर पहुंची है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त गाड़ी के लेट होने की स्थिति में 6 एम० डी० सवारी गाड़ी को पिलखवा में रोकना पड़ता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन महीनों के दौरान 6 एम० डी० सवारी गाड़ी हापुड़ कितनी बार समय पर पहुंची है; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में रेल यात्री संघ, हापुड़ से रेलवे प्रशासन को कोई शिकायतें

मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) 4 दिन ।

(ख) जी हां, कुछ मौकों पर ।

(ग) 33 दिन ।

(घ) जी हां । इस गाड़ी के समय पालन पर प्रतिदिन निगरानी रखने और इस गाड़ी के समय पालन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से सभी परिहार्य अवरोधों के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई करने के लिए उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

हापुड़ से चलने वाली 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के रवाना होने के समय को पुनः निर्धारित करना

7323. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के लेट होने की स्थिति में 2 एन० डी० एच० शटल गाड़ी रात को हापुड़ में विलम्ब से पहुंचती है;

(ख) क्या 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के विलम्ब से पहुंचने की स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार हापुड़ से इसके चलने का समय 18.27 बजे की बजाए पुनः 19-08 बजे करने का है; और

(ग) क्या ठीक समय पर चलने वाली एन० डी० एच० शटल गाड़ी को गाजियाबाद

आउटर सिगनल पर सुबह के समय तक रोक लिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) कुछ अवसरों पर 55 अप गाड़ी के विलम्ब से चलने के कारण 2 एन० डी० एच० गाड़ों को थोड़े समय के लिए रोकना पड़ा है ताकि 55 अप गाड़ी को बहुत अधिक विलम्ब होने से बचाया जा सके ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) गाजियाबाद स्टेशन पर प्रातः काल बहुत अधिक गाड़ियों के लगभग एक साथ आने के कारण कुछ अवसरों पर 1 एन० डी० एच० गाड़ी को गाजियाबाद के बाहर भामूलो सा विलम्ब हुआ है । इस प्रकार के विलम्ब से बचने के लिए सभी सम्भव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली और मुरादाबाद के बीच एक अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी चलाना

7324. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और मुरादाबाद के बीच एक अतिरिक्त रेल गाड़ी चवाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रेलगाड़ी कब तक चलाई जायेगी; और

(ग) दिल्ली गाजियाबाद खण्ड पर कितनी रेल-पथ क्षमता है और इसका कितने प्रतिशत उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1971-72 के व्यस्त मौसम के दौरान गाजियाबाद दिल्ली खण्ड पर निर्धारित क्षमता और उसका वास्तविक उपयोग इस प्रकार रहा :—

खण्ड	निर्धारित क्षमता	वास्तविक उपयोग	प्रतिशत उपयोग
दिल्ली—दिल्ली शाहदरा	55	43	78.2
दिल्ली-शाहदरा—साहिबाबाद	56	44.1	78.8
साहिबाबाद—गाजियाबाद	63	60.5	90.0

Supply of Wagons to Industry in Jodhpur Division (Northern Railway)

7325. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that the wagon supply position for the industry in Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the wagon supply position there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, the Government are aware of the large number of indents outstanding on Jodhpur Division of Northern Railway.

(b) The main difficulty in meeting the demands on the Jodhpur Division arises from the fact that inward traffic for stations on Jodhpur Division is considerably less than the demand for wagons for outward traffic. This imbalance has been sought to be made good by moving empty wagons from adjacent Divisions. By this method, it was possible to step up the loading on this Division by 8 per cent from a daily average of 306 wagons during 1971-72 to 330 wagons during 1972-73. Every effort will continue to be made to meet the demands wagons on Jodhpur Division of Northern Railway.

Electrification of Villages in U.P.

7326. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of villages which have been electrified, District-wise in U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4816/73].

Small and Medium Irrigation Schemes for Farmers

7327. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce medium schemes of irrigation for the benefit of small farmers to reduce their dependence on monsoon; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed schemes, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Since the Plans were initiated, 339 medium irrigation

schemes have been completed by the State Governments, and another 159 are under construction. State-wise information is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

LIST OF MEDIUM PROJECTS COMPLETED/UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN VARIOUS STATES

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of medium schemes taken up so far in the plans	
		Completed	Continuing
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	17
2.	Assam	..	7
3.	Bihar	34	14
4.	Gujarat	44	12
5.	Haryana	2	5
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4
7.	Kerala	11	..
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27	23
9.	Maharashtra	48	22
10.	Mysore	12	11
11.	Orissa	3	11
12.	Punjab	7	..
13.	Rajasthan	44	9
14.	Tamil Nadu	15	12
15.	Uttar Pradesh	53	9
16.	West Bengal	3	3
TOTAL		339	159

Setting up of Thermal Power Station near Calcutta

7328. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have agreed to consider immediate setting

up of a 60-MW Thermal Power Station near Calcutta;

(b) if so, the features of the proposal; and

(c) when Government propose to start working on the Project;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for setting up of 60 MW Thermal Power Station near Calcutta. However, a proposal of the West Bengal State Electricity Board for installation of two 20 MW Gas Turbines at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores is under consideration

West Bengal Scheme for upper Kangsabati Project

7329. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have formulated a concrete scheme for the Upper Kangsabati Project in the district of Purulia and Bankura costing Rs. 8.25 crores and have forwarded it for approval to the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) whether the State Government have also indicated that the Project work can begin as soon as necessary funds are made available; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The report on the Upper Kangsabati Project received from the Government of West Bengal in the CW & PC in November, 1972 does not contain required details of hydrological, topographical investigations etc. The report is not adequate for being processed further. The State Government have been requested for a com-

plete detailed report on the project for further processing of the scheme in the CW & PC and Planning Commission.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have stated that they are prepared to take up the execution of the project as soon as the clearance is obtained and necessary fund is made available.

(c) The State Government have been requested to send a complete detailed report of the scheme. The CW & PC has been requested to expedite the scrutiny of the project report when received from the State Government and process it through the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.

Misappropriation of Money in Kolhapur Sugar Mill

7330. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press reports about misappropriation of huge amount of money in Kolhapur Sugar Mill;

(b) whether Government have also received representations for taking necessary action against the persons involved in the misappropriation, and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take any action in this regard and if so, the nature of such action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allegations made are being enquired into.

Promotion of Lower Division Clerks as Upper Division Clerks in Railway Board

7331. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of posts in Upper Division Clerk's grade lying vacant in the Railway Board on account of seniority of Lower Division Clerks not having been finalised, and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by his Ministry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Some 50 posts of Upper Division Clerks have to be filled by promotion of Lower Division Clerks on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. The seniority of Lower Division Clerks has since been finalised and a list is being drawn up of such clerks considered suitable for promotion as Upper Division Clerks, with a view to fill the existing vacancies.

Showing profit in Balance sheet of F.C.I. by Deferring Expenses

7332. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether current marketing expenses worth crores of rupees have been deferred for adjustment in the coming five years to show profit in the Balance Sheet of Fertilizer Corporation of India for this year;

(b) whether Government agree with this practice; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In the year 1971-72, the Corporation had carried forward as Deferred Revenue Expenditure, Selling

and Distribution Expenses to the extent of Rs. 83.07 lakhs, out of a total of Rs. 153.23 lakhs incurred during the year. This expenditure does not relate to the year under review but represents expenditure on market development in various areas where new units are being or are to be set up and will be written off in equal annual instalments in the next 4 years. To the objection raised by the Auditors that these expenses should have been charged to the Profit and Loans Account for the year, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has commented as under:—

“In the light of the seeding programmes undertaken for development of market for future sales of products of new/expansion projects, which are at various stages of implementation, the expectation of a benefit to be derived from a part of the expenditure incurred in selling the products of the existing plants outside their respective economic marketing zones and deferment thereof for charging against future operations cannot be ruled out entirely.

In the absence, however, of the detailed identification of such expenditure with seeding operations, the extent of deferment of expenditure representing the benefit likely to be derived in future out of sales of the entire products of the new/expansion plants when they come up, is not accurately quantifiable.”

The Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation have decided to take steps, as early as possible, to establish a procedure whereby the detailed identification regarding budgeting and account of expenditure relating to seeding operations is possible.

Ramganga Dam project

7333. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 130 crores power-cum-irrigation Ramganga Dam project

in Garhwal is four years behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the circumstances under which the project is behind schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Ramganga Project was sanctioned by Uttar Pradesh Government in 1961-62. The target date set in 1961 was 1968-69 but this was changed in 1965 to 1972. In November 1972, the programme of completion of the project was again reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee of the project. The revised schedule of completion of the various components of the project is as under:—

	Target date of completion
1. Main dam .	April, 1974
2. Saddle dam .	December, 1974
3. Civil Works of Power House	June, 1974

The irrigation channels (under Unit II-B) were originally scheduled for completion by 1973 and the present schedule proposes completion of channels by 1974-75.

The originally targeted and now anticipated dates of commissioning of the three generating units are as follows:—

	Original target	Anticipated dates of Commissioning
Unit—I	December, 1972	December, 1974
Unit—II	February, 1973	May, 1975
Unit—III	April, 1973	September, 1975

(b) It has been reported by the Government of U.P. that difficulty in procurement of equipment, materials like cement, oxygen and acetylene gases, spare parts, labour unrest, unprecedented floods of 1966, agitation by Gazetted Officers and certain technical difficulties experienced have contributed to the delay and these were due to circumstances beyond the control of the project organisation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is a Reviewing Committee for the Ramganga Project under the Chairmanship of a Member of the CW & PC at the Central level to watch the progress and problems of the project. The Ramganga Control Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Technical Advisory Committee and Standing Committee of the Project at the State level keep watch on every phase of work of the project.

Survey in District Bahraich of U.P. for finding natural resources

7334. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been made in the District of Bahraich and other Districts adjoining Nepal in Uttar Pradesh, with a view to explore the possibilities of oil, gas, lime stone etc.;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend to undertake such a survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). With a view to explore for oil and natural gas, geological mapping had been carried out in the past in the foothill area of Tanakpur in Pilibhit District and adjoining areas. During the course of this, the

geology was studied, the stratigraphy established, and the structure was mapped.

(c) Does not arise.

Strength of Typists in Railway Board's Offices

7335. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total sanctioned strength of Typists, Gradewise in the Offices of the Railway Board;

(b) whether the Typists working in the office of Railway Board are allowed honorarium or overtime, for their working beyond the prescribed yardstick;

(c) if so, the amount of honorarium or overtime paid to them for the period from January, 1972 to December, 1972, month-wise; and

(d) what is the prescribed yardstick laid down for a Typist on Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no separate category of Typists in the Railway Board's office. The Lower Division Clerks in the Board's Office attend also to typing work in addition to other work.

(b) The Lower Division Clerks are allowed honorarium overtime for performing work beyond office hours on the same basis as in the other Ministries of the Government of India.

(c) The expenditure incurred on Overtime paid to Clerks in the Railway Board's Office during January, 1972 to December, 1972 month-wise is given in the attached statement.

(d) 500 to 600 lines per typist per day. Attention in this connection is invited to the reply against item (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2228 answered in the Lok Sabha on 15th June, 1971.

Statement

Month	Amount	
	Rs.	P.
January, 1972 .	3,726	65
February, 1972 .	3,580	10
March, 1972 .	5,459	05
April, 1972 .	4,202	65
May, 1972 .	4,532	50
June, 1972 .	4,387	85
July, 1972 .	1,402	65
August, 1972 .	2,853	75
September, 1972 .	2,412	55
October, 1972 .	2,738	25
November, 1972 .	3,742	95
December, 1972 .	4,128	20
	43,167	15

12 hours

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INDEFINITE STRIKE BY THOU- SANDS OF TEXTILE WORKERS IN DELHI

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported indefinite strike by about twenty-seven thousand textile workers in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): Sir according to

the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the employees in the five textile mills in Delhi, namely, (i) Delhi Cloth Mills, (ii) Swatantra Bharat Mills, (iii) D.C.M. Silk Mills, (iv) Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills and (v) Ajudhia Textile Mills are on strike from April 11, 1973. The unions have put forward several demands. The main demand of all the workers relates to the enhancement of dearness allowance, and pending settlement of this issue, payment of an interim relief of Rs. 50 per month. The dispute regarding the adequacy of dearness allowance had earlier been referred by the Delhi Administration for adjudication, on the basis of a settlement signed on 26th February, 1970 by the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union, Textile Mazdoor Sangh and Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the managements of 4 textile mills. Later on, however, the unions raised objections about the maintainability of the industrial dispute regarding dearness allowance before the Tribunal. The Tribunal over-ruled the objections and held that Tribunal had jurisdiction to deal with the dispute regarding dearness allowance. The unions then filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court. The Delhi Administration has stated that the matter is still pending as the stay granted by the High Court continues.

Following the recent strike notices by the unions, the Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration has been holding discussions with the parties. Shri Bahl, Executive Councillor has also held several discussions with the workers' and employers' representatives in an effort to promote an amicable settlement. A proposal put forward by the Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration was (a) 5 per cent. increase in emoluments by way of an interim relief, and (b) arbitration of the dispute by Shri Hidayat Ullah retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The proposal was, however, not acceptable to the workers who

wanted a minimum interim relief of Rs. 30 per month and the same was not acceptable to the employers.

The Central Government feels deeply concerned about this strike. The Delhi Administration who as the "appropriate Government" are directly concerned, are seized of the matter and are continuing their efforts to bring about an early settlement. I understand that Shri Bahl has already held several discussions with the parties on April 13, 14 and 16, 1973. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is also helping the Delhi Administration to resolve the dispute. The latest information is that Shri Bahl and employers' representatives are going to meet today evening at 5 p.m. to discuss this matter further.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक सेंटेंस याद आता है कि "जो नैतिक मान्यताओं के मध्य रहते हैं और उन्हें स्वीकार करते हैं ऐसे संघर्ष के प्रति उदासीन नहीं रह सकते जिसमें मानवता और सभ्यता की सर्वोच्च मान्यताएँ दांव पर लगी हुई हों।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को इसलिये धन्यवाद देता हू कि आपने एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को उठाने का अवसर दिया है। 27,000 मजदूर आज सात दिन से बेकार है और उनकी अपनी एक मांग है कि जो आपने संविधान में बात कही थी कि हम ऐसे शोषण विहीन और वर्गविहीन समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और जगह जगह आपने यह बात कही कि देश के अन्दर हम एक ऐसा समाज बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें विषमता नहीं होगी। लेकिन मैं उस भूमिका को सामने रखते हुए आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 7 दिन होने के बाद भी हम लोग मजदूरों की सही मांगों को

भी पूरा नहीं करा पाये। मजदूरों ने यह बात रखी थी, पहली उन की मांग यह थी कि उन्हें कम से कम 300 रु० मासिक वेतन दिया जाय, प्रत्येक मजदूर को न्यूनतम 300 रु० दिया जाय। दूसरी मांग यह थी कि उस के रहने के लिये मकान दिया जाय, और अगर मकान नहीं दिया जाय तो उसे 20 प्रतिशत मजदूरी के रूप में भत्ता दिया जाय। और तीसरी मांग यह थी कि महंगाई भत्ता इतना हो कि वह महंगाई को सम्हाल सके और ठेके पर लगाने की मजदूरों की पद्धति को समाप्त किया जाय। य बार उनकी मांगें थी, और उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया कि बम्बई और अहमदाबाद में मजदूरों को जो कुछ मिल रहा है दिल्ली वालों को उन से कम नहीं मिलना चाहिये। यह प्रश्न अब दिल्ली के 27,000 मजदूरों का प्रश्न नहीं रहा बल्कि 672 टैक्सटाइल मिलों का प्रश्न बन गया है जिसमें 9 लाख 41 हजार टैक्सटाइल मजदूर काम करते हैं। उनका मवाल है कि बम्बई के अन्दर जो दिल्ली के मजदूर से 64 रु० ज्यादा मिलता है वह दिल्ली के मजदूरों को भी मिलना चाहिये। दिल्ली के मजदूर यह भी कहते हैं कानपुर, जो 'बो' श्रेणी में आता है वहाँ के मजदूरों को भी दिल्ली के मजदूरों से 22 रु० ज्यादा मिलता है।

जब कभी सरकार अपने कानून से आगे नहीं बढ़ती और धीरे धीरे चलती है तो मजदूर समाज में उन शोषण करने वालों के खिलाफ बगावत होती है, उसके विरोध में अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करता है। जब कोई प्रथा सड़न की अवस्था में पहुँच जाती है तो जनता में उस प्रथा के खिलाफ जनमत खिलाफ हो जाता है और हमारा कर्तव्य होता है कि ऐसे क

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

बनाये जाय जो समयानुसार हों, बदलते हुए जमाने के साथ कानून को बदलना होगा। यदि आप कानून की बारीकियों को लेकर मजदूरों के हित को धकेलना चाहते हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि मजदूर उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठायेगा। दिल्ली के मजदूरों की मांग है कि उन्हें 300 रु० मासिक वेतन मिलना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि कानपुर के मजदूरों से हमें 22 रु० कम क्यों मिलता है, उन्होंने कहा कि बम्बई के मजदूर की तुलना में हम 64 रु० कम नेते का तैयार नहीं हैं। आप देखें कि बम्बई में कितनी बार रिवाइज हुआ उनका वेतन स्तर? समझ में नहीं आता कि जब आप लोगों को दुनिया में बताना चाहते हैं, हमने कहा है कि हम शोषण विहीन समाज चाहते हैं, हम मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और जब मजदूर आगे बढ़ना चाहता है तो उसको कानून की बारीकियों से आप रोकना चाहते हैं, यह कहाँ तक न्याय संगत है। कानून तो एक मकड़ी का जाला है जिसमें गरीब फँसता है और धनवान छूट जाता है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया उससे कोई बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हम समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं और जब मजदूर उस दिशा में बढ़ने के लिये आवाज उठाता है तो कानून की बारीकियों का सहारा लेकर उसके कदमों को आगे बढ़ने से रोका जाता है। आज कुछ लोग शायद कहेंगे कि 22 लाख रुपये दिल्ली के मजदूरों को जो मिलने चाहिये थे वह नुकसान हो रहा है, या कुछ लोग यह समझते होंगे कि हड़ताल की वजह से उत्पादन में नुकसान हो

रहा है, और माननीय चम्हाण साहब यह समझते होंगे कि सवा लाख रुपये रोज के उत्पादन-कर का नुकसान हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के उत्पादन के नाम पर मजदूरों को भूखे रहने के लिये बायदे करना किसी भी तरह उचित नहीं है। अगर आपने उत्पादन के नाम पर मजदूरों को भूखे रखने का निर्णय ले लिया है तो इसको मजदूर लोग कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। जब मजदूरों का कदम आगे बढ़ जाता है तो वह पीछे कभी नहीं हटता है। देश में इनकलाब लाने के लिये द्रो कौमें हैं, एक मजदूर और दूसरे विद्यार्थी, और जब मजदूर अपनी सही बात कहता है और पूँजीपतियों में उसके प्रति उदारता नहीं है, जिन्होंने उसका शोषण किया है, तो बगावत होना स्वाभाविक हो जाता है।

आपने जापान की तनख्वाह का हाल देखा होगा। जापान ने यह किया कि ज्यों ज्यों मजदूरों की तनख्वाह बढ़ायी त्यों त्यों वहाँ उत्पादन बढ़ा। देश को आगे बढ़ाया। मैं आप को कुछ आंकड़ें बतलाना चाहता हूँ :

"...if one considers that wage increases have gone up successively by 12.1 per cent in the year 1967, by 13.3 per cent in 1968, then by 15.6 per cent in 1969, and now finally by 17.5 per cent."

वहाँ के एम्प्लायीज कहते हैं कि उनका उत्पादन भी बढ़ना चाहिये और उनकी मजदूरी भी बढ़नी चाहिये। वहाँ के मालिक लोग भी यही चाहते हैं। आप लोग अपने देश में एक अच्छी नीति कायम करना चाहते हैं। आप ऐलान करते हैं कि हम एक डीसेंट लिविंग देना चाहते हैं। आप की घोषणा यह है कि :

"The right to work under humane conditions and a living wage sufficient to assure a decent standard of life."

आज मजदूर लोग इसी के लिये आवाज उठा रहे हैं। कुछ पहले श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा ने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि :

"Inaugurating the first meeting of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board at New Delhi on June 14, 1972, the Union Deputy Labour Minister, Shri Balgovind Verma, called for total abolition of the contract labour system or, in the alternative, its control and regulation, in view of the present, alarming conditions of contract labour in unorganized industries where no trade unions are functioning."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन दोनों नीतियों के बारे में क्या किया ? आपने वेतन नीति के मामले में क्या किया ? जब 1972 में सीमेंट उद्योग के मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की थी तब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वर्ष के अन्त तक हम एक राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति कायम करेंगे। 1972 के बाद योजना मन्त्री, श्री धर ने श्री चक्रवर्ती को मुकर्रर किया इस काम के लिये। लेकिन उनको यह नहीं मालूम कि मजदूरों की पगार क्या है। वह तो ऊपर की मंजिल में बैठते हैं, 2,000 रु० तनख्वाह पाते हैं। उन्होंने कह दिया कि मजदूरों के वेतन के सम्बन्ध में प्रति व्यक्ति 40 रु० मासिक व्यय का आधार मान लिया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे मजदूरों के अन्दर असन्तोष पैदा होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर सरकार की नीति में फर्क क्या हो गया है ? पहले श्री खाडिङ्कर साहब थे और अब श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी आ गये

हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को जरा तेजी के साथ चलना चाहिये। बदलते हुए जमाने के साथ कानून को भी बदलना चाहिये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने सात दिन के भीतर क्या किया ? सात दिनों से 27,000 मजदूर अपने हकों के लिये लड़ रहे हैं। दिल्ली में रहते हुए आपने खुद जाकर मजदूरों से बात करके उनको समझाया या नहीं ? एक प्रश्न तो मेरा यह है।

आज अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझ को इजाजत दी कि मैं इस सामाजिक प्रश्न को यहां उठाऊँ। अगर इसके लिये संघर्ष किया जाये तो पार्लियामेंट का प्रत्येक सदस्य इस संघर्ष में मेरे साथ है क्योंकि मजदूरों के साथ उनकी सहानुभूति है। जब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझ को मौका दिया है तब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सात दिनों के अन्दर श्री रेड्डी ने मजदूरों के नुमाइन्दों से बात की ? क्या उन्होंने साहसपूर्ण शब्दों में उन लोगों से कहा कि पूंजीपतियों के दिन अब खत्म हो गये ? जो यह पूंजीवादी प्रथा है उसके खिलाफ कई आन्दोलन मजदूरों के अन्दर हुए। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस प्रथा को बदलो। इस प्रथा के रहते हुए न हम किसी को न्याय दे सकते हैं और न किसी की मदद कर सकते हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि यह प्रथा चलती रहे और मजदूरों का जीवन सुखी न हो ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इन सात दिनों के अन्दर मजदूरों के बीच में गये और उनसे कहा कि तुम्हारी मांगों के बावत हम यह कदम उठा रहे हैं ? जहां तक बम्बई के कारखानों का सवाल है, मजदूरों के कानून समय समय पर रिवाइज होते रहते हैं। लेकिन आप उस स्थिति को पहुंचना नहीं चाहते। (व्यवधान)

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

आज मजदूरों को, जो देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, आपका सहयोग चाहिये। आप को अपने पुराने कानून को बदलना चाहिये। आप इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट ऐक्ट को लेकर चल रहे हैं जो कि बाबा आदम के जमाने का कानून है। यह कानून आखिर आपको कब तक मदद करेगा? इनको पत्रटो, एक दिन में पत्रटो, एक घंटे में पत्रटो, इसी वक्त पत्रटो। अगर इसको नहीं पलटा जाता तो इन मजदूरों को कोई मदद नहीं मिलती।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमने बहल साहब को भेजा है 27,000 मजदूरों के साथ बात करने के लिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहल साहब काम करेंगे या श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी करेंगे? आप थोड़ी सद्भावना से काम लीजिये। आपने सात दिनों के अन्दर ठेकेदारी प्रथा की बाबत और मजदूरों की मांगों की बाबत कोई सक्रिय और ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया। इसके न उठाने के कारण उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। लेकिन मुझे उत्पादन का उतना दुःख नहीं है, मजदूरों को भूखा रखना उचित नहीं है। अगर समाज को आगे बढ़ाना है तो मजदूरों को ठीक वेतन देना होगा, उनकी न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करनी होगी। जब मजदूर को उचित मजदूरी मिलेगी तो उत्पादन भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगा और देश भी आगे बढ़ेगा।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am in full agreement with the philosophical part of the statement made by the hon. Member.

As far as the settlement of the dispute concerned, the industrial relations machinery of the Delhi Administration, which is the appropriate authority to deal with this matter and it is already seized of the mat-

ter. I have also brought to your kind notice that Mr. Bahl who is in charge of this on behalf of the Delhi Administration has met the persons concerned on the 13th, 14th and 16th and this evening he is expected to meet the representatives of the employers and have further discussion in the matter. I also had discussion with Mr. Bahl and we have placed the good offices of the Chief Commissioner of Labour who is an officer of the Central Government at the disposal of the Delhi Administration to deal with this matter. I assure the hon. House that I will intervene at the appropriate time if my services are required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, he is naming somebody who is not here in this House to defend himself. Mr. Bahl is not here to defend himself. Why is he taking his name?

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that you have become a defender of absentees.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): This strike which has now entered its seventh day, has once again brought sharply into the limelight, the basic question which is not a new one but which has been plaguing the workers of this country, in the textile and other industries, for several years and that question is one to which we expect some clear reaction from the Labour Ministry on behalf of the Government of India.

That question is this.

(1) It is not disputed by anybody that there is a phenomenal rise in prices. Even in the short period which has passed since the presentation of the last Budget, a price rise to the extent of 15 per cent or more has taken place, even in this capital city of Delhi—a rise which has affected even those items of consumption on which no excise duties or taxes were placed and we were assured that there would be no reason for any rise in prices of

those untaxed commodities. Nevertheless, such are the market operations under the blessings of this Government that there has been a rise in all these items.

So, firstly, the actual real wages of the workers have suffered a decline already. The real wages have gone down already. This is a common feature which is taking place over the years in many industries in most parts of the country. Secondly, there is the cost of living index figure which is compiled by the Labour Bureau whose office is in Simla. Times without number the central trade union organisations in this country have stated emphatically at the Indian Labour Conference and other forms that they have no confidence whatsoever in the way in which these cost of living figures get compiled by that Labour Bureau. It is done in a defective way, in a partisan way. It is done in such a way that the actual extent of rise is not at all reflected. The hon. Minister knows very well that the question of the very basis of this compilation of the cost of living figure was taken up by the workers in Bombay, Gujarat and other places and a strike was threatened on that very issue. A special Committee had to be set up to go into the thing, to find out the way in which those figures were being compiled, and that Committee came to the conclusion that some revision was necessary in the actual procedure of compilation. Otherwise workers were being defrauded of the dearness allowance to which they are rightly entitled on the basis of the actual rise. But what we find is that the same old procedure is still continuing.

Then, thirdly, the workers are demanding a dearness allowance which gives them 100 per cent compensation for rise in the cost of living. I would like to ask the Minister whether he considers this demand to be unjustified. All that the workers say is that the existing real wages should be maintained and should not be reduc-

ed at all. It does not mean rise in wages at all. All it means is only compensation for the rise in the cost of living so that their actual real wages are not eroded but that they will be maintained at that same level. This is what their demand is. This is why the strike has taken place. There may have been some slight difference between some of the unions on the actual date of such strike. But I want to make it quite clear that all the Unions in Delhi representing the textile workers without exception are united on this question and this is their unanimous demand and they are united on the question of strike. The persons whom we are confronting are not employers who have not got the capacity to pay. After all, who are these persons? They are the largest monopoly houses, one is the House of the Birlas the other belong to the Shri Ram Group. They are the main employers with whom the workers have to contend with in this struggle. And, I was told, a few days ago, at the beginning of the strike, these employers had conveyed that they were willing to give an increase of Rs. 12 per month. Now, I am told, in the subsequent negotiations they had gone back even on those commitments and said that they had never offered any such thing and now they are not prepared to give any rise at all. This is the position. The workers have proved by facts and figures that unless 100 per cent neutralisation is given by way of DA, their real wages are getting eroded and will be further eroded. Traditionally the wage in the Delhi textile mills used to be higher than that of Kanpur. But recently, as the Minister knows, there was a strike in Kanpur and there was intervention by the UP State Minister, Mr. Ganesh Dutt Bajpai, and an ad hoc increase of Rs. 35 per month was given to the Kanpur workers. But, as a result of that increase now, I do not say, this was adequate, the Kanpur workers are getting more than Delhi workers, although Delhi workers were traditionally higher paid than the Kanpur workers.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

In such a situation, how do you assume that discontent will not crop up? Is this not sufficient justification for the strike? At the moment the workers are just on the streets. They cannot be told, your case will go to arbitration, adjudication, and all that. The Minister may stick to his routine reply and say that the appropriate authorities are looking into the matter. There is this gentleman Mr. Bahl in respect of whom the workers have got all kinds of opinions and have no confidence in him.

And then the Central Labour Commissioner has been added. I would just say that in a serious situation like this where the textile industry is closed down; where production of lakh of metres of cloth is being lost everyday there one does not always take shelter behind the technical niceties of the law in the sense as to who is the appropriate authority and who is not the appropriate authority. In such a matter many a time Labour Ministers have themselves personally intervened. They had called conferences, meetings, etc. at top level and taken some initiative to break the deadlock and bring about a settlement on the basis of the justified demands of the workers. Am I to take it that this Sri-ram Group and Birla Group are pleading financial incapacity? These are some of the biggest mills in the country. If these mills are not in a position to increase the dearness allowance of these workers so as to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living, then I would humbly suggest that a thorough probe should be ordered into the financial administration of these companies to find out how they are handling their finances and if necessary, these mills should be taken over.

I hope the Minister is not under any illusion. May be reports have been given to him that the strike is likely to fizzle out. I would only say there is no chance of the strike fizzling out. On the other hand, it will become a

prolonged trial of strength, which is not good for anybody. Workers do not go on strike for fun. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to assure the House that he will not stick to the niceties of the Industrial Disputes Act but in view of the seriousness of the crisis he will take the initiative to break the deadlock and see to it that the monopoly tycoons of these textile mills are compelled to accept the legitimate demands of the workers so that an early settlement is brought about.

SRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, I would very respectfully submit to you that I do not have any illusions about any matter. I do not suffer from any illusions. As far as this matter is concerned, the Central Government is seriously concerned with what is happening and about the strike. This evening Mr. Bahl who is incharge of Labour is meeting the representatives of the employees for holding further discussions. Discussions were held on 14th, 15th and 16th and some negotiations were going on. This evening the representative of the Delhi Administration is meeting the employers for this purpose. I am just watching the development. As I have already said, whatever necessary action is called for would certainly be thought of but the hon. Members should give some time to the Delhi Administration.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I assure you that I am second to none in this House in appreciating the anxiety and also the difficulties of the workers. I do not want to say anything more because negotiations are going on.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be any point of order during the Question Hour or calling-attention-notice. I am not permitting him.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have not completed my answer. In Bombay, a worker gets Rs. 281 while

in Delhi he gets Rs. 226 and so there is a difference of about Rs. 55 or so. The wages are certainly higher in Bombay than in Delhi. But this is not something now. This is known already.

I may also state in this connection, that there were various settlements after reference to a tribunal on adjudication and so on, and the matters were taken to the High Court and the High Court had given a stay order. I do not want to go into the merits of the matter. The High Court's stay order is continuing. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member knows the rule. I am not permitting any hon. Member whose name is not there. No other Member can ask any question. I am not permitting him. He is speaking without my permission. Let him not interrupt.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: No new facts have been given by the hon. Member....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may please kindly sit down, because I have not allowed the hon. Member.

Now, Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Member whose name is not on the Order Paper cannot ask any question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: By writing to me, he does not become entitled.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I had understood the hon. Minister to say that he had not completed the reply to my question.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the figures are concerned, there is nothing new about them. Everybody knows about them. There is a difference of about Rs. 55 or so in the wages of a textile worker in Bombay and that of a textile worker

in Delhi. The matter is being negotiated, and by the evening, I expect that some developments might take place.

श्री जगन्नाथ राय बोशी (शाजापुर):

दिल्ली में जो हड़ताल चल रही है 12 तारीख को यह विषय इस सदन के सामने लाया गया था और उसी समय हम अपेक्षा वह करते थे कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देकर और इस विषय में सदन को भी विश्वास में लेकर कुछ जानकारी और तथ्य सामने रखते। क्योंकि 27 हजार मजदूर इस तरह बेकार होकर और अपने काम से हाथ धोकर बैठ जायें, यह बात तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय भी उचित नहीं समझेंगे। किन्तु सवाल यही है जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने आज की बढती हुई महंगाई की स्थिति को सामने रखा, उसको देखते हुए क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को उचित समझते हैं जैसे अभी उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया कि बम्बई में जितना वेतन मिलता है और दिल्ली में जितना वेतन मिलता है उसमें अन्तर है, तो मजदूरों ने जो मांगें सामने रखी हैं क्या मन्त्री महोदय उसको जायज समझते हैं या नहीं, इसका मैं कैटेगोरिकल रिप्लाई मन्त्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ। जो बातें हम सामने रखते हैं उनका सीधा सीधा जवाब मिल जाय तो कोई कठिनाई न हो। मजदूरों ने जो मांगें सामने रखी हैं जसे कांट्रेक्ट लेवर की बात है, यह ठेके पर काम करवाने की पद्धति रेलवे में भी चलती है जिस के विरोध में कई बार हम यहां आवाज उठाते हैं, तो जब मजदूर भी इसके विरोध में आवाज उठाते हैं तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसको उचित मानते हैं या नहीं वेतन में जो असमानता है उस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए जब वह अपनी उचित मांग को लेकर सामने आते हैं तो उनका न्याय का

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

पक्ष लेकर मन्त्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं यह भी हम जानना चाहते हैं। जैसे अभी मेरे मित्र ने बताया कि शिमला में बैठ कर लेबर व्यूरो जो अपना काम करता है वह हम जानते हैं होलसेल प्राइस को लेकर वह करता है हालां कि सामान्य मजदूर का होलसेल प्राइस से कोई वास्ता नहीं होता है, उसका रिटेल प्राइस से वास्ता होता है। इसलिए हमेशा उन का असली बेतन मारा जाता है। इसलिए उन की जो असली मांग हैट सेंपरसेंट न्यूट्रलाइजेशन की, जितनी महंगाई बढ़ती है उतना उनको मिले और असली वेजेज उनकी घंटे नहीं, क्या इस बात को मन्त्री महोदय उचित समझते हैं या नहीं? यदि वह इस को उचित समझते हैं तो मैनेजमेंट के साथ बैठ कर इतने दिनों से उन्होंने क्या किया यदि है मैनेजमेंट उनकी उचित मांगों को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो मैनेजमेंट को मनवाने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं

और भी एक बात मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। जैसे मेरे मित्र ने बताया कि इसमें सभी यूनियनों हैं। कोई भी यूनियन ऐसी नहीं है जो इस हड़ताल में शामिल नहीं है। . . . (गवबान) . . . इसलिए मैं बड़ी निष्पक्षता से बात कर रहा हूँ

My assessment is an objective assesment, not subjective like that of Shri Indrajit Gupta or of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.. (Interruptions).

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. May I tell Shri Bosu that none of the observations of members who are not permitted by me will come on record? Only the remarks of members whose names appear on the list will come

on record. Why do you interrupt and fight against each other when you know that they do not mean anything?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी: मैं तो यही कहना चाहता था कि मेरी यूनियन न होने के बाद भी जायज मांगें हैं मजदूरों की इसलिए मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसलिए मैं ने कहा कि माई अससेसमेंट एन आबजेक्टिव अससेसमेंट और इसलिए मैं यह बार-बार पूछ रहा हूँ कि आप समानता की बात करते हैं और असमानता जब मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते हैं तो उसको दूर करने के लिए अपनी मांगों को लेकर मजदूर जब सामने आते हैं तो इतने दिनों से मंत्री महोदय ने क्या किया? और सभी यूनियनों इसमें शामिल हैं जैसे मेरे मित्र ने बताया कि कोई आगे करने वाली थी कोई पीछे करने वाली थी लेकिन इस बात में सब एक मत थे कि हड़ताल हो। इस संबंध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रेस्टिज का प्वाइंट बना कर इंटक के साथ ही बैठ कर समझौता करें या न करें ऐसा तो नहीं है या जो भी इसमें शामिल हैं उन सभी यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर सरकार इसका हल जल्दी से जल्दी निकलवाने की कोशिश करेगी?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the demands are concerned, the Indian National Trade Union Congress has championed the cause of the workers in respect of these demands. As far as the difference between the Bombay and Delhi wages is concerned, I have already stated that there is a difference between the Bombay and Delhi wages.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, please do not do it. No question of submission now.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: All these matters are under discussion between the representatives of the employees and the employers and also the Delhi Administration, and as I submitted, at 5 O'clock this evening, we expect something... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He does not allow you to speak. I have already told Shri Bosu that he is not allowed to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure laid down for it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jagannath Mishra.

Mr. Bosu, you know the procedure. Knowingly you come and you are doing it deliberately. I am very sorry; I do not approve of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not allow, may I stop it? You are interrupting. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting on a motion which belongs to others?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not talk like that.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून और नियम का काम है शान्ति स्थापित करना, लेकिन शान्ति तब तक स्थापित नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि वह सोशल-जस्टिस के आधार पर न हो।

श्री आइ०एन०टी०यू०सी० के झण्डे के नीचे 27 हजार मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की है—और यह सब उसी का दुष्परिणाम है। जहाँ दिल्ली की टैक्सटाइल मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर कम पाते हैं, वहाँ दूसरे बड़े शहरों में टैक्सटाइल मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर बहुत ज्यादा पाते हैं, इसी लिए यहां के मजदूरों में असंतोष और आक्रोश की भावना स्वाभाविक है और फलतः उन्होंने स्ट्राइक का निर्णय लिया है।

मैं स्ट्राइक के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कह कर समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि यह मानी हुई बात है कि इस स्ट्राइक को सभी का समर्थन प्राप्त है, हर पार्टी का, हर व्यक्ति का समर्थन प्राप्त है। मैं सरकार से कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहता हूँ और इस उम्मीद से कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर जाये और वह इस हड़ताल को हटवाने, तुड़वाने में पहल करे। इस प्रसंग में मेरा पहला प्रश्न है—

1. क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मजदूरों और उनके परिवारों को भोजन, कपड़ा और जीवन की अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए पूर्णतः मजदूरी पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है—इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन्हें नीडबे-स्ड-मिनिमम वेज दिया जा रहा है ?

2. गत बार जब उनकी मजदूरी निर्धारित हुई, उस वक्त सामान के मूल्यों में और आज के सामान के मूल्यों में कितने परसेन्टेज का अन्तर है ?

3. क्या दिल्ली से बाहर के मजदूरों को ज्यादा मजदूरी दी जा रही है और यह

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

के मजदूरों को कम दी जा रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका ज्यादा के लिये मांग करना युक्तिसंगत नहीं है ? यदि युक्तिसंगत है तो दिल्ली प्रशासन इस स्ट्राइक को हटाने के लिये और मजदूरों की मांगों की पूर्ति की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

4. सुना जाता है कि स्ट्राइक के पूर्व कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि और मिल-मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधि मिले थे और उनकी आपस में बातचीत भी हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में किन-किन मुद्दों पर सहमति हुई और जिन मुद्दों पर असहमति हुई उनके निवारण के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

आज स्ट्राइक का सातवाँ दिन है, 27 हजार मजदूर भूख से मर रहे हैं, उनकी स्थिति चिन्ताजनक हो रही है। इस विषय को लेकर बड़ी चिन्ता की भावना व्याप्त है। इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस स्ट्राइक को तुड़वाने और मजदूरों को उनका हक दिलवाने में सरकार शीघ्र कार्यवाही करे।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि टैक्सटाइल मिलों में जो मशीन पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, रुई का अंश और अन्य गन्दगियाँ उनके शरीर के भीतर जाने के फलस्वरूप व तपेदिक से बीमार हो जाते हैं और उनकी असमय में मृत्यु हो जाती है, उनका जीवन दुखमय हो जाता है। अब धूँगि स्ट्राइक चल रही है और यह मानी

हुई बात है कि यह स्ट्राइक कल-परसों में टूटेगी, जब सुलह की बात चल रही है तो क्या उन गरीबों की दशा पर भी अलग से विचार किया जायेगा तथा उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिए सरकार कुछ करेगी ? दिल्ली एक यूनियन टेरिटरी है, इसलिए इस विषय के निवारण के लिए सरकार इस पर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं कर रही है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
It is true that the INTUC is leading the strike... (Interruptions) C.I.U. C.I.T.U., A.I.T.U.C. and other unions are also in the strike. The strike is total. Government are deeply concerned over this matter... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not intervene. I have not permitted any Member now.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
Government are deeply concerned about the welfare of the workers. I do hope that all the concerned parties would appreciate the deep anxiety of the Government for finding a proper and just solution in this matter.

As for the points raised by Mr. Jagannath Mishra, I have already made a statement. It is true that there are differences in Delhi, Bombay and Kanpur. All these matters can be taken up. At 5 O'clock the representatives of employees as well as employers are meeting; the Delhi Administration is taking action... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied. I cannot force the hon. Minister to state what the hon. Members like. Papers to be laid... (Interruptions).

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANDHRA PRADESH MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION (AMDT.) ACT, 1973, ANDHRA PRADESH ENTERTAINMENT TAX (AMDT.) ACT, 1973, CENTRAL EXCISE (THIRD (AMDT.) RULES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND AMENDMENTS TO ANDHRA PRADESH EXCISE RULES.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh.

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1973:—

(i) The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1973 (President's Act No. 2 of 1973) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1973 (President's Act No. 3 of 1973) published in Gazette of India, dated the 31st March, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4804/73.]

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 261 in Gazette of India, dated the 17th March, 1973, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4805/73.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 150 published in Gazette of India, dated the 17th February, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 152 published in Gazette of India, dated the 17th February, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 208 published in Gazette of India, dated the 3rd March, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 173(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 20th March, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 193A(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd April, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4806/73.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 177(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th March, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 289 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 326 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4807/73].

(5) A copy of Notification No. 769-TI/72 (Hindi and English versions) published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 13th February, 1973 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Arrack and Toddy Licences General Conditions)

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

Rules, 1969, under sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4808/73].

MR. SPEAKER: I call Shri D. K. Borooah to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: About the communal riots in Hazaribagh, we are all very sorry. This is a State matter. I shall look into it and try to find a way-out. I am not permitting you, Mr. Bosu. How can you bring a State matter to Parliament?

I have also been thinking on the same line. It is very unfortunate. This House should know about it. I am telling you that we shall find a way as to how to get the information on this.

12.55 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REDUCED SUPPLY OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL TO DHUVARAN AND AHMEDABAD POWER PLANTS

MR. SPEAKER: Statement by Shri D. K. Borooah. If it is a long statement he may lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Yes, Sir. I beg to lay the Statement on the Table.

STATEMENT

The last wage agreement between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and its labour unions expired in January, 1971. Soon thereafter the Unions placed demands for fresh negotiations for revision of pay scales, pay etc. Their main demand was that the pay scales and pay should be brought up so as to be at par with

those of the employees of the Indian Oil Corporation.

However, before the negotiations for a new agreement could be started, there was a heavy influn of refugees from Bangla Desh followed by hostilities with Pakistan because of which negotiations could not be held. The negotiations finally commenced in August, 1972. A large number of meetings were held between the ONGC management and the Unions from time to time. However, no agreement could be reached and strike notices were issued by the Unions. The matter was therefore taken up in conciliation by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India; the proceedings are still pending.

Nevertheless, negotiations between the ONGC management and the Unions were continued from time to time; but no understanding could be reached. Consequently the employees in Gujarat resumed their agitation in the form of work-to-rule commencing from the last week of March, 1973.

The last round of negotiations was held at Dehra Dun on 10th April 1973 and 11th April 1973. No mutually satisfactory understanding between the management and the Unions has, however, been reached.

As a result of this agitation, the ONGC's operations in Gujarat have been adversely affected in recent days. Although production of crude oil from the Ankleswar field is being somehow maintained at normal levels, there has been reduction in production from the North Gujarat oil-field.

As a result of reduced production of crude oil from North Gujarat oil-fields during the first 15 days of April, the Gujarat Refinery has not been able to make supplies of Residual

Fuel Oil to Dhuvaran and Ahmedabad Power Plants to the full extent. The shortfall in April 1973 in the case of Dhuvaran power plant as compared to supplies of both RFO and fuel oil made in January-March 1973 is about 4 per cent and in the case of Ahmedabad power plant about 16 per cent. Detailed month-wise statistics are shown in the enclosed table. In addition, there has been depletion of stocks of crude oil and RFO. To ensure the regular supply of RFO it is necessary that normalcy should be restored as quickly as possible.

I hope that the negotiations between the management of ONGC and the Unions will be resumed with the object of evolving a satisfactory solution. Meanwhile, it is of the utmost importance that pending settlement of the matter, the employees of ONGC exercise restraint and perform their duties normally so that work in this vital section of oil production is not allowed to be hampered thereby harming the nation's interest. With this objective in view, I have requested the Minister of Labour, Government of Gujarat to use his good offices in the matter.

Enclosure

Average of Crude Oil supplies (Tonnes/day) to Gujarat Refinery

	January 1973	February 1973	March 1973	April (1st to 15th) 1973
From South Gujarat Oil-fields	8278	8356	8361	8166
From North Gujarat oil-fields	1598	1745	1770	808 (no supplies on 14-4-73 and 15-4-73).

Supplies of RFO & FO to Power Stations

(Figures in tonnes)

	Jan 73		Feb 73		March 73		April 73 (1st to 15th)	
	RFO	FO	RFO	FO	RFO	FO	RFO	FO
To Dhuvaran Power Plant	48353	5146	46615	9164	55424	9184	20840	7155
To Ahmedabad Power Plant	18690	..	14193	..	19350	..	7232	..

12.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) LAY OFF OF TEXTILE WORKERS IN AHMEDABAD.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mavalankar may invite the attention of the House to a matter under Rule 377. No speech. You just invite the attention of the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I must thank you for granting me permission to raise this urgent matter. A grave situation has arisen because nearly 15,000 textile workers in Ahmedabad have been laid off due to the 50 per cent power cut which has come into operation since yesterday. This power cut is very extraordinary and unprecedented in Gujarat because this 50 per cent harsh power cut is in addition to the already existing power cut of 15 per cent and a number of other restrictions like staggering imposed since last October. The textile workers of Ahmedabad have been suffering for quite some time. This 50 per cent power cut has rendered 15,000 textile workers idle. There is a great alarm and dismay in the textile and industrial world of Ahmedabad. If this alarming situation goes on, I am afraid 40,000 to 50,000 textile workers would be out of job in a matter of days. I want, therefore, the Government, particularly the Ministers concerned, to look into this matter carefully and urgently. The other difficulty is that the coal crisis is also deepening. The coal supply position for textile mills is day by day becoming precarious. Therefore, I invite the attention of the Government and the Minister concerned to the very serious situation where the textile workers in Ahmedabad are plunged in great difficulties. Already, they are living in hell. On top of it, there is this 65 per cent power cut resulting in thousands of workers getting out of job. The Government have not

done anything for the last few days. Though negotiations with ONGC workers are going on for last two years, no decision has been taken. Government should look into the matter urgently and give some immediate relief to the workers.

13 hrs.

(ii) ATTEMPT TO DEMOLISH STATUE OF DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR AT BAYANA, RAJASTHAN.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to draw attention to a very disgraceful event that has taken place. On the 14th April the entire country celebrated the fifth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the maker of our Constitution and a great social rebel. In the Central Hall here we celebrated his birthday. On that day one of the Deputy Ministers at the Centre, Shri Pahadia, had unveiled the statue of Dr. Ambedkar at Bayana in Rajasthan in the morning. In the same evening some gangsters attacked the statue of Dr. Ambedkar and tried to demolish it. Dr. Ambedkar was born as an untouchable in this country and, unfortunately, because of our orthodoxy he died as an untouchable to the lasting shame of all. Even the statue of Dr. Ambedkar has been treated as an untouchable and attacked, even though he was the maker of our Constitution and a great social rebel. It should not be treated as a mere technical matter saying there is no obligation on the part of the Minister to make a statement. Dr. Ambedkar in this country stands on a high pedestal. So, I demand of the Minister that he should make a categorical statement that immediately an investigation would be instituted and those who are responsible for this act would be punished in a deterrent way so that in future the orthodoxy will not act in a manner which will betray the confidence of the people of this country.

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष जी, जिस स्थान की दुर्घटना है, बयाना, भरतपुर की, वहीं के विधायक श्री नत्थी सिंह जी का पत्र मेरे हाथ में है और इसी पत्र के द्वारा मुझे इस दुर्घटना का पूर्ण रूप से ज्ञान हुआ है। उन्होंने इस पत्र में मुझे लिखा है कि "मान्यवर, मुझे यह सूचना देते हुए अति दुःख होता है कि 14-4-73 को भारतीय संविधान की जनक, शोषित जनता के मसीहा तथा सर्वोच्च व्यवस्था के जनक पूज्य बाबा साहब डा० बी० आर० अम्बेदकर की बयासिबी जन्म गांठ का आयोजन नगरपालिका, कस्बा बयाना, राजस्थान की ओर से किया गया था तथा वहां की उपासक जनता की ओर से शहर में मुख्य-मुख्य स्थानों पर जुलूस निकाला गया था जिसमें लगभग 20,000 व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया था। इस अवसर पर एक आम सभा का आयोजन किया गया था जिसकी अध्यक्षता श्री श्रींकार लाल चौहान, मंत्री समाज कल्याण, राजस्थान सरकार ने की तथा इस पुण्य अवसर पर बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर की शिल्प मूर्ति का शिलान्यास, केन्द्रीय उप मंत्री, श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया जी के कर कमलो द्वारा हुआ। यह समारोह अति धूम धाम के साथ मनाया गया। लेकिन इस सभा में कुछ विरोधी तत्वों ने बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर के विरुद्ध नाना प्रकार के गंदे नारे सभा के होते हुए लगाये जिस के कारण सभा को समाप्त किया गया और दो घंटे तक इस तरह का विरोध सभा में होता रहा। कोई भी पुलिस की ओर से कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 15-4-73 को जब बाबा साहब पार्क में बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर के उपासक दर्शनार्थ गये तो उन्हें मालूम पड़ा कि बाबा

साहब की पवित्र मूर्ति पर, डामर के काले घब्रे उनके चेहरे पर थे तथा उस मूर्ति के शरीर पर अनेकों चोटें पहुंचायी गयी हैं। यही नहीं उनके गले में जूतों की माला डाली गयी थी। इस अद्भुत घटना को देख वहीं की उपासक जनता ने विरोध में जलूस भी निकाला और यह मांग की कि जो लोग इसमें मुजरिम हैं उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाए। आम सभा के जरिये से कस्बे की जनता ने उस बात पर शोर मचाया किया। यही नहीं इस घटना की रिपोर्ट नगरपालिका बयाना ने अपनी ओर से पुलिस थाना, बयाना में की।" यह पत्र बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है, इस को पूरा पढ़ कर सदन का समय खराब नहीं करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसमें स्थानीय पुलिस बिल्कुल असमर्थ रही है। उनको मालूम था, वहां रिपोर्ट भी हुई है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई। अगर इसमें मजबूत कार्यवाही नहीं हुई तो अन्त में वह कहते हैं कि "मैं आमरण सत्याग्रह लोक सभा के सामने करूंगा, इसके लिए मुझे जिम्मेदार करार न दिया जाए।"

मैं आप से कहता हूं कि परम पूज्य डा० अम्बेदकर साहब केवल शोषितों के ही मसीहा नहीं थे, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की इच्छानुसार उन्हें इस देश की संविधान की ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन का पद भी प्राप्त हुआ। वे एक तरह से संविधान के दाता थे, विघाता थे। यह संविधान की अवहेलना है, देश की अवहेलना है और एक महापुरुष का अपमान है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय के जरिये मुख्य मंत्री के द्वारा बहुत सख्ती के साथ इस मामले की जांच करायी जाए। अगर मुल्जमान एक महीने के अन्दर गिरफ्तार

[श्री बी० पी० मौर्य]

नहीं किये गये, तो हमारे बाजुओं में भी बदला लेने की ताकत है और हम जा कर मौके पर बदला लेंगे, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर मुल्जमान गिरफ्तार होने ही चाहियें।

MR. SPEAKER: I will pass it on to the Minister concerned. We are completely at one with you. It is very shocking that such things should happen. It is only a few months back that a very beautiful statue of Gandhiji—a lot of money was spent on it—was put up in Amritsar and somebody did mischief and cut off its arm and the head. This tendency to spoil and destroy the statues of eminent people and our great leaders is highly condemnable. I think the Ministry of Home Affairs should take very serious action on it.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी घटना 14 तारीख को हुई और आज तक कोई पकड़ा न जाए, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

MR. SPEAKER: I now pass on to the next item.

13.8 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(contd.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tiwari was on his legs.

श्री चन्द्रमाल मनी तिवारी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैं कल बोल रहा था उसी विषय में फिर जा रहा हूँ कि हम ने खेती के डेवलपमेंट पर अगर अपने पूर्ण साधनों से, सारे उपयोगी साधनों से कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया तो देश की वह दुर्दशा भी अपने सामने देखने को मिलेगी जैसा कि आप को मालूम है कि रशिया में अपने प्रारम्भिक काल में, जब वह डेमोक्रेटिक शासन में आया, तो उसे 18 साल भोगनी पड़ी। उस इतिहास के दोहराने में भारत का कल्याण नहीं होना है।

भारत की आबादी आज करीब 55 करोड़ है। यदि भारत की यह पौपुलेशन इस सुधार पर अपनी निगाह डालेगी, हमारे मंत्री जी इस पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे तो शायद इसकी यह दुर्दशा नहीं होगी। अब मैं कुछ खास बातों पर आऊंगा। देहात में और शहर में कुछ भेद दिखाई पड़ते हैं। जैसा इन्सान शहर में है वैसा ही इन्सान देहात में है, लेकिन दोनों के स्टैण्डर्ड आफ़ लिविंग में अन्तर है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे देहात का विकास, देहात की प्रोग्रेस बिल्कुल रुकी हुई है। इसका क्या कारण है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कम्पेरेटिव चार्ट तैयार नहीं किया? अगर तैयार किया है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि अपने उत्तर में उस पर रोशनी डालें। मैं उसके बारे में कुछ बुनियादी जरूरतों पर निगाह डालने की कोशिश करूंगा। जो शहरों को सुविधायें देनी पड़ी हैं, जैसे सड़कों की बिजली की सुविधायें देहात में भी प्रदान करनी होंगी ताकि यहां भी आदमी एनलाइव्ड हो जायें और अपने को देखें कि वह भी

शहर के बराबर आ जायें। देहात का हर आदमी अभी इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि वह आप के संविधान को समझ सके। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि आज वहां एजुकेशन नहीं है। एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में मैंने देखा है कि गांवों में स्कूल नहीं हैं, और स्कूल भी हैं तो टीचर्स नहीं हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि यह स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी इस सम्बन्ध में उन को लिखना चाहिये उन की तम्बीह करनी चाहिये ताकि स्कूलों में आज जो दुर्दशा है वह ठीक हो और हमारे बच्चे पढ़ें और पढ़ कर हमारे देश के अच्छे नागरिक बन सकें तथा अच्छी खेती कर सकें।

कमजोर वर्ग के लिये ऐग्रीकल्चर लोन देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे यहां लीड बैंक खोले गये हैं। लीड बैंकों में जो पुस्तकें अथवा हैंडबुक दी गई है वह अंग्रेजी में है। भला आप बतलाइये कि हिन्दी समझने वाले तो वहां हैं नहीं, अंग्रेजी समझने की शक्ति किस में है? क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से उम्मीद करूं कि इस स्थिति पर विचार किया जायेगा और वहां हिन्दी की हैंडबुक भेजी जायेगी?

स्टेट सरकारों ने जमीन की सीलिंग कर दी है जो 18 एकड़ से ले कर 27 एकड़ तक और 10 एकड़ से ले कर 18 एकड़ तक है। अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग नियम हैं। जब लोगों के पास जमीन अधिक

थी तब उन को जोतने के लिये बीज बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकते थे। आज ट्रैक्टर की कीमतें कहीं भी 25,000 रुपये से कम नहीं आती हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आज 10 और 18 एकड़ तक का किसान 25,000 रुपये का ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकता है? इस के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें और देश में 10 से 15 हजार रुपये तक के ट्रैक्टर बनवायें या बाहर से मंगवायें। यदि ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है तो सरकार खुद साल दो साल के अन्दर इतना भारी नुक्सान उठायेगी कि अभी जो गल्ला उस को इस साल मंगाना पड़ रहा है, दैवी प्रकोप के कारण या बिजली की कमी के कारण, हो सकता है वह और भी बट जाए, और उतना ही मंगाना पड़े जितना हम पहले मंगाया करते थे।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे यहां आज जो अच्छे किस्म का बीज दिया जाता है, जिस की भूमिका श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने अपने पीरियड में बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ बनाई थी, शायद उस की गति आज धीमी हो गई है। इस का कारण मैं यह समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय अपनी बृद्धावस्था के कारण शायद इस ओर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे और मंत्रीगण हैं, मैं समझता हूं वह इस में अपना सक्रिय हाथ डालेंगे। मैंने देखा कि पिछले पांच-सात सालों से कोई नई वेराइटी की बीज सामग्री नहीं आ रही है। हमारे यहां कुछ धान सन्धान के बहुत कम केन्द्र हैं। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल दो हैं। एक तो पन्ना जिले में

[श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी]

हैं और एक कानपुर में हैं । पन्त नगर पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकता को पूरा नहीं कर सकता । इस के केन्द्र बनाये जाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है । हमारे यहां की पापुलेशन की 70 फीसबी जनसंख्या खेती करती है । इस के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है ।

हमारे देश की जो वन सम्पत्ति है उस की रक्षा करने का उत्तरदायित्व हमारे मंत्री महोदय पर है लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं हो पाता है । इस से हमारे देश में पानी कम मिलने लगा है । पानी कम मिलने से फसलों की क्षति होती है । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस स्थिति को सुधारेंगे ।

कृषि ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां नजर आती हैं । हमारे बैंक लोन देते हैं, लेकिन किसानों को बहुत परेशान करते हैं । जब मेरे जैसे संसद् सदस्य को तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है तो भला आप सोचें कि जो हमारे छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जो बिल्कुल ही अन्ट्रेन्ड हैं, अनपढ़ हैं, उन की क्या क्या दुर्गति नहीं होती होगी । क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई सर्कुलर बैंकों को भेजेगे कि किसानों को जो असुविधायें हो रही हैं उन को जल्दी से दूर करें । जो हमारे लीड बैंक खोले गये हैं जब हम उन की प्रगति के बारे में सोचते हैं तो वह हमको ० प्रतिशत मालूम पड़ती हैं । हमारे ऐन्थनी साहब, इस को नहीं मानते हैं ।

श्री फेंक एन्थनी (नामनिर्देशित-ग्राम भारतीय) : मानते हैं ।

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी : अगर मानते हैं तो मैं उनको घन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

हमारे यहां कुछ सोसायटियां हैं कोआपरेटिव की जो लड डेवेलपमेंट का काम करती हैं । उन सब में बड़ा अष्टाचार है । हो सकता है कि गुजरात में सोसायटियां अच्छी हों, जैसी कि हम तारीफ सुना करते हैं, हमारे श्री शिन्दे उन की बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं, लेकिन देश के और क्षेत्रों में यह सोसायटियां ठीक काम नहीं करती । हम ने उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत सी सोसायटियों को देखा है जहां करोड़ों रुपयों के घोटाले हुए और कसेज भी दर्ज हुए है । मुकदमे भी वहां होने जा रहे हैं । जब तक इस घाटाले को दूर नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक मैं नहीं मानता कि उन के कामों में सुधार हो सकता है ।

मेरा एक सुझाव है । गांवों में किसानों के बीच में लीडरशिप की आवश्यकता है । अगर वह लीडरशिप हर सोसायटी में फार्म होती है तो उन का कन्टेक्ट हो सकता है । स्टेट से, उन का कन्टेक्ट हो सकता है केन्द्र से । अगर यह सुविधा प्रदान की गई तो आज जो भी असुविधायें उनको हैं उन को दूर किया जा सकता है और उन लीडरों के द्वारा सारे साधन उन तक पहुंचाये जा सकते हैं

हमारे यहां जमीन की सीलिंग कर दी गई है, मैक्सिमम सीलिंग कर दी गई है । इस से मुझे अफ हो रहा है कि कोई भी देहात

का आदमी किसी असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव में भाग नहीं ले सकेगा। इस का कारण यह है कि शहरों की स्थिति रोज व रोज ठीक होती जा रही है, उनकी शक्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और हमारे देहातों की शक्ति घटती जा रही है। विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं हुआ है। सारी शक्ति केन्द्रित होती जा रही है। आज शहरों का स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है और उसके मुकाबले में देहातों का स्तर नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। इस तरह से हमारे देहातों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं रहेगा, जिस की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इसके न होने पर हमारे देहात सफर करेंगे। इसके सुधार के लिये बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि कोई विवेकपूर्ण कदम मंत्री महोदय उठावें।

हमारे देश में बहुत सा जमीन का हिस्सा रेगिस्तानी है या बंजर पड़ा हुआ है। मैंने हरियाणा में देखा कि वहां की सरकार ने करीब करीब अपने पूरे रेगिस्तानी हिस्से को पम्पों के द्वारा उपजाऊ बनाने की कोशिश की है और निरन्तर प्रयोग कर रही है।

क्या यह प्रोग्राम देशव्यापी आधार पर नहीं चल सकता है? झांसी और बुन्देलखंड के इलाके में, वाटरलागिंग से नष्ट हो रहे इलाके में, क्या यह प्रोग्राम नहीं चल सकता है? क्या इस प्रोग्राम को देश के कोने कोने में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा किया जा सकता है? यदि केवल राजस्थान की सहायता दी जाये, तो वह पूरे देश को सपोर्ट कर सकता है।

हमें खेती पर क्या क्या प्रयोग करने हैं, इस पर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए हमें नई वैरायटी के बीज, खाद और पानी चाहिए। यद्यपि सिंचाई का विषय मौजूदा मंत्री महोदय के डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं है, लेकिन वह खेती के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझाव को डा० के० एल० राव तक पहुंचा दें।

जब हमारे देश में सरफेस वाटर बहुत है, तो फिर ग्राउंड वाटर की खोज क्यों हो रही अगर हम अपने सरफेस वाटर का पूरी तरह उपयोग करें, तो देश का एक इंच भी असिंचित नहीं रह सकता है। पिछले साल हिमाचल प्रदेश के चोक मनिस्टर, श्री परमार, से मेरी बात हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश में बांध बनाया जाये, तो हम उत्तरी भारत को इतना पाना दे सकते हैं कि एक इंच जमीन भी असिंचित न रहे। जमीन के नीचे से पानी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करने के बजाये जमीन के ऊपर बांध क्यों नहीं बनाए जाते हैं और पानी का स्टोरेज क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? ग्राउंड वाटर के सम्बन्ध में कई प्रकार की परेशानियां होती हैं। उसके बारे में सोचने के बजाये मंत्री महोदय सरफेस वाटर की तरफ क्यों नहीं ध्यान देते हैं?

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बुनियादी जरूरतों की तरफ ध्यान देकर खेती की समस्याओं को हल करेंगे।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की इक्तासीवी ज़िन्दगी में ज़राअत का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है। हमारे मुल्क में ज्यादातर खेती पानी मिलने पर होती है। मैं इस बारे में कुछ और ज्यादा आगे चल कर कहूंगा। इस हाउस में पानी पर बहुत बहस हो चुकी है। लेकिन अगर हमारे इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब यहां होते, तो मैं बताता कि एग्रीकल्चर और इरिगेशन में कितने कोऑर्डिनेशन की ज़रूरत है।

आज हमारे यहां नये ढंग की खेती शुरू हुई है। बहुत पुराने ज़माने में, जब कि फ्यूडल सिस्टम कायम था, बड़ी ज़मीनों पर बहुत कम पैदावार होती थी। लेकिन इम साइंटिफिक एज में नये इम्प्लीमेंट्स और नये इनपुट्स आये हैं, जिनकी वजह से हमारी पैदावार में इज़ाफ़ा हुआ है और वह इज़ाफ़ा होता चला गया है।

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि किसी का यह कहना दुस्त नहीं है कि हम अपने लिए सारे अनाज का इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। मेरे पास इस बारे में स्टैटिस्टिक्स मौजूद हैं। 1966 में 10.34 मिलियन टन अनाज इम्पोर्ट किया गया, जो कि 1972 में घट कर आधा मिलियन रह गया। यह ठीक है कि इस साल हमने दो मिलियन टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाया है, लेकिन उसकी वजह है। दो साल पहले हमारे मुल्क में बहुत से लोग यह कहते थे

कि हमें फ़ौरन जंग के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए और बंगला देश को फ़ौरन मान्यता देनी चाहिए। हमने बंगला देश को मान्यता दी और उसी वक्त जंग हुई, जिस का वजह से हमें कई मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ा जो लोग उस वक्त बड़े जोश से कहते थे कि हमें जंग करनी चाहिए और बंगलादेश को मान्यता देनी चाहिए, लेकिन जब हमने वह जंग जीत ली और बंगला देश बन गया, तो यही लोग कहते हैं कि अनाज की कमी क्यों हुई है। उन को पता है कि जो इलाका पाकिस्तान से कट कर अलग देश बन गया है, और हमारा मुआबन बन रहा है, सिर्फ़ फ़ौजी नुक़्ता-ए-नज़र से उसकी मदद करने की नहीं, बल्कि अनाज देकर उसको कायम रखने की ज़रूरत थी। जब बंगलादेश की ज़रूरत को पूरा किया गया, तो हमारे भंडार में कमी होना लाज़िमी था।

लेकिन मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ़ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे संसार में ड्राउट, खुश्क़साली, हुई है। ऐसे कुछ देशों के अनाज के भंडार भी खाली हुए, जिनके बारे में हम कहते हैं कि वे हमसे बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं। हमने पढ़ा है कि दो साल पहले बारिश भी कम हुई और सोवियत रूस में बर्फ़ भी कम पड़ी, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पानी कम मिला। पिछले साल से पहले सोवियत रूस की अनाज की पैदावार 190 मिलियन टन थी, लेकिन ड्राउट और कम पानी मिलने की वजह से पिछले सीज़न में उसकी पैदावार 170 मिलियन टन हुई।

इसलिए सोवियत रूस ने अपने भंडार को पूरा करने के लिए बाहर से अनाज मंगाया है ।

सी० पी० एम० के मेरे दोस्त ने कल बहुत कुछ कहा । मैं इस बात में बहुत ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि चीन में क्लनरल रेवोल्यूशन भी अनाज की पैदावार पर असर-अंदाज हुआ है और वहाँ की पोलिटिकल सिचुएशन ने इक्विसादी हालत को खराब किया है । लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ भी ड्राउट हुआ है और उसकी वजह से वहाँ की पैदावार में कमी हुई है । पिछले साल चीन की पैदावार 250 मिलियन टन थी, जब कि इस साल तकरीबन 245 मिलियन टन हुई । यह हालत उम देश की है, जो कहता है कि वह सब से आगे है और कम्युनिज्म की आखिरी तस्वीर है, लेकिन हमारे दोस्त उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं और उसकी मिसाल देते हैं । मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि चीन ने कौनेडा से 3.3 मिलियन टन, यू० एस० ए० से 0.5 मिलियन टन और 0.3 मिलियन टन और आस्ट्रेलिया से 1 मिलियन टन, इस तरह कुल 5 मिलियन टन के करीब, अनाज मंगाया है । जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, इसकी वजह यह है कि वहाँ पर ड्राउट पड़ा और खुश्कसाली हुई ।

हमारे देश में मुश्तलिफ़ सूबों में जो भयानक ड्राउट पड़ा है, उसकी एक मिसाल यह है कि महाराष्ट्र में मवेशियों के लिए मौलेसिज से बना हुआ फ़ीड मुहैया किया गया है और इस बात के लिए कानूनी बन्दोबस्त करना पड़ा है कि पानी खेतों में न दिया जाये,

ताकि वह लोगों को पीने के लिए मिल सके । ऐसी हालत में से हम गुजर रहे हैं ! इस सिलसिले में हमारी सरकार ने जो काम किया है, हमें उसकी दाद देनी चाहिए । पाकिस्तान में भी बहुत गन्धुम पैदा होता है, लेकिन उसने भी 1.4 मिलियन टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाया है । मिर्र हम ही बाहर से अनाज मंगाने वाले नहीं हैं । हमारा अनाज का इम्पोर्ट घट कर आधा टन रह गया था । अगर नार्मल हालत रहती और वक्त पर बारिश हो जाती, तो हम उसको भी खत्म कर देते ।

हम को गवर्नमेंट को दाद देनी चाहिए कि उसने इन मुश्किलात के बावजूद प्रॉडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए इमर्जेंसी एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम के तहत लॉग-टर्म मेज़र्ज के लिए 152 करोड़ रुपया दिया है । उसने शार्ट-टर्म प्रोग्राम के लिए पहले 60 करोड़ रुपया दिया था, लेकिन इस साल उसको बढ़ा कर 100 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है, ताकि लॉग अपनी खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए जल्दी काम कर सकें । गवर्नमेंट ने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए रुपये की कमी नहीं होने दी है । उम रुपये का इस्तेमाल मुश्तलिफ़ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने कैसे किया है, उसके बारे में मुझे इश्तिलाफ़ है । उसका जिक्र करना कोई माकूल बात नहीं है । लेकिन क्योंकि इनकी तरफ से जो चला गया नीचे उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किस हद तक हुआ है या किस हद तक नहीं हुआ यह तो वह जानें, मैं इनको सिर्फ़ इतना अर्ज़ करता हूँ कि जरा पुल अप कीजिये उनको । बस और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता ।

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

डाई फामिंग का भी काफी अच्छा तजर्बा उन्होंने किया। उसकी हाई ईन्डिंग वैराइटी ज्वार की बाजरे की हुई है। ठीक है कि कहीं कीड़े उस को खा जाते हैं। लेकिन उसको भी रोकने की कोशिश है। काफी कुछ यह कोर्स ग्रेन भी पानी न मिलने की वजह से ज्यादा हो नहीं सका है। पल्लेज और दूसरी चीजें जो है जिनको हम जरूरियात जिन्दगी समझते हैं उनकी कमी वाकई हुई है और इस सब की एक ही वजह है कि पानी की कमी हुई।

इसके साथ साथ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इंटेसिव कल्टिवेशन हो सकती है। लेकिन उसके लिए पानी चाहिए। आज भी इस जमीन में यह ताकत है कि टूटू श्री टाइम्प ए ईयर वह क्राप दे सकती है, ऐसे जराये इस्तेमाल किए जा सकते हैं। सोयल कंजर्वेशन करने की जरूरत है। मैं एक अर्ज और करना चाहता हूं, उसके मिनिस्टर साहब यहां हैं नहीं, शेलो ट्यूबवेल्स जो हैं, ठीक है बिजली की कमी हुई, बारिश नहीं हुई तो हमारे रिजर्वॉयर भरे नहीं, आगे पानी नहीं निकला, न खेती को गया, न जनरेशन हुई पावर की और पावर नहीं मिला तो ट्यूब वेज नहीं चले। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जेनेरेटर जितने भी मंगवाए जा सकते हैं फौरी तौर पर उनका इन्तजाम करना चाहिए क्योंकि शार्ट टर्म की स्कीम में ज्यादा काम करने की जरूरत है बनिस्बत इसके कि 50 साला स्कीम पानी की कहीं दे दी जाय कि गंगा का पानी कावेरी में जायगा। यह पचास साला स्कीम

आप इमें मत दीजिए। हम तो फौरी तौर पर चाहते हैं और उसके लिए जो भी इन्तजाम आपने किए हैं उनको लागू कीजिए।

पंजाब शुरू से 68-69 से पैदावार का 40.5 प्रतिशत सेंटर के भंडार को देता रहा है और इस साल 60 परसेंट से ऊपर आपके भण्डार में आएगा।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (राजनंदगांव) :
पंजाब का ही भरोसा है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : अब मैं क्या कहूँ, आपको ? भरोसा रखेंगे तो कुछ हो जायगा।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : पंजाब पर पूरा भरोसा है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : बात यह है कि हम यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसा हो। लेकिन एक बात याद रखिये, हमेशा के लिये पंजाब ऐग्रोकल्चर सूबा नहीं रहना चाहता। वह भी कामशियल क्राप उगाना चाहता है। इसलिये हर एक स्टेट को सेल्फ एफिसिएंसी को ओर ध्यान देना होगा। क्यों न जहां अनाज हो सकता है वहां उनके लिये कोशिश अपने अपने सूबों में करें ? हम पत्थर में नहीं चाहते कि वहां अनाज पैदा होगा लेकिन उनके वहां जो जमीन काबिले काश्त है वहां क्यों न अनाज पैदा किया जाय ? लेकिन वह एक अलाहिदा सबाल है, उसके बारे में मैं कम कहूंगा।

दस हजार ट्यूब वेल और एक हजार डीप ट्यूब वेल के लिये पंजे जाब से एक स्कीम आपको भेजी गई है और आपसे यह कहा

है कि इससे दो लाख टन फाजतू व्होट और एक लाख टन राइस हम देंगे। तो इसको आपको निकालना चाहिये। हुआ क्या कि गैस टर्बाइन के लिये आर्डर दे दिया। आपकी सरकार ने उसको रोका है। तो निकालिये उसको। गैस टर्बाइन अगर हमें मिल जाता है तो हम फाँरी तीर पर आपको अश्वोर करते हैं कि पंजाब 60 नही 70 परसेंट अनाज देने के लिये तैयार हो जायेगा। इसलिये यह थोड़ी सी बात मैंने पंजाब की भी की है क्योंकि आपका ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पंजाब और हरियाने से आता है। हरियाने से 30 परसेंट आता है, यू० पी० से 15 परसेंट आता है। यह सारी फिगर्स मौजूद हैं। इसलिये उसके बारे में ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं करता। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह घटी कुछ जल्दा बज गयी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude. I have been requested by his Whip to give fifteen minutes to the first two....

श्री दरबारा सिंह 15 मिनट अभी हुए नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speakers and ten minutes to the others from the Congress Party.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: It is not yet 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is going to be 15 minutes. I am just giving the warning.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: He is a very senior Member of our party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I start making that kind of discrimination, then I would be in for trouble.

श्री दरबारा सिंह: मैं इरीगेशन के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी टोटल इरीगेशन 19.9 प्रतिशत है और सारी इरीगेशन का 1/7 हिस्सा हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं। 6/7 हिस्सा अभी तक ऐसे ही पड़ा है। इस के बारे में मैं कृषि मंत्री या और दोस्तों से यह अर्ज करूँगा कि आप इस बात के ऊपर गौर करें, यह बात गलत है कि इरीगेशन अपना पार्ट अलहिदा लिये जाय और उसका कोमोडिनेशन ऐग्रीकल्चर के साथ कतई न हो। इन मुद्दों में कोमोडिनेशन बहुत जरूरी है। यह नहीं कि वह पचास साल की स्कीम बनाये और आप पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं कल, तो पचास साल की स्कीम से तीस कल अनाज ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होगा। इसलिये छोटी छोटी टर्म की योजनाएँ शार्टेंज में ज्यादा फायदा दे सकें हैं, उनके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय।

न्यूक्लीयर पावर प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में आप का कहना है कि यह कोज माइंस से 500 मील दूर होना चाहिये। यह आपके प्लानिंग कमिशन के चेंबरमैन को प्रोर दूसरों की रिपोर्ट है। तो दो आगे दिये हैं, एक यू० पी० में और, एक जगह और। हम यह नहीं कहते कि हम हिस्सेदार बनना चाहते हैं। वैसे बनना चाहिये। जो राजस्थान में है उसका कुछ हिस्सा हमें मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर हरियाने और पंजाब के लिये आप इन न्यूक्लीयर प्रोजेक्ट दे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा क्योंकि पंजाब 500 मील दूर है उस इलाके से और पांच सौ मील की दूरी आप

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

चाहते हैं कोल माइन्स से। कोल माइन्स जहां हैं वहां थर्मल प्लांट लग सकता है। न्यूक्लीयर प्लांट उससे दूर होना चाहिये। इसलिये पंजाब जो उत्तरी दूरी पर है उसके लिये ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्रो को कहना चाहिये कि न्यूक्लीयर प्लांट उसके लिये दिया जाय।

वाटर डिस्प्यूट भी आपके पास है। यह वाटर डिस्प्यूट तो आप खत्म करें। एक जोनल कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी तो उसमें हमने बहुत जोरों से कहा था कि हमारा मिशन है कि थ्रीम डेम का फैसला होना चाहिये। आज उसका फैसला नहीं हो पाता कि यह जमान किसकी है, किसके हिस्से में यह आता है पानी किसका होगा, किसका किना शेयर होगा, मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यह जमान न मेरी है न आपकी है। जमीन हिन्दुस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के सूत्रे है। यह क्या मिल कर उसको तय नहीं कर सकते कि पानी की जरूरत किसको है, पावर की जरूरत किसको है, यह अपने अपने उसके बाप दादा बने हुये हैं, यह बात आपकी तोड़नी चाहिये। तो इसके लिये आप कुछ ध्यान दीजिये।

फ्लड कंट्रोल में 149 करोड़ का आप को नक्सान हुआ। पावरटी डर करने की

कंट्रोल करने में नाकामयाब रहे हैं। उनकी मदद तो आप कर रहे हैं। आप उन लोगों की मदद कर रहे हैं। आप सरकार की मदद कीजिए। जो सूत्रे की सरकारें हैं वह कुछ नहीं कर पाई हैं। सिल्टिंग हो जाता है पानी बाहर बह जाता है... (व्यवधान)

लैण्ड सोलिंग के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू। आप ने एक हदबन्दी मकरंर की। हदबन्दी हो गई। 30 एकड़ से किसी जगह पर 18 एकड़ हो गई। उप के लिए अगर आप ने छोटा यूनिट बनाया है और आप कहते हैं कि उस घेरे में वह बायबिल बन सकता है तो उस के लिए स्माल ट्रैक्टर की बहुत जरूरत है। मैं नहीं मानता कि 20 हजार का ट्रैक्टर हो। ट्रैक्टर की कीमत दस हजार से कम होनी चाहिए। क्यों कि जमीन वाला उम में से पैदा कर के उस की कीमत दे सकता है। बाहर से कहीं नं० 2 का पैसा उस के पास नहीं आने को है। इसलिए स्माल ट्रैक्टर बनाए जाने चाहिए ताकि वह उस के घेरे में आ सके। अपने खेत पर वह उस से काम कर सके। यह नहीं हो कि वह जमीन छोड़ता जाय और पैदावार कम हो।

दूसरे आप को सर्विस स्टेशन बनाने चाहिए। सरकार सर्विस स्टेशन बनाए जिस से कि गवर्नमेंट लीन आउट करे, लोगों को किराये पर दे। इस के अलावा इनपुट्स वहां अवैलेबल हों ऐसे सर्विस स्टेशन बनाए जाने चाहिए। सबों में ऐसा चलता

किन्तु वह करते कुछ नहीं हैं इस के लिए।

करेंगे कि आप ने क्रेष प्रोग्राम सन् 73-74 में खत्म कर दिए या चालू रखे ? लेकिन बैंक्स का जो रुपया है, काफ़ी अवेनेबिलिटी है मगर उस में सुधार करना होगा क्यों कि बैंक के अन्दर काम करने वाले जो हैं वह गरीबों का काम निकलने नहीं देते उस का पैटर्न आप को बदलने की जरूरत है। उस के ऊपर कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत है और विजिनेस रखने की जरूरत है। वरना पैसा तो उन्होंने बड़े बड़े आदमियों को ही जाता है। रिक्सेवाले को और छोटे लोगों को नहीं जाता, दण पन्द्रह एकड़ वालों को नहीं जाता। दूसरे लोगों को जाता है। इसलिए इस का कोई इन्तजाम कीजिए।

मैं एक बात बताने के बाद बैठ जाता हूँ। 1961 में जो पोलुनेशन था और उस के बाद 1971 में जो पोलुनेशन है, उस के हिसाब से आप पर कैपिटल इन्कम को बढ़ाने रहे, आवादी बढ़ गई, इस नियम इन्कम भी बढ़ गई। मैं इस की डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन जो कैपिटल प्राप्त करने हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस का नये ढंग से नया सर्वे कराये ताकि पता चले कि आज जो सरकारें यह कह रही है कि हमारे यहां 300 हो गया है, 400 हो गया है—वेसे तो कहते हैं कि हमारे लोग गरीब हो गये हैं, लेकिन साथ में अपनी अमीरी को दाखल भी सुनाते हैं, आप इस का नये ढंग से सर्वे कीजिये।

पंचायती राज के बारे में भी कहना चाहता था—इस में काफ़ी काम करने की जरूरत है, हमें इस सिलसिले में डीसेन्ट्रलाइज्ड रहे हैं,

इस लिये डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन की तरफ तबज्जह दी जाय।

श्री सारबण्ड राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, कृषि मन्त्रालय का अमलनामा नाकामयाबियों की कसूर कहानी रहा है। कोई भी इस बात से नतीजा निकाल सकता है कि 25 सालों के बाद हमारी यह स्थिति है कि अगर एक बार सूखा पड़ जाय तो हम उस को सम्भाल नहीं सकते और हमारी पूरी अर्थ व्यवस्था, कृषि व्यवस्था का अन्जर पंजर ढीला पड़ जाता है। एक बार फसल कमजोर हो जाय तो हम दूसरे देशों के मोहताज हो जाते हैं। जिस बात का गर्व दो साल पहले किया था कि हम खाद्यान्न समस्या में आत्मनिर्भर हो गये हैं, वह गर्व समाप्त हो जाता है, हमारे देशों से अन्न मंगाने के लिये विवश हो जाते हैं। एक झटका भी बरदाश्त करने की शक्ति 25 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी प्राप्त नहीं हुई—इससे बड़ा सबूत हमारी नाकामयाबी का और क्या हो सकता है? कृषि मन्त्रालय अपने लक्ष्यों में बिलकुल सफल नहीं हुआ।

किसी भी जनान्वितिक व्यवस्था को कायम करने के लिये सामान्यतः व्यवस्था की समाप्ति बहुत जरूरी होती है। भूमि समस्या ही वास्तव में हमारे देश की मुख्य समस्या है और उस का आधार है कि जमीन का बटवारा सम्पन्न रूप से किया जाय। यह कम शर्म की बात नहीं है कि 25 सालों के अन्दर भी हम सबसे पहला काम अभी तक नहीं कर सके। इस में हमें चीन का उदाहरण लेना चाहिये। जो काम 5 वर्ष में यानी 1947 की आजादी के बाद 1952 में ही

[श्री मारखंडे राय]

जाना चाहिये था—क्रांतिकारी उग्र भूमि-सुधार की सम्पूर्णता—वह आज तक नहीं हुई। जब कि यह काम आज भी उतना ही जरूरी है जितना पहले था। कांग्रेस सरकारें पूरे देश में फैली हुई थी—लेकिन असफल हो गईं। उस के बाद विनोबा जी इस काम के लिये उठे, उन्होंने लक्ष्य बनाया कि पांच करोड़ एकड़ भूमि हिन्दुस्तान से वे दान मांगें और इस समस्या का समाधान करेंगे, लेकिन, मान्यवर, वह बात भी सफल नहीं हुई और राज्य की सहायता के बिना विनोबा जी का आन्दोलन भी पूरी तरह से असफल हो गया और उन्हें हार कर बैठ जाना पड़ा। वे केवल 41 लाख 76 हजार एकड़ जमीन ही प्राप्त कर सके, जिस में 18 लाख एकड़ जमीन बिल्कुल बेकार थी, किसी काम के लायक नहीं थी। बहुत सी ऐसी जमीन भी थी, जिस का पता ही नहीं कि वह जमीन कहाँ है, आसमान में है या रसातल में है। इसी से ऊब कर भूतपूर्व खाद्य मन्त्री बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने एक बार कहा था—उन्हें तो ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूमि ही मिलती है, कहीं कहीं तो ऐसी भूमि दी गई जिस का पता ही नहीं चल पाया कि वह कहाँ है।

इस तरह से कांग्रेस सरकारें असफल हुई, विनोबा जी का आन्दोलन पूरी तरह से असफल हुआ—लेकिन काम होता बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का करीब करीब 50 फीसदी खेती से आता है, जब कि बहुत से दूसरे देशों में कृषि आय का प्रतिशत उनकी राष्ट्रीय आय में बहुत कम है, इंग्लैंड में 5 फीसदी है, जापान में 1 फीसदी है। इस लिये जब तक हम कृषि की नींव

को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, हमारे उद्योगों का भी विकास नहीं होगा—यह जड़ है, आधारशिला है, सुपर स्ट्रक्चर का, औद्योगीकरण का। इस लिये मैं सब से पहली बात यह कहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ जितनी सख्ती सम्भव हो, उतनी सख्ती कर के, क्रांतिकारी भूमिसुधारों के लिये आगे बढ़े। मन्त्री जी गरीबी हटाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन गरीबी कम करने का सब से पहला और आसान तरीका ज़मीन का बटवारा है। मेरे पास जमीन नहीं है—मुझे अगर पांच एकड़ जमीन मिल जाये जो अच्छी हो तथा थोड़े साधन मुहिया कर दिये जाय तो एक फसल के बाद हम को और हमारे बाल बच्चों को हल्वा पूड़ी या मुर्गे मसल्लम तो नहीं, लेकिन रोटी दाल मिल सकती हैं। इस लिये गरीबी कम करने के वास्ते अर्किवन और भूमिहीन लोगों को रोटी दाल देने का सबसे-पहला तरीका है—जमीन का बटवारा—लेकिन उस में भी यह सरकार पूरी तरह से असफल हुई है।

आज कल प्रधान मन्त्री जी देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में और खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश में भाषण करती फिर रही हैं—लेकिन कोई लक्ष्य सामने नहीं है। आज कल जोर कृषि और लघु उद्योगों पर है, उस के पहले बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज पर जोर था—लगता है कि कोई दिशा सामने नहीं है, कोई लक्ष्य स्पष्ट नहीं है, दिमागों में भ्रम है। जब जो चीज मुंह से निकल जाय, जब जिससे फायदा दिखाई पड़े, स्टन्ट के रूप में उस को ले लिया जाय, लेकिन कोई स्पष्ट रूप-रेखा मालूम नहीं पड़ती। अभी इन्दिरा जी ने रायबरेली के भाषण में कहा है कि भूमि सुधार में जो भी

अच्छे, डालेंगे, चाहे वे उन की पार्टी के भी हों, सरकारी अधिकारी हों, उन के खिलाफ सच्चे कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैं धमकियां सुनते सुनते कांग्रेस वाले भी हंस देते हैं, अधिकारी तो बरसरे-इकतदार, मुल्क के मालिक हैं ही, उन की क्या बात है।

18 परसेंट जमीन हमारे यहां वैस्ट-लैण्ड है। अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने इस बात का आग्रह किया था कि इस 18 फीसदी जमीन का काफी हिस्सा खेती में लाया जा सकता है, कम से कम फोरस्ट्री के लिये, घास पैदा करने के लिये तो उस का इस्तेमाल हो ही सकता है। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी 1959 में नागपुर कांग्रेस के बाद कहा था कि लैण्ड रिफार्म हमारा "आर्टिकल आफ फेथ" है। जोड़िये—कितने वर्ष हो गये 1959 के बाद, आज तक कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ, चरितार्थ नहीं हो सका—वह सपना आज भी अधूरा है।

हमारे देश में, सान्यबर, 3 करोड़ से ज्यादा भूमिहीन खेतमजदूर हैं। क्या इन को रोटी-दाल का सहारा दिये बिना किसी समाज की कल्पना की जा सकती है। समाजवाद की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, वह तो क्रायस ही नहीं हो सका, किसी भी बुजुर्ग पार्टी की सरकार समाजवाद कायम नहीं किया करती, सोशलिज्म की फिलास्फी तो छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन रैडिकल बुजुर्ग रिफार्म क्रिये बिना भी क्या 3 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को हम रोटी दे सकते हैं? नहीं दे सकते। इन को रोटी दिये बिना गरीबी हटानो के नारे की बात छोड़ दीजिये, एक तिल भी गरीबी कम करने की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते।

हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े सामन्ती प्रेत हैं—जरा उन को मुलाहिजा फरमाइये। मैं बिहार से शुरू करता हूँ—टाटा की जमींदारी खत्म करने का फैसला हो गया है, लेकिन अमल नहीं हो रहा है। चम्पारन, सहरसा मधुबनी, दरभंगा और दूसरे जिलों में जबर-दस्त खेत मजदूरों के आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं, हजारों जमीन सम्बन्धी केसेज उन पर चल रहे हैं—क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि सरकार उन के मुकदमे फ्री कराये, उन खेत-मजदूरों को मदद दे। बैंकों से ऋण मिलने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, क्योंकि सम्पत्ति चाहिये, जिसके बल पर वह जमीन उन को मिल सकती है। हमारे देश में 70 फीसदी किसान हैं जिनमें 57 फीसदी ऐसे किसान हैं जिनका एकड़, जिनका रकबा दो एकड़ से कम है। दूसरी ओर हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़े जमीन चोर 5 हैं, पांच तरह के हैं—बड़े बड़े पूजापति, बड़े बड़े सामन्त, पुराने राजा महाराजा, कुछ ताल्लुकेदार, कुछ बड़े बड़े हाकिम जो नये सामन्त बन गये हैं आजकल और कुछ राजनीतिक नेता जिनमें, माफ कीजिएगा, आप ही की तरफ के हैं। आप कुछ मुलाहिजा फरमाइये, हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा जमीन चोर घनश्यामदास बिरला जिसके पास 80 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। सहोली शुगर मिल, सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के पास 2800 एकड़ जमीन है। हिन्दुस्तान शुगर मिल हरदोई के पास 3300 एकड़ जमीन है, महाराजा पटियाला के पास 2500 एकड़ जमीन है। नैनीताल तराई में 5 हजार से ऊपर 3 फार्म हैं। 1 हजार से 5 हजार तक के 12 फार्म हैं। 5 सौ से 1 हजार के 250 फार्म हैं और एक सौ से 5 सौ के 1000 फार्म हैं। कैरि-

[श्री झारखण्डे राय]

यप्पा और थिमैया जो सबसे गरीब हैं उनको पांच पांच हजार एकड़ के फार्म आपक मन्त्रालय ने मैसूर में दिए हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा क्या यह सही है कि आपके मन्त्रालय ने बीकानेर जोधपुर की सरहद पर कानपुर के किसी उद्योगपति को 50 हजार एकड़ का फार्म भेड़ पालने के लिए दिया है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा : (नागौर) : यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं जानता हूँ इस बात को, मुझे राजस्थान की जानकारी है इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ यह बिल्कुल गलत है और प्रोपैगण्डा है। . . (व्यवधान)

श्री झारखण्डे राय : बिहार में 14 हजार एकड़ का फार्म रघुवश नारायण सिंह (पूर्णिया) के पास है। दो लाख एकड़ जमीन बेतिया राज के पास है जो बेकार पड़ी है, जिसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। 22 हजार एकड़ जमीन रामगुलाम साहू (भागलपुर) के पास है। इसी प्रकार से शुगर फार्म के नाम पर सैकड़ों फार्म बनाए गए हैं। वहां पर शुगरकेन बोया नहीं जाता है, वह जमीन पड़ती पड़ी रहती है। उस जमीन का बढ़िया इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जमनाबाद फार्म है 4 हजार एकड़ का नैनीताल में। एक कलेक्टिव फार्म है 10 हजार एकड़ का नैनीताल जिले में। टी०पी० भल्ला (भूतपूर्व आई०जी०), ओंकार सिंह (भूतपूर्व डी०आई०जी०), इसलाम अहमद (अतिरिक्त आई०जी०), राजा भदरी, मेजर चिमनी, चीनी मिलों के फार्म सभी पुराने साल्लुकेदारों ने, हाकिमों ने उत्तर

प्रदेश के नैनीताल, गोरखपुर, पीलीभीत, शाहजहांपुर की तराई में बनाये हुए हैं। यह जमीन के चोर, सामन्ती प्रेत जब तक इस धरती पर हैं वह किसी न किसी बहाने से कानून को वाई पास करके जमीन को अपने पास रखें हैं तबतक कैसे भूमि सुधार होगा और कैसे गरीबी कम होगी—इस बात को तो आप छोड़िये। मैं आपके आग्रह करूंगा कि सबसे पहले इस विषय पर क्रान्तिकारी कदम साहस के साथ आगे बढ़ायें। इसमें सारा देश आपको साधुवाद देगा और हम सभी इसमें आपके साथ हैं।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में खेती सबसे ज्यादा होती है। हिन्देशिया में 29 फीसदी पर खेती है, अमरीका में 14 फीसदी पर खेती है, कनाडा में 14 फीसदी खेती है और भारत 41 फीसदी पर खेती है, हमारा यहां खेती का ज्यादा एक्जेंट है फिर भी हम अन्न की समस्या में अपने पैरों पर नहीं खड़े हो सके। एक साल हुआ हमने बड़ी खशी मनाई, अपने हाथ से अपनी पीठ ठोंकी लेकिन फिर ढाक के तीन पात, जहां के तहां पहुंच गए। 10 वर्षों में एक हजार करोड़ रुपया गो मोर फूड पर व्यय किया गया लेकिन नतीजा उतना ही हुआ जितना होना चाहिए था। श्री राधाकमल मुकर्जी जो कि एक निर्विवाद एकोनामिस्ट रहे हैं लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी के उन्होंने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि 18 एकड़, 20 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन किसी परिवार के पास देश में कभी नहीं होनी चाहिए, इतनी जमीन काफी है एक परिवार के खाने कमाने के लिए जबकि परिवार के सभी लोग उसमें काम करें।

श्रीमन, मुझे एक चीज याद है, एक पुरानी बात है, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने किसी भावावेश में कहा था :

"I will have a million revolutions in this country rather than have millions of our peasantry living on the verge of starvation."

आज हम खुद स्वीकार करते हैं कि 22 करोड़ आदमी हमारे देश में पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे रहते हैं। उस महान पुरुष का स्वप्न जहां का तहां घरा रह गया। यह सरकार की नीतियों का फल है। (व्यवधान) मैं आपको फोटो दिखा सकता हूं हमारे यहां जो राजनीतिक जमीन चोर हैं—यह आंध्र का फोटो है, यह फोटो मध्य प्रदेश का है जिसमें एक कुत्ता भी जमीन चोर है। यह मैसूर का है, यह राजस्थान का है और यह महाराष्ट्र का है। (व्यवधान)

अब जहां तक धतूरा मिले हुए माइ गो (बाजरा) का सवाल है या मिल्क पाउडर की बात है जोकि अखाद्य घोषित कर दिया गया, उसकी कहानी यहां पर बहुत कही जा चुकी है, मैं उसको दोहराऊंगा नहीं लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह राजनीतिक अपराध है जिसका अपराधी यह मन्त्रालय है। यह एक नेशनल फ्राइम कमिट किया है। इसमें मन्त्रालय के भी लोग, बड़े बड़े ऊंचे अधिकारी और बाहर भीतर के लोगों ने मिल कर सभी ने किया है। आपके जवाब से हम कभी भी सन्तोष नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों ने महसूस किया है कि कहीं न कहीं कुछ काला है जो देशवासियों की जान से खेला जा रहा है।

अब रही उन्नत बीज और उन्नत खेती की बात। यह विशेषज्ञों की राय है कि 3 करोड़ 20 लाख एकड़ जमीन पर वैज्ञानिक ढंग से खेती की जाये तो देश में अन्न की समस्या हल हो जायेगी। यह मेरी अपनी राय नहीं है, विशेषज्ञों की राय है। उसी तरह से कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स ने यहां तक कहा है कि भारत अपनी सम्पूर्ण कृषि योग्य भूमि का अगर केवल 5 फीसदी खेती में लगाये, नये ढंग से, तो फिलहाल जो देश की आबादी 55 करोड़ है उसके लिये खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। यह उन विशेषज्ञों की राय है जिन्होंने सरकार की सहायता से सर्वेक्षण किये हैं और कुछ परिणाम निकाले हैं। सरकारी आंकड़े भी कहते हैं कि 6 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन हमारे देश में थी और 5 करोड़ एकड़ तो ऐसी जमीन थी जोकि थोड़ी मेहनत से खेती लायक बनाई जा सकती थी। इस 11 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में 3 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन हम तोड़ पाये हैं और बाकी पड़ती पड़ी है। तो क्या उस पड़ती जमीन और जंगल के नाम पर घिरी हुई पड़ती बंजर जमीन का बंटवारा नहीं हो सकता? हम जंगल के खिलाफ नहीं हैं लेकिन जंगल के नाम पर पड़ती जमीन घेर ली गई है जहां पर एक भी भरमेरिया का पेड़ तक नहीं लगा है। ऐसी जमीन को खाली छोड़ना नेशनल फ्राइम है। कम से कम जंगल लगाने तक के लिए क्या उसको बांटा नहीं जा सकता है?

मान्यवर, उन्नत बीज ने हमारे देश की कृषि पर प्रभावशाली असर डाला है, इसको स्वीकार करेंगे और यह अस्विकृत है। उन्नत

[श्री झारखण्डे राय]

बीज के बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इसमें मैं एक चीज की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचूंगा। गंगानगर के कुलवन्तराय नाम के प्राइवेट किसान ने कुछ आविष्कार किया है, उसकी सूचना राजस्थान सरकार को है, भारत सरकार को, आपके मंत्रालय को भी वह सूचना दी जा चुकी है। बीज भेजा जा चुका है, बालें भेजी जा चुकी हैं, मेरे पास भी उसका सैम्पल मौजूद है मैं दिखा सकता हूँ। अब तक जितने बीज, हीरा, मोती, सब निकले हैं उन सबके बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ। मैं भेज दूंगा, आपके पास, उसका पौधा ड्यूडा है। कहीं तो ऐसे बीज हैं कि जिनके पौधे छोटे होते हैं, अनाज जरूर ज्यादा होता है, लेकिन पौधे छोटे होने की वजह से भूसे की समस्या हो जाती है। लेकिन इसमें दोनों बातें हैं, पौधा भी बड़ा होता है और अनाज भी ज्यादा निकलता है। मैं आपको वे बालें भेज दूंगा जो श्री कुलवन्तराय ने निकाली हैं, यह उन्होंने नया आविष्कार किया है। किसी डंठल से जो छोटी डंठल निकलती है उसमें अब तक दाना नहीं आता था, उसके बारे में आपके पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट में काफी खोज बीन हुई भी थी, लेकिन वह इसमें सफल नहीं हुए पर श्री कुलवन्तराय ने जो आविष्कार किया है जिसके द्वारा छोटी डंठलों में भी दाने निकल रहे हैं, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट के जरिये और उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। और अगर सिद्ध हो जाय तो सारे देश में इसका परिचालन करना चाहिये। इस पर आपके ऐक्सपर्ट्स ने जो प्रारम्भिक जांच की है उन्होंने श्री संस्तुति

अच्छी दी है, राजस्थान सरकार ने जो लिखा है वह भी अच्छी रिपोर्ट है।

14.00 hrs.

मान्यवर, खाद्यान्नों का रख रखाव इतने पुराने और आउटडेटेड तरीकों से किया जाता है कि उससे देश की बहुत क्षति होती है। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि सारे देश के अन्दर वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खाद्यान्नों को रखा जाय। अब आप गेहूं के थोक व्यापार में आ गये, चावल में आने की आपकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई, जब कि अहमदाबाद में आपकी पार्टी ने फैसला किया था, लेकिन चावल का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने में अपना कलेजा हिल गया। गेहूं में आप आये हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। श्रीमन्, बीस साल से कहते कहते हम लोगों के बाल सफेद हो गये बोलते बोलते हम लोग थक गये, 20 साल के बाद एक काम आपने साहस का किया कि गेहूं का थोक व्यापार आपने अपने हाथ में लिया जिसका हम समर्थन करते हैं। तो इस अनाज को रखने के लिये बहुत बड़े बड़े भंडारों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। अभी जो खाद्यान्न रखने की पुरानी व्यवस्था है उससे मेरा अनुमान है कि एक करोड़ सत्तर लाख टन अनाज बर्बाद होता है, जिसका अगर रखरखाव वैज्ञानिक कर दिया जाय तो इतनी मात्रा अनाज की हम बचा सकते हैं और हमको अपनी जरूरत के लिये अमरीका, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया या न्यूजीलैण्ड से अनाज आंगने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। हम विदेशों के सोहताज नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिये पहला कदम यह होना चाहिये कि आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खाद्यान्नों को जिला स्तर पर, तहसील स्तर पर या जो भी स्तर आप सुनासिब समझें,

रखने का इंतजाम किया जाय जिससे कि यह समस्या हमेशा के लिये समाप्त हो जाय ।

मान्यवर, एक, दो बातें और कहूंगा । कोआपरेटिव के बारे में मेरी धारणा यह है कि पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के समुद्र में कोआपरेटिव का जो टापू है, आइलैण्ड है, यह ठहर नहीं पा रहा है । और इनको अगर कहा जाय कि यह डकैती और डकैतों के अड्डे बन गये हैं तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी । जितना करप्शन कोआपरेटिव में पाया जाता है उतना शायद किसी भी संस्था में नहीं है । 882 मामलों में जांच हुई जिसमें सवा करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला मिला । उत्तर प्रदेश के एक जिले का एक आदमी पकड़ा गया है जो 4 लाख रुपये का गबन किये हुये बैठा है । तो केन्द्रीय सरकार से या राज्य सरकारों से खपपा ले कर सहकारिता के नाम पर जो एक दम नग्न और नृशंस भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है या तो इसकी रोकथाम कीजिये वरना इसको बाइन्ड अप कर दीजिये ।

सेन्ट्रल बक्फ बोर्ड की मीटिंग हुई थी 9 मार्च को । 19-8-72 को माननीय फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद की अध्यक्षता में तय हुआ कि हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब के तीनों बक्फ बोर्ड अलग अलग हो जायें । लेकिन आज तक नहीं हुये । पुराने बक्फ बोर्ड के जो चेयरमैन हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, उनके खिलाफ जबरदस्त शिकायतें हैं आपके यहां । आप क्यों नहीं उनकी जांच कराते ? एक भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, श्री युनुस सलीम को

25,000 रु० पंजाब ट्रस्ट और शिमला ट्रस्ट से दिया गया नकद

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think it is relevant. What are you trying to establish by this?

श्री शारखंडे राय : बक्फ बोर्ड को रोमागो-नाइज़ किया जाय । पंजाब, हिमाचल और हरियाणा का जो एक साथ मिला हुआ बोर्ड है, इस को तीन हिस्सों में अलग अलग प्रान्त के लिये कर दिया जाय । और जो शिकायतें हैं उन की जांच की जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has this got to do with Agriculture? No, please. This has nothing to do with Agriculture. Please try to conclude now.

श्री शारखंडे राय : यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री उस विषय के भी मंत्री हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But, it has nothing to do with this Demand. You have exceeded your time.

श्री शारखंडे राय : खैर मैं उस को छोड़ता हूं । गेहूं का जो थोक व्यापार किया गया उस का हम ने समर्थन किया । लेकिन उस बारे में आप को अगाह करता हूं कि जिस तरह से प्रतिक्रियावदी शक्तियां उस मामले को ले कर चारों तरफ झगड्ठी हो रही हैं, उस से आम हिलिये मत, आगे बढ़िये । और जो प्रगतिशाल शक्तियां हैं हम सब आप की मदद करेंगे ।

आखिर में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । सब से ज्यादा जोर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें अब भी 25 साल बाद कृषि पर, सिंचाई पर और विद्युत पर दे । दूसरी बात यह है कि चीनी के कंट्रोल और उस के वितरण की व्यवस्था पूरे देश में जो अभी एक सामान नहीं है उस को एक रूप बनाना चाहिये । गंगा-कावेरी योजना नहीं बल्कि घाघरा, राप्ती और गंडक योजना बनायी जाय जो ज्यादा जल्दी सकल होगी और अधिक कारगर और लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी । कृषि, सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय एक होना चाहिये, तीन नहीं, तभी इस में कोऑर्डिनेशन और कोऑपरेशन बढ़िया हो पायेगा । तभी हम गरीबी को दूर कर पायेंगे और समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ेंगे । हम आशा करते हैं कि मंत्रालय इस पर गौर करेगा क्योंकि क्रान्तिकारी भूमि सुधार कर के हो परिवर्तन की ओर बढ़ा जा सकता है या रक्त रंजित क्रान्ति ही होगी इस के अलावा तीसरा और कोई विकल्प नहीं है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय 25 साल के बाद भी अब भी हिम्मत के साथ इस तरफ बढ़े ।

14.09 hrs.

JOINT DECLARATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to interrupt the proceedings for a short while. At the conclusion of the visit of the Bangladesh Foreign Minister, certain agreements were reached between India and Bangladesh. Shri Surendra Pal Singh to lay that Paper on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir: I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Joint Declaration between the Government of India and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, which is being issued today. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4810/73.]

14.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—Contd.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ । मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए थोड़े समय में कुछ मुद्दे सुझाव के रूप में पेश करना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I remind you that your Party has decided to allot ten minutes to each. Kindly co-operate.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: But, now it is 2.10 and I will finish at 2.20.

माननीय झारखंडे राय का भाषण मैंने वड़े गौर से सुना और वह गरीब आधे घंटे तक बोले ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 23 or 24 minutes only. And, that was his Party's time.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा: तो मैं कह रहा था कि उन्होंने जमीन से शुरू किया, वह जमीन पर बोल रहे थे, जमीन चोरों का जिक्र कर रहे थे, और जहां तक मैं समझ पाया मेरो स्टेट के सम्बन्ध में बिल्कुल गलत प्रचार कर रहे थे । यह यू० पी० में मिनिस्टर रह चुके

हैं थोड़े समय पहले । अभी यू० पी० के बड़े बड़े जमीन चोरों का जिक्र कर रहे थे । यह मंत्रालय उन के हाथ में था । उस समय उन्होंने चोरों की छुट्टी क्यों नहीं कर दी थी ? जिस समय उन का काम करने का वक्त था उस समय श्रोमान् जो मूर्ति बन कर बैठे थे और आज यहां पर भाषण देने के लिये खड़े हैं । यह केवन उन को पार्टी का स्टन्ट है और प्रोगेन्डा के लिये है । इस लिये मुझे इस का कोई दुःख नहीं है ।

मैं तो सिर्फ एक ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कृषि हमारे देश के लिये बहुत ही अहम विषय है और यह मंत्रालय बहुत अहम मंत्रालय है । किसानों की कमाई का जरिया, जो देश की कुल आबादी का 75 फीसदी हिस्सा है, कृषि है और इस कृषि पर ही सारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था आधारित है । जब हम कृषि की बात करते हैं तो पशुओं की बात आती है और जब जमीन को पैदावार की बात आती है तो उस में वन और जंगल भी आते हैं । और इसी से जुड़ी हुई व्यवस्था के जो मामले हैं उन का इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध है । चूंकि इस का इतना बड़ा दायरा है, इस लिये दस मिनट में बहुत कुछ कहना सम्भव नहीं है । फिर भी मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के कृषि मंत्रालय ने, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय ने देश की योजनाओं का इस प्रकार गठन किया और सारे काम को इस तरह से आगे चलाया कि राज्यों का सारा विषय होते हुए भी जितना तालमेल सम्भव था उस के अनुसार नीतियों का निर्धारण करते हुए इस देश के कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाया । जिस समय हम आजाद हुए

थे हमारे देश का कृषि उत्पादन सिर्फ 500 लाख टन था, खाद्यान्नों का । वह बढ़ कर आज करीब 1100 लाख टन तक पहुंच गया है । हम को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1290 लाख टन तक पहुंचना है । हो सकता है कि उतना हम न पहुंच पायें लेकिन फिर भी जो कमी रहेगी उस को हमें पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पूरा करना है क्योंकि इस देश की आबादी काफी तेजी से बढ़ रही है । आज हमारी आबादी 54-55 करोड़ के लगभग है । उस को हम को खुराक देनी है । खाद्यान्न भी हैं और बाहर के तत्व भी उस में है जो हम को खाने पीने की चीजों के साथ देने है । कृषि से उत्पादित होने वाली वह चीजें हैं तेलहन, दालें, गन्ना और उस के साथ साथ कपास आदि भी है । हम को इन चीजों का भी इतना उत्पादन करना है जिस से हम देश के लोगों की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकें । न केवल हम को अपने देश के लोगों की जरूरतों को ही पूरा करना है बल्कि उस से भी आगे बढ़ कर हम इस योग्य हों कि हम उन का एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें ।

इन चीजों के करने के लिये जितना अनुसन्धान और ज्ञान है वह हमारे पास प्रचुर मात्रा में है । हम इन सारी चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता रखते हैं । हमारे पास सारा ज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी मौजूद है पर उस ज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी को धरती पर उतार कर किसानों के घर तक पहुंचाने की पूरी व्यवस्था हमारे पास नहीं है । इस में हम को सुधार करने की जरूरत है । इस में हम को अपनी सहकारी संस्थाओं और पंचायत राज संस्थाओं का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा । हम

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

न आज जो कुछ भी व्यवस्थाएँ जमाई हैं उन में बहुत कमियाँ हैं । आज जो भी सहकारी संस्थाएँ हमारे देश में काफ़ी असें से चल रही हैं वह सारे लेवेल पर हैं, चाहे बड़ फ़ीडिट संस्थाएँ हों या मार्केटिंग संस्थाएँ हों । उन्होंने सारा बोझ अपने जिम्मे ले लिया है, पर उन को मजबूत करने की जरूरत है ।

हम को कृषि के अन्दर जितने उतार चढ़ाव देखने पड़ रहे हैं उस का मुख्य कारण है हमारे देश को कृषि हाट बाजार व्यवस्था । जब तक हम इस देश के किसानों को इस बात की गारंटी नहीं दे पाते कि जो चीज़ें खेतों से पैदा होती हैं या पशुओं से पैदा होती हैं उन का दाम एक निश्चित लेवेल से नीचे किसानों को नहीं मिलेगा तब तक हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता । हम ने आज इस के बारे में कदम उठाया है और रबी में गेहूँ के व्यापार का सरकारीकरण करना चाहते हैं और होलसेल डालर्स को बोच में से रोकना चाहते हैं । चावल का भी अगले फसल से सरकारीकरण करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हम को काफ़ी दूर की मंजिल तक पहुँचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि कुछ राज्यों में कोर्स ग्रेन भी अपना महत्व रखा है । कोर्स ग्रेन के व्यापार को भी इसी तरह से अगले सीजन से अपने हाथ में करना पड़ेगा । जब तक हम कीमतों में टिकाउपन नहीं ला सकते तब तक सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में स्थायित्व नहीं आ सका । यही कारण है कि जब कभी किसान के यहाँ गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा होता है तब मिल वाले उस को ले लेते हैं और सस्ते दामों पर लेते हैं । इसी तरह से अगर जूट

ज्यादा पैदा हो जाये तो उस में भी कई बिचो-लिये बैठे होते हैं और किसानों को उस का पूरा रिटर्न नहीं मिलता । यही हाल काटन का है । हम ने काटन कारपोरेशन बनाया है । इसी तरह से आयल सीड्स के वास्ते व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । उस की मार्केटिंग के वास्ते हम को सारी व्यवस्था में बदलाव लाना पड़ेगा । यह बहुत पेचीदा काम है । इस के लिये कृषि मंत्रालय का जो अपना प्राइस कमिशन है उस को बहुत मजबूत करना पड़ेगा । उन का एक ही दृष्टिकोण है और वह यह है कि जो एग्रीकल्चरल क्मोडिटीज किसान पैदा करता है किस तरीके से उस का उचित मूल्य किसान को दे सकें और सारी चीज़ की गारंटी कर सकें कि जितना उत्पादन होगा, जिन तरीकों से उत्पादन होगा और जिन चीज़ों का होगा उन को निश्चित मूल्य पर खरीदने के लिये वह तैयार होंगे । इस तरह से एकरेज का बैलेंस भी आयेगा और चीज़ों के उत्पादन में भी निश्चितता आयेगी । इस के हिसाब से हम देश के उद्योगों की रिक्वायरमेंट्स भी पूरी कर सकेंगे और किसानों को एक फिक्स्ड प्राइस भी दिला सकेंगे । साथ ही अगर हम इन चीज़ों को मैन्युफैक्चरर को सही दामों पर बेच देंगे तो मैन्युफैक्चरर से भी अपेक्षा करेंगे कि वह भी एक फिक्स्ड प्राइस के ऊपर चीज़ों को उद्योगियों को मुहैया करा सकें ?

इस सारी व्यवस्था के अन्दर हम ने जो महान् शुरुआत की है उस को हमें दूर तक ले जाना होगा । इस से हमारी सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को एक स्टेबिलिटी मिलेगी । यह शुरुआत हम को एग्रीकल्चरल क्मोडिटीज से करनी होगी और उस के बाद हम को इसी तरीके से आगे

जाना पड़ेगा। हमारे यहां अभी दालों की कमी है उस के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है। खास तौर से बीज के बारे में, खाद के बारे में क्रेडिट के बारे में जो सिफारिशें कृषि आयोग ने सरकार के सामने पेश की हैं उन के अनुसार पुरानी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। हम को यह देखना होगा कि इन नीतियों में क्या खामियां हैं और उन को कैसे दूर किया जाये। इन सारी बातों में जा कर के करीब चौदह अरब मुद्रों पर उस ने सरकार के सामने रिपोर्ट पेश की है? अगर हम उन सिफारिशों पर विचार कर के तुरन्त निर्णय ले सकें और उन का उपयोग पांचवीं योजना में कर सकें तो निश्चित रूप से कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सारी दिशाओं से बल मिलेगा और हम तेजी के साथ उन कमियों को दूर कर के कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकेंगे। साथ ही खास तौर से मार्केटिंग के बारे में भी आयोग ने सोचा और उस के बारे में कुछ सिफारिशें बुनियादी तौर से सरकार के सामने करना चाहता है।

जब हम कृषि उत्पादन की बात करते हैं तब मैं एक मिनट में पशु पालन के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। पशु पालन इस देश के लिये एक अहम विषय है। हमारे यहां की चार योजनाओं के अन्दर जितना जोर इस पर देने की आवश्यकता थी उतना हम नहीं दे पाये हैं। खास तौर से कैटल डेवलपमेंट का बहुत बड़ा पोटेंशल हम इस देश में देखते हैं। इस के लिये हम को यहां पर फारेन ब्रड लाइन है और फ्रांस ब्रीडिंग को बढ़ाना है। कैटल ब्रीडिंग के सिलसिले में अगर हम यहां पर बाहर की शीप का ब्लड इंट्रोड्यूस करें तो हमारे यहां की क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी

दोनों में दुगुने या ढाई गुने का फर्क आ सकता है, जिस से हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सकता है। इसी तरह हमारे यहां ऊन का भी पोटेंशल बहुत है। हाईब्रीडिंग कैटल के लिये हम यहां पर बाहर का ब्लड इंट्रोड्यूस करें। इस के बारे में मंत्रालय कुछ प्रयत्न कर रहा है लेकिन वह बहुत कम है। इस दिशा में जितना काम हो रहा है उस में और ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी करने की जरूरत है।

मैं एक मुझाव यह भी देना चाहता हूं कि जो कैटल आप के फार्म पर आते हैं वहां पर उन की देख रेख जिस तरीके से होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाती है। इस लिये काम तेजी से नहीं चलता। आप चाहें तो इस में प्राइवेट एलिमेंट को भी कुछ शर्तों के साथ ले लें ताकि जो प्रोजेनी पैदा हो उन को हम दूसरों को आगे दे सकें। अगर प्राइवेट कैटल ब्रीड्स से भी यह काम करवाया जाय तो हमारे देश में इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने का मौका मिलेगा।

इसी तरह से हमारे यहां फिश का भी बड़ा भारी पोटेंशल है। अगर आप देखेंगे तो इस साल हम ने करीब 50 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा इस से कमाई है। शायद इस में ट्रालर्स न होना एक बड़ी बाधा है। तो चाहे आप ट्रालर्स रशिया से लें या अमरीका से लें। अगर ज्यादा पैमाने पर आप ले सकें तो आप उस से डीप सी फिशिंग करे और सी के नजदीकी जो स्थान हैं उन को छोटे लोगों के लिये छोड़ दें। इस बड़े पोटेंशल से हमारे देश के लोगों को प्रोटीन और रिच फूड भी मिल सकता है। इनलैंड फिशरीज का डेवलपमेंट कर के हम छोटे लोगों की मदद कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा]

देश के अन्दर पशुपालन की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

अन्त में मैं यही कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के फारेस्ट हमारे लिये बहुत अहमियत रखते हैं । दुनिया के देशों में जहाँ एक एकड़ फारेस्ट में 200 रुपये का नेट प्राफिट मिलता है वहाँ हमारे यहाँ पर एक एकड़ फारेस्ट से 10 रुपया मिलता है । इस पर हम को बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है । आयोग ने एक रिपोर्ट खास तौर से मंत्रालय को पेश की है और इस के लिये कहा है कि एक लाख हैक्टेयर जंगल को काट कर मेनमैड फारेस्टिंग को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा तो इस से लेबर को एम्प्लाय किया जा सकेगा और सारी इंडस्ट्रीज का कोऑर्डिनेशन किया जा सकेगा । इस पर विचार करने के लिये एक प्लेनिंग सेल आप को इस साल सारे देश के लिये बनाना है । कार्पोरेशन्ज बनाकर उस रिपोर्ट का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने से हमारे देश का जंगल का धन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा सकता है । जब दुनिया के लोग एक एकड़ से 200 रुपया नेट कमा सकते हैं, तो हम लोग केवल दस रुपये क्यों कमायें ? मैं उस रिपोर्ट की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन चूँकि मैंने सिर्फ दस मिनट का वायदा किया था, इसलिये मैं इन सुझावों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

*SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY (Tiruchendur): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I need not say that the Agriculture Ministry is an important and vital Ministry. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture include the Demands for Grants of the Department of Food, of the Department of Cooperation and of the Department of Community Development. Initially a duration of six hours was fixed for the discussion of these Demands for Grants and later on the duration was extended to nine hours. I am personally of the view that this time also is not enough for the discussion of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raghuramaiah, that four more hours should be allotted for this discussion. Then only the hon. Members participating in this debate can do justice to the problems involved in agricultural development.

Sir, agriculture is the backbone of the entire country. Out of the total population of 55 crores in our country, 7.82 crores are cultivators and 4.75 crores are agricultural labourers. Out of 55 crores of people, 12.57 crores are engaged in agriculture. The remaining population of 42.43 crores are fed by the sweat and labour of these 12.57 crores of people engaged in agriculture. From this you can very well imagine the importance of agriculture in our country. I would also refer to another paradoxical situation in our country. 20 per cent of the total cultivated area in our country is tilled by 62 per cent of the farmers who happen to be small farmers owning less than 2 hectares. In this country where socialism has become the watchword of the high and low, there is this unfortunate situation that the fruits of labour are not enjoyed by those who labour but by some others.

The people owning 5 acres and less are larger in number, but the area of land cultivated by them is just 20 per cent of the total cultivated area. Though the people owning large areas of cultivable land are smaller in number just 38 per cent, they happen to cultivate 80 per cent of the total cultivated area. In this land, where the Government day in and day out swear by the establishment of an egalitarian society at the earliest, this distressing disparity continues to persist even after two and half decades of independence. I have no hesitation in saying that unless this disparity is done away with quickly, there can be no meaningful agricultural development. In order to give land to the millions of landless agricultural labour, the Central Agricultural Ministry should evolve a uniform land policy throughout the country. If there is no land ceiling legislation on an all-India level, such disparities will continue to bedevil our agriculture. I would urge upon the Minister of Agriculture to bestow his personal attention on this important problem.

Sir, I am sure that the hon. Minister of Agriculture in his reply to the debate will refer to Small Farmers Development Agency and to the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency, which are meant to assist these people. I consider it my duty to explode this myth. One Small Farmers Development Agency is meant to cover 50,000 small farmers and there are 46 such agencies in our country covering about 23 lakhs of small farmers. Similarly, one Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency is meant to cover 20,000 marginal farmers and we have 41 such agencies covering about 8.20 lakhs of marginal farmers. Out of the total of 12.57 crores of agriculturists in our country, these two projects together cover 31.20 lakhs of small farmers and marginal farmers. What have the Central Ministry done to improve the lot of remaining 12.26 crores of farmers? And, how long

will the Agriculture Ministry at the centre take to cover all the 12.57 crores of agriculturists in our country by these projects? Sir, you will definitely be astonished to know the paltry sum allotted to these two projects. A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores has been allotted for one Small Farmers Development Agency and Rs. 1 crore to one Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency. Under these two schemes, a small farmer will be getting Rs. 66 per annum and a marginal farmer a sum of Rs. 43 per annum. What is he expected to do with this niggardly amount? Can he utilise this money for installing a pump-set in his field or for digging a well or for purchasing improved varieties of seeds or for buying the required quantities of fertilisers? I am constrained to say that these projects will serve only to quench the propaganda thirst of the ruling party. You will agree with me if I say that with these meagre allocations these projects are not meant to meet the needs of the small farmers and the marginal farmers. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that more funds should be provided for these projects if the Government really want to assist the farmers.

After four Five Year Plans, the total investment in irrigation projects comes to Rs. 2700 crores and a total sum of Rs. 4,800 crores has been invested in power projects. The investment of Rs. 7,500 crores in irrigation projects and in power projects is meant mainly to serve the interests of agriculturists in our country. But, a noted German Economist, Dr. Schmacher, who recently visited India, was compelled to remark that 80 per cent of the rural population in India lives in an intellectual ghetto I do not think that he has in any way exaggerated the existing situation in our country because of the fact that even in 1973-74 Economic Review of the Central Government it has been mentioned that on account of failure of monsoon in 1972-73 there is fall in agricultural production. I do feel that

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the Central Government should feel ashamed to make such a statement after the implementation of Four Five Year Plans. Don't you agree, Sir, that it is shame to say, especially after investing 7,500 crores in irrigation projects and in power projects, that agriculture is still dependent on the vagaries of weather?

From 1949 to 1965 the rice production was going up by 3 per cent, but during the period 1966 to 1972, the rice production went up by only 1 per cent. During the past decade, the production of pulses had been stagnant. The most important commercial crop, sugarcane, has also not been maintaining a uniform level of production. I am not, as a member belonging to the Opposition Party, saying all this as a matter of criticism. All these are statements of facts contained in the Central Government's latest 'Economic Review'. It has also been categorically stated in the Approach Document to the Fifth Five Year Plan that the Central Agricultural Ministry has not so far brought about meaningful agricultural reforms and if the Ministry want to help the small farmers and the marginal farmers, there must be immediate re-organisation of institutional set-up. Shri Minhas, a Member of the Central Planning Commission has expressed his opinion that 90 per cent of the agriculturists have not derived any benefit from the huge investments made in irrigation projects and in power projects. From the massive investment of 7500 crores in irrigation projects and in power projects all the benefits have accrued only to 10 per cent of the agriculturists in our country. I, who belong to the D.M.K. Opposition Party, do not say this. It has been specifically stated by a Minister who has been holding office continuously for the past 25 years at the Centre. Shri Jagjivan Ram has made this remark. I wonder what has been contribution of the Central Ministry of Agriculture so far for the welfare of agriculturists and for the development of agriculture in the

country. I hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will now at least wake up to the situation and formulate worthwhile proposals, from which all the agriculturists in the country will be able to derive the maximum benefit.

Having accepted that the agriculture in our country is dependent upon the vagaries of weather, let us see what the Central Government have done so far in finding a permanent solution to the recurring drought situation. From 1970-71 to 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 67.79 crores has been spent on drought relief programmes. You will be surprised to know that the annual loss of food-grains due to drought has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores. I have no words to explain the passivity of this Government. You know, Sir, that last year there was acute drought in many parts of the country. The Central Government sent many teams of high officials to all the States afflicted by the drought to study the situation and to assess the financial requirements of the States to tackle the worsening situation. These Central Teams recommended a sum of Rs. 192.84 crores for giving as assistance to the drought affected States. But the Central Government exposed their munificence by allocating just Rs. 123.54 crores. If the actual requirement as assessed by the Central Team of officials is not to be sanctioned, what is the need for sending such teams to the States? One such team recommended that a sum of Rs. 14.66 crores should be given to Orissa, but the Central Government sanctioned only Rs. 6 crores. The Team that visited Tamil Nadu in October last recommended Rs. 1.5 crores as drought relief to Tamil Nadu. But, probably because an opposition party is ruling the State, the Central Government did not give even a single rupee under this assistance programme—not even a few lakhs of rupees as an eye-wash. Similarly, West Bengal was recommended a sum of Rs. 10.08 crores, but the sanctioned

amount was only Rs. 5.04 crores. I do not understand why the Central teams of officials should be sent to the States, if their recommendations are not to be accepted.

Sir, I come from a dry area. My constituency, Tiruchendur, and the nearby districts like Tuticorin, Ramathapuram etc. get rain for three days in a year. The cultivators are to depend on the three days' rain in a year for doing their agriculture. Even if it happens that there is a spring-well in a dry area, the Commercial Banks refuse to give advances or loans to the farmers from dry area. They have also no other source of revenue. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that he should ensure that at least the 14 nationalised Banks give loans and advances to the farmers from dry area whose sufferings cannot be recounted in this House in a few minutes.

Sir, during the past twenty years, the total loss incurred by the agriculturists due to floods in the form of damage to foodgrains, destruction of their cattle and their tenements, amounted to Rs. 650 crores. But, the Government have so far spent Rs. 230 crores on flood control measures. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Agriculture that immediately permanent solutions should be found out for tackling the ever recurring drought and floods in our country. These cannot be brushed aside as mere natural calamities.

Sir, the performance of the Central Agriculture Ministry presents a dismal picture. In 1970, the Ministry formulated a proposal to open 5000 agro-Service Centres throughout the country during the Fourth Plan period. In 1971-72 only 260 agro-service centres were opened. The target in 1972-73 was 1000 agro-service centres. But the hon. Minister of Agriculture has sympathetically conceded that this target is not possible of achievement. The Ministry plans for 5000 Agro-service centre, but only 260 centres

have so far been opened. The programme started with a bang and seems to have ended in a whimper. I have no other name except to call them as 'Thughlak' schemes serving the propaganda interests of the ruling party. If the Ministry cannot implement such a scheme, I wonder how the Ministry should have the gumption to formulate such a proposal.

Sir, there is acute shortage of foodgrains throughout the country, necessitating the import of foodgrains last year to the tune of 22 lakh tonnes. There is universal power scarcity in the country. The improved varieties of seeds, the agricultural implements like tractors etc., and the fertilisers are in short supply. It is feared that if the monsoon fails again the situation may become uncontrollable. When this is the position prevailing in the country, I strongly condemn the failure of the Agriculture Ministry in utilising fully the allotted money. In 1970-71 under the Demand No. 30—Agriculture, the Ministry surrendered a sum of Rs. 2.95 crores! For instance, in my State, the Ministers are vying with one another to get more allocations for their Departments so that they can implement more welfare schemes. But, here the Central Ministry of Agriculture surrendered a huge sum of Rs. 2.95 crores meant for agricultural development. I have to term this failure as a heinous crime. I also do not hesitate to say that the officials responsible for this unpardonable lapse, a lapse which should be treated as a crime committed under the Indian Penal Code, must be brought to book under the I.P.C. It is not that I have found out this lapse on the part of the Agriculture Ministry. The Public Accounts Committee of this House in their 369th Report on page 67 has referred to this in highly critical terms. I would urge upon the Minister of Agriculture that strict measures should be adopted to ensure that the allocations are spent fully.

I come from an area where fisheries predominate. In the whole of east-

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coast in my area, fisheries have an important role to play in the livelihood of many millions of people. Still, the commercial banks refuse to give loans and advances to fisheries on the ground that under the Reserve Bank of India Act fisheries have not been treated on par with agriculture. The Central Government accepted the contention that fisheries should be treated on par with agriculture and promised to amend the R.B.I. Act. But so far it has not been done. I would appeal to the Minister of Agriculture that he should use his good offices in getting the R.B.I. Act amended for this purpose.

This Ministry has eminently succeeded in one respect and that is in respect of using Hindi in the Ministry and in the offices under its charge.

In the Annual Report of the Ministry you will find elaborate reference to this aspect of their work. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether all the 13 crores of agriculturists have their mother-tongue as Hindi. Has food production gone up by greater use of Hindi? Has the Ministry been able to stop by the use of Hindi the destruction of foodgrains by millions of rats in the country, quantities of foodgrains which can feed 4 crores of people annually? I want to know whether greater use of Hindi in the Ministry has led to any reduction in the damage to grains in the godowns of Food Corporation of India, which is reported to be of the order of Rs. 200 crores a year.

Sir, last year the Central Government imported 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from abroad in spite of heavy strain on our slender foreign exchange resources. But from January 72 to February 73, 15,114 tonnes of foodgrains had got damaged in the foodgrain godowns of Food Corporation of India. It is also reported that another 16,240 tonnes of damaged foodgrains are in the hands of the Food Corporation of India. I would like to know the reasons for such colossal damage to foodgrains in the godowns of Food Corporation of India.

*The original speech was delivered

Before I conclude, I would refer to the requirements of Tamil Nadu. In the Indian sub-continent, the Punjab and Tamil Nadu are standing in the forefront in the matter of foodgrains production. In 1972-73 the Tamil Nadu Government wanted 2.74 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, but the Central Government allotted only 50 per cent of the requirement, i.e. about 1.49 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. In the recent Zonal Conference held at Bangalore, the Tamil Nadu Government has demanded for the current khariff crop 1.20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 20,935 tonnes of phosphate, and 10866 tonnes of potassium. I urge upon the Minister of Agriculture that the requirement of fertilisers by Tamil Nadu should be met in full.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has paid a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to Bharat Electronics Bangalore for the purpose of setting up a Liquid Nitrogen Plant for storage of animals semen as recommended by the Dairy Development Corporation. But there has been inordinate delay in setting up this unit for want of machinery etc. I request the hon. Minister to look into this also.

One word more and I have done. Under an Indo-German Nilgiri Project, a German organisation gave as a gift fertilisers worth Rs. 70 lakhs for potato cultivation in the Nilgiris. Our sympathetic Central Government have not hesitated to charge excise duty on the consignments. There is a proverb in Tamil Nadu which means that Perumal begs with his bowl, but that bowl is snatched away by Hanuman. The action of the Central Government in charging excise duty on gift consignments has supplanted this proverb in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI K. SURYANARYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, almost all the State Governments passed laws with regard to the land reforms and also framed rules to provide for allotment of Government fallow lands

in Telugu.

and surplus lands on a priority basis to landless labourers including Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and other backward classes. Because the distribution of surplus land is not being done according to the policies that were laid down by the Government, I am happy to note, the decision of the Central Government to set up a land reform centre at the Gokhlay Institute of Politics and Economics at Poona. So far the Government have estimated that 5 million acres of land would be surplus. Out of this 20 lakhs 40 thousand acres is suitable for distribution in the States. So far they have been able to distribute 10 lakhs 25 thousand acres of land to the landless poor. Because of the insufficient and inadequate policies of the State Government in the question of distribution of surplus land some difficulties are being faced.

In my own constituency an agitation is going on. In that connection I would like to read a telegram which has been received by me:

"Convey Prime Minister our thanks for helping water for second crop. Requesting to represent atrocities of Murthiraju against fishermen and agricultural coolies in Kolleru area. Murthiraju pressing two bags paddy per acre as if water given by his generosity and also poisting false cases—Fishermen Agadallanka Agricultural coolies.

In connection with the same matter 245 fishermen and others who are effected have submitted a memorandum to the Collector and sent a copy of it to me for submission to you here. I would quote a few sentences from that memorandum:

"Shri Murthiraju, MLA, and Ex-Minister is very powerful in our parts. He has founded a society

known as Thokalapalli Co-operative Joint Farming Society in or about the year 1956 and ever since he has been in full control over it taking the lands on periodical leases from Government. The said society was subsequently bifurcated into five societies. Though there are nominal boards for the above societies with Presidents, Secretaries etc., he has been managing to admit only such members as are subservient to him. He has been collecting 2 bags per acre over the 1100 acres of land taken by the society on lease from the Government. Besides he has been selling away the fishery rights in the said lands and realising large amount."

The memorandum further states:

"We have been representing to Sri Murthiraju from 1969 onwards that it was not just and proper on his part to sell the fishing rights in Society lands and Samsta lands and we, who have been having fishing licences and depending on fishing may be permitted to carry on fishing without any interference from him."

As per the Government of Andhra Pradesh orders which state,

"That the lessees of land shall have the right to fish or dispose the fishery available in Jadas and Gundams formed in Collair lake and in the plots leased out to them for cultivation. The fishery licence holders can enjoy the fishing available in Jadas and Gundams before the transplantation of the second crop (which commences generally in early February) without causing any damage to the Buda."

This order has been flouted by him and the Government is not in a position to check him. Several people who agitated were victims of false cases that were foisted upon them. Another petition has been submitted to Collector Eluru on 14th of this month when

[Shri K. Suryanarayan]

a false case has been foisted against them because they protested against unlawful exploitation of the resources of the lake when such an exploitation is permitted any amount of land reform would not do good to the people.

Even before the advent of the irrigation in Godavari delta area project, in Kolleru lake several families are producing good crop in that area. They were cultivating that land for the last 200 years. The Government has not done anything to distribute this land to these people who are working on it. I have written to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the matter. I have suggested that all these lands should be surveyed and distributed as quickly as possible. The Government replied stating that "Regarding the suggestion to grant pattas for the lands to the cultivators to enable them to secure long term loans, etc. by collecting from them market value at the rate of Rs. 500 per acre on the average, this Government hold the view that the proposal of assignment of Kollair lands may be deferred till the lands are rendered fit for dependable wet cultivation after the drainage schemes contemplated by the Mitra Committee report for the area are completed." It is seven years since Mitra Committee submitted its report. Because of lack of funds with the Government they are not able to implement the recommendations of that Committee. The land which is about 30,000 acres has not so far been distributed. Some influential landlords are taking advantage of the situation. I submit that the Centre should suggest to the State Government to distribute that land among the farmers who are already working at an early date. This is an opportune time the State is under President's rule.

I suggest that this land may be taken over by the State Farms Corporation. If it is taken over then the policies of the Government could be very effectively implemented. In this connection I would suggest further that the Chairman of the State Farms

Corporation should go into the feasibility of taking over and submit a report to the Government.

The land in the Kollaru area is being given on one year lease. The farmers are deprived of their rightful due by some influential landlords. I may add that 20,000 tons of fish is being produced every year and is being exported to Calcutta. Middlemen are making exorbitant profits while the fishermen are exploited and paid only a rupee a kilo whereas it is sold at the rate of Rs. 7 per kilo in Calcutta.

Two years back hon. Shri Shinde, came to that area to lay the foundation stone for a transformer for electricity. We are able to electrify 10 to 12 villages in that area with the help of State Electricity Board.

I would like to mention here another important matter about sugar factories. We proposed to construct about 40 new sugar factories in the country. Out of which 30 of them are proposed in the Cooperative Sector. These factories are not coming up as expected because of the lack of necessary materials like cement, iron and steel etc. Because of delay in the construction of the factories the prices have gone up and the estimates were boosted up. One sugar factory at Bhimadole whose estimate has increased from 2 crores 75 lakhs to 3 crores 40 lakh is a case in point. I therefore submit that the loans that were sanctioned by the Notional Cooperative Development Corporation should be suitably enhance to meet the price rise. Otherwise the licences would lapse and a serious impediment would result in the progress of Cooperative Sector in the field of sugar industry.

Another point I would like to mention is about the food production. The farmers are working very hard, and are producing considerable amount of

foodgrains. They are facing difficulties in getting loans and fertiliser at reasonable terms. I had an informal talk with the hon. Minister Shri Barooah yesterday. I am glad that he has agreed in principle to the suggestion that there should be fertiliser factory in the Circars districts. So far we are getting fertilisers from other States. The other States are not able to utilise their quota completely. You all know the importance and necessity of fertiliser in the cultivation of high yielding varieties of crops. Here I would like to state that the marginal farmers are facing great difficulties in securing loans after the implementation of land reforms. Neither the Government is giving loans nor the cooperative societies have any money with them. While concluding I would like to submit that the farmers in my district are also facing these difficulties.

In this Rabi season in West Godavari district we have produced 2 lakhs 40 thousand tonns of foodgrains of high yielding varieties. This is inspite of the political turmoil which overtook my State. I am proud of the performance of the farmers as well as the agricultural labourers in the matter.

Finally I would submit here that the farmers in my State would be able to his best when peaceful conditions return after the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh as desired by them. I assure the Government that much more foodgrains would be available from the State of Andhra Pradesh if such a step is taken by the Government.

. कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राष्ट्र के जीवन में कृषि का बहुत महत्व है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का करीब आधा भाग हमको कृषि से मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत सारे उद्योग-धन्धे भी ऐसे हैं जो कृषि पर आधारित हैं इसलिए हमारे

राष्ट्रीय जीवन में कृषि का महत्व कम नहीं कहा जा सकता। कृषि का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है।
15 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह बात भी ठीक है जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कही कि सब से आवश्यक चीज जिससे हम कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं वह पानी है, सिंचाई है। उसके बगैर हम चाहे कितना ही अच्छा बीज डालें, कितनी ही खाद दें या और साधन हों, उन सब साधनों का उपयोग तभी हो सकता है जब सब से पहले हमारे पास पानी उपलब्ध हो। इसलिए पानी का सब से बड़ा महत्व है और कृषि मंत्रालय ने इस बात पर अधिक जोर दिया है कि हम अपनी जो स्कीमें बनायें उस में अधिक से अधिक जोर हम सिंचाई के बढ़ाने पर दें। और इसलिए ग्राउंड वाटर डेवलपमेंट और रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन, इनके ऊपर हर वर्ष 250 करोड़ रु० करीब ग्राउंड वाटर डेवलपमेंट के ऊपर और 150 करोड़ रु० रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन पर खर्च होता रहा है। और उसके द्वारा कितनी नई भूमि को सिंचाई मिली है यह भी मैं आंकड़े आपके सामने उपस्थित कर दूँ। 1968-69 में आज से पांच साल पहले चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना आरम्भ हुई तब हमारे देश में डग वैल्स की कुल संख्या थी 56 लाख 95 हजार और इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में उन की संख्या 65 लाख हो गई। इसी तरह प्राइवेट ट्यूब वैल्स की संख्या 2 लाख 66 हजार थी और वह इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 8 लाख 73 हजार हो जायेगी। इसी तरह पब्लिक ट्यूब वैल्स की संख्या जो 15,000 थी वह 20,000 हो जायेगी। इलेक्ट्रिकल

[श्री० शेर सिंह]

पम्पस 10 लाख 89 हजार थे, 1968-69 में, जब चौथी योजना आरम्भ हुई, और अब उनकी संख्या 25 लाख 884 हजार हो जायेगी। इस तरह डीजल पम्प सैट्स 8 लाख 37 हजार थे और इस योजना के अन्त तक उन की संख्या 14 लाख 37 हजार हो जायेगी। इस तरह जो सरफेस माइनर इर्रिगेशन स्कीम्स और ग्राउंड वाटर के द्वारा जिनका विवरण मैंने रखा, उसके द्वारा जहां 12.88 मिलियन हैक्टेयर्स को सिंचाई उपलब्ध थी 1950-51 में, वह अब 23.50 मिलियन हैक्टेयर्स को पानी मिल जायेगा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक तो अगर आप इसका हिसाब देखें तो करीब 90 प्रतिशत के करीब वृद्धि हुई है ग्राउंड वाटर डेवलपमेंट और सरफेस माइनर इर्रिगेशन स्कीम्स के द्वारा जो सिंचाई हुई उस से।

यह प्रश्न किया गया कि क्या बात है कि जब सिंचाई बढ़ी तो पैदावार क्यों नहीं बढ़ी? लेकिन मेरे सहयोगी ने बताया था कि जहां पहले 55 मिलियन टन्स, यानी साढ़े पांच करोड़ टन अनाज का हमारा उत्पादन था 1956 के करीब वहां 1970-71 में 10 करोड़ 80 लाख टन के करीब पहुंच गया। तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि 90 प्रतिशत के करीब सिंचाई बढ़ी। उसी के अनुपात से, बल्कि उससे भी अधिक, हमारी पैदावार बढ़ी। इसलिये यह कहना कि हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी है यह गलत है।

यह ठीक है कि पिछले वर्ष देश के काफ़ी इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा और सूखा पड़ने के कारण

जो मोटे अनाज हैं, तिलहन, दाल वगैरह की पैदावार में कमी हुई। लेकिन उस समय कृषि मंत्रालय ने कदम उठाये कि इस दौरान में भी जितना पानी उपयोग में ला सकते हैं लाना चाहिये, और इसलिये अमरजैसी ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम चालू किया गया और उसके फलस्वरूप हमारा अंदाजा है कि शायद 30, 40 लाख टन के करीब अतिरिक्त अन्न को पैदावार हुई इसी के कारण जो हमने अमरजैसी ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम लिया। और उसके द्वारा (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप बराबर व्यवधान न कीजिये।

श्री० शेर सिंह : कोई साढ़े सात लाख एकड़ के करीब नई भूमि को सिंचाई मिली और उसके कारण वृद्धि हुई। तो यह कहना कि कोई सिंचाई का लाभ नहीं पहुंचा यह गलत बात है, आंखें बन्द करना है तथ्यों से।

हमारे सहयोगी ने बताया था कि सूखे का प्रभाव काफ़ी व्यापक है, हमारे देश तक ही सीमित नहीं था, और देशों भी था और बहुत सारे देशों को और देशों से भी बाहर से अनाज लेना पड़ा। हमारे देश ने सब से कम लिया, और हम अपने देश की प्रशंसा खुद नहीं करते, बल्कि एफ० ए००० के लोगों ने स्वीकार किया है। पिछले वर्ष में रशिया का भी उत्पादन कम हुआ है, इस साल भी कम हुआ है। चाइना के अन्दर भी कम हो रहा है और भी एशिया के देशों के अन्दर कम हो रहा है। लेकिन जो कदम भारत ने उठाये उनके फलस्वरूप जितना

अदेशा था उस के हिसाब से यहां पर कमी नहीं आई, बल्कि पिछले दिनों जो कदम उठाये उसका फायदा यह हुआ कि रबी की फसल पिछले साल से तगड़ी है। पिछले साल गेहूं 2 करोड़ 65 लाख टन के करीब था। इस साल हमारा अन्दाजा है कि शायद 3 करोड़ टन के करीब उत्पादन पहुंच जायगा। इसलिये यह कहना कि कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ सिचाई का यह गलत बात है।

जमीन के बारे में माननीय झारखंडे राय ने एक बात कही कि बहुत सारी परती जमीन पड़ी हुई है जिसका उपयोग हम नहीं करते हैं। उस का उपयोग अगर करें तो काफी वृद्धि पैदावार में कर सकते हैं। उस का उपयोग चाहे जगलों के लिये करें, चाहे खेती के लिये करें, लेकिन उस का उपयोग होना चाहिये। हमारे देश में पहली बार एक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से इस बात पर विचार लगा है, और पंचवर्षीय योजना में लिये प्रोग्राम बना रहे हैं कि सब से पहले जो भूमि हमारा सब से बड़ा साधन है इस देश का, उस साधन के बारे में पूरी जानकारी जो हमें नहीं है, वह पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त हो। उसके लिये हम सोइल सर्वे करें, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सोइल मैप तैयार करें जिससे हमें जानकारी हो कि कौन सी जमीन किस फसल के लिये उपयुक्त है, कौन सी फसल वहां पर लगानी चाहिये, क्या वहां पर क्रीपिंग का पैटर्न होना चाहिये। उस के सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से विचार करके कोई 10 करोड़ रु० के करीब हमने मांगा है कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात के लिये पैसा रखा जाये जिससे यह तो जान लें कि जो

भूमि हमारे पास है, जो साधन हैं, उन साधनों का उपयोग किस जगह और किस चीज के लिये कितना कर सकते हैं, उससे कितना लाभ कमा सकते हैं, कौन सी जमीन में खेती करें, कौन सी जमीन में हाई यील्डिंग बैराईटीज की खेती करें, कौन सी जमीन में तेल, तिलहन पैदा हो सकता है और कौन सी जमीन में गन्ने की बेती करें, कौन सी जमीन में पास्चर डवलप करें ताकि पशुपालन कर सकें। तो हम अपनी जमीन का किस ढंग से ऑप्टिमम उपयोग कर सकते हैं, कौन सी जमीन किस लायक है, उस के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया है।

इसी तरह से जो बहुत सारी जमीन हमारी डेम के नीचे आ गयी, वाटर लॉगिंग हुआ, वैसे हमारे देश में जो सरफेस इर्रिगेशन की मेजर और माइनर स्कीम्स थीं, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उस की करीब एक तिहाई जमीन हमारी खराब है। जो नहरें हमने निकालीं उस के आस पास की जमीनों में वाटर लॉगिंग हुआ, सेम आयी, और उस की वजह से कोई 6 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन पर असर हुआ। उस जमीन की भी हम लाइनिंग करें, जो सारी नहरें हैं उनको पक्की करें, सी पेज ड्रेनेज का इन्तजाम करें, जमीन का रिक्लेमेशन करे। काफी बड़ी माइत्रा में जो जमीन बेकार हो गई है पानी की कमी की वजह से उसको रिक्लेम कर के हम काम में ला सकते हैं। और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं इसके लिये भी योजना बनाई गयी है इसी तरह से जो बड़े बड़े रिजर्वायर हैं, वाटर शेड्स हैं जहां मिट्टी बहकर आ सकती है बारिश के साथ, जिस से सिल्टेशन होता है, उन की लाइफ छोटी होने का अन्देशा हो रहा है। इस के लिये भी

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

हमने प्रोग्राम बनाया है। इतनी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर पिछली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 25 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था और अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में और अधिक हम खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह से फ्लड्स के बारे में भी कुछ कदम उठाने हैं। इन सब का उद्देश्य यही है कि हम अधिक से अधिक पानी को ठीक ढंग से इस्तेमाल कर सकें और जमीन खराब न हो, तथा जिस जमीन में से जो उपज हम ले सकते हैं वह ले सकें। इस के लिये विशेष रूप से ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Has the hon. Minister given any thought to the reclamation of saline land around India's coast-line of 3,500 miles?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : सैलाइन लैंड के लिये भी रिक्लेमेशन का कार्य चल रहा है। कर्नाल में जो हमारा इन्स्टीट्यूट है वह इस पर गौर कर रहा है। सैलाइन लैंड से हम कौन सी फसलें उगा सकते हैं इस बारे में जांच हो रही है। उसमें अगर बीट उगा सकते हैं अथवा दूसरी फसलें उगा सकते हैं या नहीं, इस के बारे में अनुसंधान हो रहा है। उसी ढंग से जो जमीन खराब हो गई है, सैलाइन हो गई है, वाटरलॉगिंग हो गई है उस को किस तरह से हम रिक्लेम कर सकते हैं इस के बारे में काफी काम हो रहा है। यह कोई बहुत बड़े कार्यक्रम नहीं है लेकिन बिचार चल रहा है।

एक बात और कही गई कि जितना हमारा सिंचाई का कार्यक्रम चलाया गया और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात चलाई गई, उसका लाभ बड़े किसानों को हुआ, बड़े जमींदारों को हुआ, छोटे किसानों तक उसका लाभ नहीं पहुंचा। इस बात में काफी हद तक सच्चाई

है। यह ठीक बात है कि पिछले दिनों में जितने हमारे बड़े बड़े कार्यक्रम चले कृषि से उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए और सिंचाई जमीन को और अधिक देने के लिये उसका अधिकतर लाभ बड़े बड़े लोगों को पहुंचा है। यह बात नहीं कि उसका लाभ छोटे किसानों को नहीं पहुंचा, उनको भी पहुंचा है, लेकिन देश में छोटे किसानों की आबादी बहुत है और जमीन उनके पास थोड़ी है—हमारे यहां 70 फीसदी छोटे किसान है लेकिन उनके पास करीब 30 फीसदी जमीन है। इस लिये जो भी लाभ पहुंचता है छोटे किसानों को सिंचाई बगैरह का अगर एक एक किसान के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो छोटे किसान को लाभ तो पहुंचता है लेकिन थोड़ा पहुंचता है। यह ठीक बात है कि जो उत्पादन के नये तरीके अपनाये गये, वैज्ञानिक ढंग अपनाये गये उनका लाभ छोटे किसान नहीं उठा पाये। लेकिन चूंकि उनके पास साधन नहीं थे इस लिये जितना लाभ वह उठा सकते थे उतना नहीं उठा पाये। इसी लिये जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं, जो छोटे किसान हैं उनके लिये हम ने विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाये। उनकी चर्चा भी यहां पर हुई।

स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी और माजिनल फार्मर्स ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स के लिए पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट्स बने। 46 पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट्स स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी के लिये बनाये गये और 41 पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट्स माजिनल फार्मर्स ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स के लिये बनाये गये। पहले वर्ष में यह काम कुछ थोड़ा हुआ क्योंकि पहले तो इस बात का निर्णय करना था कि किसी एक क्षेत्र में छोटे किसान कितने हैं। उनका आइडेंटिफिकेशन

करना था। इसी तरह से मार्जिनल फार्मर्स ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स का आइडेंटिफिकेशन करना था। उसके बाद ही उनको सुविधायें पहुंचा सकते थे। इसकी तैयारी करनी थी। उसके बाद 1971-72 और 1972-73 में काफी काम हुआ है। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एम०एफ०डी०ए० और एम०एफ०ए०एल० के लिये जो काम हुआ है उसके बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। नम्बर आफ पार्टिसिपेंट्स आइडेंटिफाइड—22,62,000/10,80,000 छोटे किसानों का आइडेंटिफिकेशन किया गया। इसी तरह से मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स का आइडेंटिफिकेशन किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम की तहत अब तक जो काम किया गया वह इस प्रकार है :

	एस०एफ० डी०ए०	एम०एफ० ए०एल०
वेल और ट्यूब		
वेल	48341	5250
पम्पसेट	12935	2442
माइनर इरिगेशन		
वर्क्स और दूसरे		
छोटे वर्क्स	16996	391

छोटे किसानों को दूसरा सहारा देने के लिये, दूसरा रोजगार देने के लिए यह प्रयत्न किया गया कि वह पशुपालन कर के अपनी आमदनी में वृद्धि कर सकें। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत 22566 मिल्च कैटल एस०एफ०डी०ए० में दिये और 13313 मिल्च कैटल एम०एफ० में दिये। इसी तरह से पोल्ट्री यूनिट्स 2655

एस०एफ०डी०ए० क्षेत्रों में दिये और 2066 एम०एफ०ए०एल० क्षेत्रों में दिये। इसी प्रकार रूरल आर्टिजन्स की बात है। जो देहात के कारीगर हैं उनमें से 1044 को एस०एफ०डी०ए० में मदद दी गई और 13 को एम०एफ०ए०एल० में मदद दी गई। इसी तरह से रूरल वर्क्स के बारे में है। इसकी तहत भी 15711 लोगों को रोजगार मिला एस०एफ०डी०ए० में और 5560 लोगों को रोजगार मिला एम०एफ०ए०एल० में।

इनके बारे में थोड़ा भ्रम था और माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि जो रुपया इसके अन्दर रखा गया है वह एम०एफ०डी०ए० में एक आदमी के पीछे 1 हजार 66 रु० और एम०एफ०ए०एल० में 46 रुपया आता है। इससे क्या बनेगा? इतना इतना रुपया हर व्यक्ति को देना है। उसे साधन देने होंगे, सुविधायें देनी होंगी, उनको कर्ज दिलवाने हैं जिससे वह अपना कारोबार कर सकें। इस लोन की सहायता देने के बाद उनको सन्निडी मिल जाये। अगर ऋण मिलने में कोई दिक्कत हो तो उसकी गारंटी सरकार दे दे, रिस्क फंड बना ले। इसके लिए 1.50 करोड़ रुपया एस०एफ०डी०ए० के अन्तर्गत रखा गया और 1 करोड़ रुपया एम०एफ०ए०एल० के अन्तर्गत रखा गया। जो रिस्क फंड बनाया गया है उसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि केवल इतना ही रुपया उसको मिल सकेगा। इसके लिये कोआपरेटिव को मार्फत कर्जा मिला है, एस०एफ०डी०ए० के अन्तर्गत 27 करोड़ 19 लाख का शार्ट-टर्म लोन मिला है और एम०एफ०ए०एल० प्रोजेक्ट्स में 2 करोड़ 42 लाख रुपया मिला है। मोडियम टर्म लोन

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

एस०एफ०डी०ए० के अन्तर्गत 6 करोड़ 41 लाख मिला है और एम०एफ०ए०एल० के अन्तर्गत 1 करोड़, 69 लाख, 75 हजार मिला है। इसी तरह से लांग टर्म लोन 16 करोड़, 45 लाख, 50 हजार एस०एफ०डी०ए० प्रोजेक्ट्स में और 1 करोड़, 58 लाख, 85 हजार एम०एफ०ए०एल० में मिला है। इसी तरह से कामर्शल बैंक्स से भी मिला है।

इस तरह से देखा जाय तो हमारा यत्न यह है कि हम अपने निग्रमों में सुधार करें जिससे छोटे किसानों और माजिनेल फार्मर्स को सहायता मिल सके। इसी प्रकार हमारे यहां जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं उनमें बेरोजगारी बहुत है। कल शायद एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में देहात में ढाई करोड़ के करीब आदमी बेरोजगार हैं। वह रोजगार की तलाश में हैं लेकिन उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता। इसके लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम हमने चलाया। 1971-72 में कृषि प्रोग्राम फार रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट के सम्बन्ध में 32 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये। चूंकि यह काम देर से शुरू हुआ था, काम के लिये छः महीने बाकी थे, इस लिये थोड़ा काम हुआ। 50 करोड़ रुपये रबे गये थे लेकिन 32 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। लेकिन इसमें 800 लाख मैन डेज लगे। अगर हम इसको 200 से डिवाइड करें तो 4 लाख आदमियों को 200 दिन काम मिला। इस वर्ष हमें आशा है कि 50 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा खर्च हो जायेगा। पिछले साल का बचा हुआ जो पैसा है वह भी दिया है। यह सब पैसा स्टेट्स को जा चुका है। कुल मिला कर

51 या 52 करोड़ रुपया हो जायेगा। इससे हो सकता है कि यह 800 मैन डेज के बजाय 1200 मैन डेज तक पहुंच जाये।

इसी तरह से कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स बने थे इस बात की जांच करने के लिये कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी कितनी है। वैसे तो इसके लिये एक कमेटी पहले ही बैठी थी, भगवती कमेटी, लेकिन वह एक सीमित प्रोग्राम था जो हर जिले में चलाया गया था एक हजार आदमियों को दस महीने काम देने के लिये। हम चाहते थे कि इस प्रोग्राम को और बढ़ाया जाये। इसकी देखने के लिए कि कितने आदमी हैं जिनको काम मिलना चाहिए, हम ने जांच की। इस के लिये हम ने सारे देश में पंद्रह प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाये। हम समझते थे कि एक क्षेत्र में शायद 2800 और 3000 के करीब आदमी पंद्रह साल और उनसठ साल के बीच की उम्र के ऐसे होंगे, जिनको काम चाहिए। लेकिन अलग-अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स से हमारे पास जो सूचनाएँ आ रही हैं, उन से पता लगता है कि एकचुअली जो लोग काम पर आ रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। डाउट एफ़ेक्टिव एरिया में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग आये— 40 हजार आदमी आये। कहीं 7 हजार आये, कहीं 8 हजार आये, कहीं 15 हजार आये और कहीं 20 हजार आदमी आये। हम इसके बारे में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। हम इस अनुभव से लाभ उठा सेंगे और हम को पता चलेगा कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं, कितने दिनों के लिए बेरोजगार हैं, कौन से महीनों में बेरोजगारी ज्यादा होती है, कौन कौन से काम गांवों में चालू किये जा सकते हैं, जिनके द्वारा हम गांवों में ही लोगों को काम दे सकते

हैं और बेरोजगारी को समाप्त कर सकते हैं, आदि ।

सूखा पीड़ित इलाकों—ड्राउट प्राउन एरियाज—का कार्यक्रम 1970-71 से चालू है । उसके अन्तर्गत सारे देश में 54 जिले चुने गये और उसके लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया—हर जिले के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपया—मखसूस किया गया । पहले वर्ष में कुछ थोड़ा काम हुआ, लेकिन इन तीन वर्षों में जों काम हुआ है, हमारा अन्दाजा है कि उसमें 100 करोड़ रुपये में से 70 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग इस साल के अन्त तक हो सकेगा । दिसम्बर, 1972 तक 52 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने की सूचना तो हमारे पास आ भी चुकी है । उसके बाद के तीन महीनों में काफी तेजी से पैसा खर्च हुआ है । हमारे पास कुछ राज्य सरकारों की यह सूचना आ रही है कि जितना पैसा उनको दिया गया है, शायद वे उससे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करेंगी । उनकी मांग है कि उनको और ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाये । जो 30 करोड़ रुपया बचा है, वह अगले वर्ष खर्च करना है ।

इस साल कुछ कटौती की बात चल रही है । लेकिन श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद साहब ने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखा है कि यह पैसा सूखा-पीड़ित इलाकों के गरीब आदमियों के लिए है, इस लिए उसमें कटौती न की जाये, बल्कि पूरा पैसा दिया जाये, ताकि देश के 54 जिलों के सूखे से दुखी आदमियों को पैसा मिल सके ।

हमारा ड्राई लैंड फार्मिंग का कार्यक्रम भी चला रहा है । उस में भी नये अनुसन्धान

हुए हैं कि कौन कौन सी फसल किस किस इलाके में उगाई जा सकती है, ताकि हम थोड़ी बारिश होने पर भी ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकें और उन इलाकों में रहने वाले छोटे किसान अपना जीवन-यापन ठीक ढंग से कर सकें । हमारे ये अनुसन्धान काफी उपयोगी सिद्ध हुए हैं ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने पशु-पालन का भी जिक्र किया है । यह ठीक है कि अगर देश के देहात में बसने वाले करोड़ों आदमियों को कोई रोजगार देना है, तो उसका सबसे बड़ा साधन पशु-पालन हो सकता है । इस सम्बन्ध में पशुओं का दूध बढ़ाना, पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारना, बाहर से अच्छे पशु ला कर संकर-प्रजनन की व्यवस्था करना, आदि महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम हैं । लेकिन, जैसा कि श्री मिर्धा ने कहा है, दूध के बेचने और किसान को उसकी ठीक कीमत दिलाने का प्रबन्ध भी करना चाहिए । अगर हम दूध बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ायें और उसके बिकने और किसान को ठीक मूल्य दिलाने की चिन्ता न करें, तो फिर हमें सफलता नहीं मिल पायेगी ।

इसी लिए आपरेशन फ्लड का प्रोग्राम चलाया जा रहा है । हमारे चार बड़े शहरों में रोजाना दस लाख लिटर दूध की खपत होती है । हम चाहते हैं कि उन शहरों में साढ़े सताईस लाख लिटर रोज की खपत हो । हम चाहते हैं कि हम शहरों की खपत को पूरा करें और गांवों के जिन किसानों ने स्माल फार्मर्स और माजिनल फार्मर्स के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पशु लिये हैं, उनको और बड़े शहरों के आस-पास मिल्क शेड एरियाज के किसानों

[प्रो० शेरसिंह]

को भी लाभ हो सके। इस लिए साढ़े सताईस लाख लिटर रोजाना दूध के प्रासेसिंग का इन्तजाम करने के लिए डेरी के एक्सपेन्शन का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। कुछ काम इसी वर्ष चार पांच महीने में पूरा हो जायेगा।

उसके बाद मदर डेरीज के जरिये कोई 14 लाख लिटर और दूध सप्लाई करने की योजना है। उसके लिए भी चारों जगहों पर काम चालू है। हमें उम्मीद है कि अगले साल, 1974 में, ये सब डेरीज बन कर खड़ी हो जायेंगी। हम बाकी शहरों के लिए भी योजना बना रहे हैं।

इन चार शहरों के इर्द-गिर्द दस स्टेट्स के कुछ जिलों में, जो मिल्क शेड एरिया बने हैं, आपरेशन फ्लड के ढंग का हमारा कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। हम पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उसको और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। कानपुर, लखनऊ, अहमदाबाद, पूना, बंगलौर और हैदराबाद जैसे दस लाख से ज्यादा आबादी के नगरों के आस-पास भी कुछ और जिलों को लेकर, जो मिल्क शेड एरिया हैं, हम पांच छः और काम्प्लेक्स कायम करना चाहते हैं ताकि हम दूध की पैदावार बढ़ा सकें और उसका मार्केट क्रीएट कर सकें।

इस वक्त हम स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर और बटर आयल से जो दूध बना रहे हैं, उसको हम खत्म करना चाहते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि हम आगे भी बाहर से स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर पर ही अपने देश में दूध का काम चलाते रहे। हम चाहते हैं कि हम अपने देश में ज्यादा दूध पैदा करें और उसके बाद बाहर से स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर लाना बन्द कर दें। आपरेशन फ्लड का मतलब यही है कि हम अपने देश में

ज्यादा दूध पैदा करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को फ्रेश मिल्क पिलायें।

जहां तक फ़ारेस्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, श्री मिर्धा ने मैन-मेड फ़ारेस्ट्स के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उन्होंने विशेष रूप से उसका जिक्र किया है। यह ठीक है कि ग्राम तौर पर फ़ारेस्ट्स ऐसे इलाकों में हैं, जहां हमारे आदिवासी और दूसरे गरीब लोग बसते हैं। अगर हम फ़ारेस्ट्स का डेवेलपमेंट कर सकें उनसे आमदनी बढ़ा सकें और उन के एक एक्सपेंशन के काम को आगे ले जा सकें, तो हम अपने आदिवासी लोगों को, उन करोड़ों लोगों को, जो जंगलों में बसते हैं, काम दे सकते हैं और उनकी मदद कर सकते हैं।

मैन-मेड फ़ारेस्ट्स की स्कीम में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि हम सब स्टेट्स में कार्पोरेशन बनायें और सारा काम ठेकेदारों को देने के बजाये इंस्टीट्यूशनल फ़िनांस की सहायता से फ़ारेस्ट्स से सम्बन्धित सब काम—फ़ारेस्टेशन, फ़ेलिंग, लांगिंग, इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए रा मैटीरियल सप्लाई करना और इकानोमिक प्लान्टेशन आदि—उन कार्पोरेशन की मार्फत हो। राज्य सरकारों के पास साधन कम हैं। सब से बाद में फ़ारेस्ट्स का महकमा आता है। जब सब जगह धन बट जाता है, तो मामूली सा पैसा फ़ारेस्ट्स के लिए मिलता है। सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ़ फ़ारेस्टी ने इस सुझाव को मान लिया है।

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): I am not putting any question. Just I seek a clarification about forests. Is there any proposal before the Government to give cultivable land in the forests to the landless labour as part of the deforestation programme?

PROF. SHER SINGH: No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
We want afforestation, not deforestation.

श्री० शेर सिंह : तो फारेस्ट के बारे में यही निवेदन मैं कर रहा था कि फारेस्ट के साधन बढ़ाये जाये, एफारेस्टेशन और ज्यादा हो, हम और ज्यादा एफारेस्टेशन कर के बहुत सारी जो इंडस्ट्रीज हमारी हैं उनको रा मँटी-रियल दें और उसका लाभ ट्राइवल लोगों को मिले यह हमारी योजना है ।

वाइल्ड लाइफ का बिल आप ने पिछले दिनों पास किया । उस के ऊपर भी अमल चल रहा है । लेकिन अभी एक टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट 4 करोड़ रुपये का शुरू कर रहे हैं । 90 प्रतिशत उस का जो पैसा है वह मजदूरी में लेकर को जायेगा और ट्राइवल लोगों के काम आएगा । वह ले वर इंटेसिव स्कीम है । इस प्रकार फारेस्ट के द्वारा हम ने अन्दाजा लगाया है कि 50 मिलियन मैने डेज एक साल के अन्दर जो होते हैं इतना काम हम दे सकते हैं । इसके लिए अगर हम फारेस्ट के काम को आगे चल कर बढ़ाएं तो बहुत सारे ट्राइवल लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं । यह मैं ने इसलिए निवेदन किया —————(व्यवधान)

कुक्कुट पालन का काम हमारे देश में बहुत बढ़ा है । पिछले पाच सात वर्ष में इतने ज्यादा कुक्कुट हो गए और इतने ज्यादा अंडे हो गए कि खाने वाले थक गए हैं खिलाने वाले, पैदा करने वाले नहीं थके हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सभापति महोदय, आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया और यह थोड़े से तथ्य मैंने आप के सामने रखे हैं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, आपने कृषि अनुदान पर बोलने का अवसर मुझे दिया, उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ । कृषि हमारे आर्थिक जीवन का एक मेरुदण्ड है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का आधा भाग कृषि के उत्पादन पर ही निर्भर करता है । आजादी के गत 25 वर्षों में कृषि पर जितना चतुर्दिक ध्यान देना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया जा सका । इसके कारण कृषि के उत्पादन में अगर कभी कभी चढ़ाव दिखाई पड़ता है तो फिर गिरावट भी नजर आती है ।

भारत भूमि शस्य श्यामला भूमि, काफी उपजाऊ भूमि रही है । लेकिन आज देश का आधा से अधिक भाग सूखे से ग्रस्त है और बिल्कुल अकाल की काली छाया देश के ऊपर विराजमान है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कृषि मंत्रालय ने कुछ काम नहीं किया । कुछ ऐसे काम उन्होंने किये हैं । कृषि अनुसन्धान में लगे हुये जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उन्होंने उन्नत किस्म के बीज का आविष्कार करके किसानों को "ग्रो मोर फूड", अधिकतम अन्न उपजाओ, में बहुत बड़ी सहायता प्रदान की है । भारत किसानों ने भी उन्नत

[ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

कृषि के ढंग को अपना करके, उन्नत बीज को अपना करके अधिकतम अन्न उत्पादन में अपना योगदान दिया है। यह बात सत्य है कि उन्नत बीजों को छोटे किसानों ने और मध्यमवर्गीय किसानों ने अंगीकार नहीं किया और अधिकांश अन्न उत्पादन का फायदा देश के बड़े बड़े किसानों को ही मिला। आज भले ही कृषि मंत्रालय इस बात पर खुशी प्रगट करता हो कि हम कृषि के मामले में आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों ने ही कृषि में किये गये वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धानों का, उन्नत बीजों का लाभ उठाया है। फिर भी हम कृषि वैज्ञानिकों और अधिकतम अन्न उत्पादन में लगे हुये किसानों को बढ़ाई दिये बिना नहीं रह सकते।

अधिकतम अन्न उत्पादन हो उसके लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम उत्तम बीज, खाद और पानी का प्रबन्ध आम किसानों को मुहैया करें। लेकिन आज उर्बरक को ही आप ले लें, विगत पांच वर्षों में खाद की क्या स्थिति हुई है और इस पर विचार करें तो किसानों को खाद आज से पांच वर्ष पहले जिस कीमत पर मिलती थी क्या उस कीमत पर आज मिलती है? लगभग दुगुनी कीमत पर किसानों को खाद आज मुहैया की जा रही है और साथ साथ जितनी खाद की आवश्यकता है अधिकतम अन्न उत्पादन के लिये उतनी खाद का प्रोडक्शन भी इस देश में नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि एक और खाद के उत्पादन का विस्तार जहां हो रहा है उसके साथ साथ कृषि मंत्रालय इस बात

पर भी विशेष ध्यान दे कि ग्रोन मैन्योरिंग के लिये किसानों को प्रेरित किया जाय। अपने अनुसन्धान में लगे वैज्ञानिकों को इस बात के लिये संकेत दे कि ग्रोन मैन्योरिंग से भी किसान अपने खेतों की मैन्योरिंग कर सकें उसके ऊपर भी वह ध्यान दें।

दूसरी बात पानी की आती है। पानी के बारे में सोचते हैं तो कभी कभी तो हमको, इस बात पर काफी चिन्ता और कष्ट होता है कि भारत की नदियों जो वास्तव में वरदान थीं वह नदियां आज अभिशाप बन गई हैं। नदियों के कारण कहीं पर बाढ़ की स्थिति दिखाई देती है तो कहीं पर कटाव की स्थिति दिखाई देती है। कई सदस्यों ने आपसे मांग की है कि आपके विभागों में समन्वय होना चाहिये। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि लवु सिंचाई विभाग आप अपने जिम्मे रखें। उसके द्वारा आप किसानों की बहुत सी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं। आज यह नदियां जो अभिशाप बन गई हैं क्या वह वरदान नहीं बन सकतीं? क्या नदी किनारों पर छोटे छोटे पम्प बिठाकर आप किसानों के खेतों में पानी नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं? क्या नदियों का पानी जो समुद्र में जा कर बेकार गिर जाता है उसका अधिकतम उपयोग नदी के किनारे पर काश्त करने वाले जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं उनके खेतों में पानी पहुंचा कर आप नहीं कर सकते? क्या उनके खेतों में उन नदियों का पानी उठा कर आप नहीं दे सकते? जरूर दे सकते हैं। अगर सरकार थोड़ा सा भी ध्यान इस ओर दे तो वास्तव में इस योजना से किसानों को अधिकतम लाभ पहुंचेगा।

बिहार के अन्दर अकाल के इस समय में थोड़ा सा ध्यान इस बात पर दिया गया है। नदी किनारे पर छोटे छोटे पम्प बीस बीस हास पावर के, दस दस हास पावर के लगा करके इस सुखाड़ का मुकाबिला बहुत कुछ सरकार ने किया है। उसके लिये भी मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ और साथ साथ कृषि मंत्रालय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की एक विशद योजना ले कर आप देश में चलें तो वास्तव में आज आप जो तत्काल लाभ चाहते हैं कि अधिकतम उत्पादन हो, उसमें आपको तत्काल लाभ पहुंचेगा।

आज देश में सिंचाई की आपने जो व्यवस्था की है उसमें लगभग 48 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि देश के अन्दर कृषि योग्य है जिसमें से केवल 7.25 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में आप सिंचाई कर सके हैं। उसमें भी आंकड़ें तो जरूर आपने दिये हैं कि हमने इतनी भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की है, लेकिन अगर मैं कोसी नहर की ओर कृषि मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूं तो कोसी नहर के द्वारा जो खेतों की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गई है उस व्यवस्था के बारे में सारे उत्तर बिहार का किसान और खास कर के पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिले के किसान रो रहे हैं। उनकी हालत को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। नहरों में पानी नहीं है उसमें बालू भर गया है। करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये। बड़ी सिंचाई योजना के बारे में लोग हल्ला करते हैं, मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी बड़ी सिंचाई योजना किसानों के लिये कतई कारगर नहीं हो सकती है। उसमें लम्बी अवधि लगती है और पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च होता है। हमको तो छोटी योजना चाहिये जिससे

किसानों के खेत में पानी पहुंच सके। आपने नहरें जो बनाई हैं उसके कमांड एरिया में बहुत बड़ी भूमि आपने दिखा दी। नतीजा क्या होता है कि किसानों पर इर्रिगेशन टैक्स लग जाता है। आज मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ पूर्णिया और कटिहार अनुमंडल का फलका, कोटा, मनिहारी और बरारी क्षेत्र जो हैं वहां का किसान रो रहा है। ऐसे ऐसे किसान को भी इर्रिगेशन टैक्स की नोटिस दी गई है जिनके पास काश्त की जमीन वहां नहीं है और जिनका खेत नहर एरिया से मीलों दूर है जहां एक भी चुल्लू पानी नहर का नहीं पहुंच पाता है। ऐसे किसानों को भी इर्रिगेशन टैक्स की नोटिस दी गई है। अगर इस प्रकार की सिंचाई व्यवस्था करके आप यह सोचते हैं कि इतने एकड़ भूमि सिंचित हो गई है तो मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उसका सर्वे वह कराये और तब पता चलेगा कि इस देश को कितनी भूमि सिंचित है और कितनी असिंचित है। इसके बावजूद कृषि के उत्पादन में हमारे किसानों ने जो योगदान दिया और कृषि मंत्रालय में लगे हुये वैज्ञानिकों ने जो परिश्रम किया उसके फलस्वरूप 1969-70 में 6.7 प्रतिशत और 1970-71 में 7.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु थोड़ा सा झोंका प्रकृति के प्रकोप का आया। देश के पूर्वी हिस्से में थोड़ी सी बाढ़ की छाया दिखाई दी, उड़ीसा में तूफान न आ जाय, कहीं पर ज्यादा जोर की वर्षा हो जाय तो हमारी सारी प्रगति ठप्प हो जाती है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में 1969-70 में 6.7 तथा 1970-71 में 7.3 प्रतिशत की जो वृद्धि हमने की थी, वह 1971-72 में 1.7 प्रतिशत उल्का

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

कम हो गई। इतना ही नहीं, 1972-73 के बारे में आने जो प्राक्कृत सन्तोषी की है, उसमें इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि 1972-73 में कृषि उत्पादन को सम्भावनाओं पर मानून का प्रभाव पड़ा है और वर्तमान संकटों के अनुसार 1972-73 के कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांकों में कमी होना निश्चित सा है। इस बात को आप भी मान कर चलते हैं।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इरीगेशन विभाग की भारी भड़कम योजनाओं पर निर्भर न रहें। अपने मंत्रालय को सूखा और भूखा न रहने दें। आज देश की धरती प्यासी है। किसानों को छोटी छोटी योजनाओं के देने से धरती की प्यास बुझ सकती है, उसके द्वारा ही हम अपने लक्ष्यों को पूरा कर सकते हैं, अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं और दुनियां को आप दिखा सकते हैं कि किस प्रकार से अन्न के मामले में हम अधिकतम तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, कुछ कानून भी हमारे मार्ग में ऐसे आये हैं, जिनके कारण हमारे कृषि उत्पादन पर गहरा आघात पड़ा है। शुरू शुरू में भूमि सुधार कानूनों का सारे देश में स्वागत किया। जमींदारी प्रथा का उन्मूलन हुआ, गरीबों और भूमिहीन मजदूरों के अन्दर आशा का संचार दिखाई दिया और इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने नारा दिया—'लैण्ड टू दि टिलर्स'। लेकिन आज वह नारा केवल नारा-मात्र ही रह गया है। उसके बाद आपने लैण्ड-सीलिंग की बात उठाई—लेकिन उससे कितनी भूमि किसानों के अन्दर बटी? आप भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा का ज़रूर

निर्धारण करें—निर्धारण होना चाहिये लेकिन जनसंघ ने मांग की थी कि ग्रामदनी के आधार पर भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित की जाय, आपने हमारे उस सुझाव को ठुकरा दिया है ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सभी जगहों पर एक-से सर्कुलर दे दिये गये—10 से 18 एकड़ तक सीलिंग करो और आज सभी जगह 18 एकड़ का सीलिंग हो रहा है। मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से आग्रह-पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ—आप थोड़ा सा विचार करें—केरल में रहने वाला काश्तकार जितने कम एकड़ की भूमि की खेती से अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकता है, क्या राजस्थान में उतनी भूमि किसान को दे दी जाय तो वह अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकता है? यह टके सेर खाजा, टके सेर भाजो की नीति नहीं चलेगी।

मैं और मेरी पार्टी चाहती है कि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की जाय, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि आय के आधार पर उसका निर्धारण किया जाय। हमारे राष्ट्रीय आय का आधे से अधिक भाग कृषि आय पर निर्भर करता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश की इकोनोमी 1 और 20 की रेशियो में ले कर चलें—चाहे कृषि उत्पादन क्षेत्र हो, चाहे औद्योगिक उत्पादन क्षेत्र हो और उसको 1 और 10 की सीमा में ला कर बाँधें। आप दूसरों के लिये इस प्रकार की बात नहीं करते, केवल किसानों के लिये ही इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं। मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर्स, बड़े बड़े अफसरों और हमारे राष्ट्रपति की ग्रामदनी का रेशियो क्या है। मैं किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगा

रहा हूं और न मेरी उनके प्रति कोई दुर्भावना है, लेकिन आप एक और विषमता घटाने के लिये लैण्ड सीलिंग की बात करते हैं और दूसरी ओर विषमता पर कोई अंकुश नहीं है। लैण्ड सीलिंग सब चाहते हैं लेकिन उसके लिये एक निश्चित सोमा होनी चाहिये कि 20 साल तक इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, यदि कोई परिवर्तन होगा तो 20 साल बाद होगा, जिससे किसान कम से कम आश्वस्त तो हो जाय और अपनी पूँजी उस पर लगा सके। लेकिन इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप नहीं करेंगे। समाजवाद के थोड़े नारों से प्रगति के नाम पर, विषमता मिटाने के नाम पर बहुत बड़ी असफलता आपको मिलेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—आपकी प्रोक्योरमेंट पालिसी क्या है? आपकी अनाज की वसूली की जो नीति है क्या उसको आपने लक्ष्मण रेखा में बांध लिया है, क्या उसमें हेर-फेर नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आपने प्राइस कमीशन बनाया है, क्या सत मजिने पर रहने वाले, एयर कण्डीशन में बैठने वाले आपके अफसरान, आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स किसानों के दुख दर्द को सुन सकते हैं? उनमें किसान का प्रतिनिधित्व क्यों नहीं? हमारा किसान खलिहान में खड़ा होकर धूर के अन्दर जिस प्रकार से दमाही (Thrashing) करता है, मैं समझता हूँ उस समय हमारे मंत्री जी वहाँ जायें, तो उनको लू लग जायेगी। हमारे एयर कण्डीशन में रहने वाले अफसरान तो वहाँ जाने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकते—ऐसे लोग हमारी प्रोक्योरमेंट पालिसी का निर्धारण

करते हैं, 72—76 रुपए क्विंटल गेहूँ की कीमत रखते हैं। 1968 के अन्दर जिस पालिसी का निर्धारण किया, वही नीति आज भी चली आ रही है, लेकिन इन पाँच वर्षों के अन्दर कृषि के द्वारा उत्पादित होने वाली वस्तुओं, यहाँ तक कि उद्योगों में उत्पादित होने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितना अन्तर आया है—आप इस पर थोड़ा गम्भीरता से विचार करें। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के साथ उचित न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। इस बीच में पानी और बिजली पर कर लगाये गये। इतना ही नहीं, एक उद्योगपति को अपने उत्पादन को देश के किसी भी भाग में ले जाने और बेचने की छूट है, यहाँ तक कि विदेशों में ले जाकर अधिकतम लाभ कमा सकता है, परन्तु किसान के साथ क्या हो रहा है—आपने जोन बना रखी है, एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में भी अपनी उपज को नहीं ले जा सकता। हम लोग जो गंगा और कोसी के दोआब पर रहते हैं, उसको एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ नहीं ले जा सकते। आपका यह सारे-का-सारा प्रोग्रेसिव कानून केवल किसानों के लिये है।

आप कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं—कृषि क्रियाओं के संचालन में कितनी अश्वशक्ति की आवश्यकता है। आपकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कृषि के विभिन्न क्रिया-कलापों के लिये 12 करोड़ अश्वशक्ति की आवश्यकता है, परन्तु देश में केवल 4 करोड़ 50 लाख अश्वशक्ति उपलब्ध है। इसमें दो-तिहाई आठ करोड़ बैलों द्वारा प्राप्त

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

होती है, बाकी साढ़े सात करोड़ अश्वशक्ति के लिये आपने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। आपने कहा था कि हम 35 हजार ट्रैक्टर मंगायेंगे, 32 हजार का तो नवम्बर तक लदान हो चुका है, ऐसा आपने रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, लेकिन सवाल उठता है कि साढ़े सात करोड़ अश्वशक्ति की पूर्ति कहां से करेंगे? क्या छोटे और कम दाम के ट्रैक्टर तैयार करेंगे?

मैं शेर सिंह जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने पशु-पालन के बारे में कहा है। पशु-पालन के लिये सरकार ने एक योजना को स्वीकार किया और उसके द्वारा छोटे छोटे किसानों को अधिकतम लाभ पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एक ओर तो पशु-पालन की नीति सरकार ने स्वीकार की है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर जनसंघ ने गत कई वर्षों में मांग की कि गौ-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के गले के नीचे वह बात नहीं उतरी—यह दो बातें एक साथ नहीं चल सकतीं—एक तरफ पशु-पालन की बात कही जाय, दूसरी तरफ बूचड़खाने में प्रति दिन गायें कटाई जाय। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। देश की एकोनोमी को सुधारने के लिये सीलिंग से सरप्लस लैण्ड को भूमिहीनों में आप कितनी और कब तक बांटेंगे? बिहार में पहले श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह ने कहा कि 20 लाख एकड़ जमीन उपलब्ध होगी और अब कहते हैं कि पांच लाख एकड़ जमीन उपलब्ध होगी। लेकिन पता नहीं उसके बाद 50 हजार एकड़ भी जमीन उपलब्ध होगी या नहीं? आखिर सीलिंग का फल कौन भोग रहा है? भोग रहे हैं भोले भाले किसान जिसके घर में कोई मुंशी

नहीं है, जिसका परिवार बट चुका है और जिसके घर में 200 मेम्बर हो गये हैं दादा के नाम पर जमीन है। हमारे बहां श्री रबु-वंश नारायण सिंह, जिनके बेटे दिनेश सिंह बिहार में शिक्षा मंत्री हैं उनके पास बिहार में सबसे बड़ी काश्त हैं, वह सबसे बड़े काश्तकार हैं लेकिन हैं बड़े समाजवादी, समाजवादी सरकार के मंत्री हैं। यह समझ में नहीं आता है इसलिये आपकी नीति साफ होनी चाहिये।

थोक व्यापार के बारे में कहकर मैं भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। आपने बिड़ला या दूसरे बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों के घरानों में चलने वाले जो उद्योग-धंधे हैं उनको लेने की हिम्मत नहीं दिखाई। थोक व्यापार में किसी का भी एकाधिकार इस देश में नहीं था क्योंकि इस देश में 35 सौ मंडियां हैं और लाखों लोग तिजारत में लगे हुये थे। किसी एक परिवार की उसमें मानोपाली नहीं थी लेकिन अब तो सरकार की मानोपाली हो गई है। गांधी जी की जो सारी की सारी विकेन्द्रीयकरण की योजना थी उसके विरुद्ध सरकार अपने में सभी कुछ केन्द्रित करने जा रही है। नतीजा क्या होगा? आपने ईंधन भी ले लिया और अब गेहूं भी ले लिया फिर इस देश के 55 करोड़ लोग कहां जायेंगे? क्या एफ० सी० आई० के बल पर? एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में पिछले साल लोक सभा में पूरी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं उसके अष्टाचार की एक रिपोर्ट दिल्ली में देता हूँ कि डिप्टी मैनेजर जो मरे उनके स्थान पर आपने क्या आदमी दिये। एसोसिएशन में ऐसे तगड़े लोग हैं, ऐसे सब लोग हैं जो

भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। मैं शिंदे साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो यह व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिये हैं उसके स्थान पर क्या आप उस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिये कोई दूसरी विधि नहीं लगा सकते थे? क्या आज एफ० सी० आई० को मार्केट में कम्पीटीशन के तौर पर नहीं ला सकते थे? आप भी रोजगार करते और छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को भी सौ बोरी तक रखने की छूट देते। कुछ बड़े व्यापारी आपको बहुत खलते हैं या कुछ धनी लोग पांच या दस हजार बोरी रखते थे तो आप सप्लाई विभाग के द्वारा सौ बोरी पर लाकर उनको तिजारत करने देते और साफ साथ एफ० सी० आई० को भी यह काम देते। यदि कभी एफ० सी० आई० ने वर्क टू रूल का नारा दिया और एक हफ्ते तक गोल माल चला तो इस देश के 55 करोड़ लोग भूख से मर मरेंगे। इसलिये आप इस पर पुनः विचार करें। मैं आपसे इस कदम का विरोध नहीं करना चाहता हूँ और विवश हो कर मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि आप इस पर पुनः विचार करें। छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों से छीन कर गेहूँ व्यापार को एक समाजवादी बढ़ता हुआ कदम बताया जाता है लेकिन आप कितना मुनाफा कमाते हैं? किसान से तो 72 या 76 रुपये में लेते हैं लेकिन स्वयं बेचते हैं फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर 86, 89 या 90 रुपये में।

सभापति महोदय : आप अब समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस विषय पर पूर्ण रूप से पुनः विचार करें। आप कम्पीटीशन के रूप में बाजार में आयें।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ जो अनाज की बर्बादी होती है भंडारण में उसके सम्बन्ध में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। 1967 के सर्वे के मुताबिक 93 लाख कानमी और सीलन के कारण नुकसान होता है, 35 लाख चूहे खा जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : 40-50 लाख क्विंटल आप विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं। तो आप भंडारण की अच्छी व्यवस्था करें। इससे बहुत लाभ होगा।

साथ साथ किसान के लिये जो स्माल फार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स एजेंसियां हैं उनको चुस्त और दुस्त करें। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो देश के बैकवर्ड जिले हैं, जिनको सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है, कम से कम उन क्षेत्रों में ऐसा जरूर करें। स्माल फार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स के बारे में आपने जो कुछ भी किया है उसके बारे में मुझे कहना है कि साढ़े 70 करोड़ रुपया आपने रखा था लेकिन उसमें से केवल 13 करोड़ ही खर्च किया है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप स्माल फार्मर्स एजेंसियां और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स एजेंसियां जो हैं उनको सक्रिय बनायें, सक्षम बनायें ताकि देश के जो छोटे किसान हैं वह उनसे लाभान्वित हो सकें।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्र-गुजार हूँ कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाडे]

मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया। हमारे देश का यह बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि हमारा खाद्य मन्त्रालय आज खाद्य मन्त्री के अन्तर्गत है। कृषि में जो उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है तो कृषि के उत्पादन का महत्व होता है। खाद्य मन्त्रालय की गतिविधि बड़ी तेज इस देश में हो गई है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि खाद्य मन्त्रालय और कृषि मन्त्रालय का अलग-अलग अपना स्थान है। कृषि मन्त्री को देश के कृषि के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखने चाहिए और उसके बाद तत्परता के साथ उसके निराकरण हेतु कोई स्कीम कार्यान्वित करनी चाहिए। यह बात सही है, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि यह देश के एक बड़े संकट से गुजर रहा है लेकिन संकट से गुजरने के साथ-साथ हमारे जो मूलभूत साधन हैं उत्पादन के उस क्षेत्र में हमें तरक्की करनी चाहिए। हमें देखना चाहिए एक आज जो हमारे भूमि सुधार कानून हैं जो सही तरीके से देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, लाखों करोड़ों जो हमारी गरीब जनता है जिसकी आकांक्षाओं का पालन करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं वह सही रूप से लागू होते हैं या नहीं। जब तक हम मौलिक बातों को नहीं देखेंगे तब तक मैं निश्चित तरीके से कह सकता हूँ कि आज जो गरीब झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं जिनके पास आज अन्न की कमी है, जिनके बच्चे आज अन्न के लिए तरस रहे हैं, जिनके घर में आज चिराग नहीं है उन के लिए हम केवल समाजवादी समाज की रचना का नारा देकर सही तरीके से हम कोई परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकते हैं। हमें

इसकी तरफ गौर करना पड़ेगा। आज जितने भी भूमि सुधार के कानून बने हैं वह जिलों में जहाँ के तहाँ रख दिए गए हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात जानता हूँ, अपने प्रदेश की बात जानता हूँ कि छोटे किसान पट्टे लेकर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें बसने के लिए जमीन मिली है, सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू होने पर जमीन मिली है लेकिन हमें कब्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। कलक्टर से कहा जाता है, मिनिस्टर से कहा जाता है लेकिन किसी तरह से उसका निराकरण नहीं होता। हमें मौलिक तरीके से सोचना पड़ेगा। इस देश में करोड़ों के हितों की रक्षा करने वाली जो हमारी पार्टी है जिसका नारा समाजवादी नारा है उस नारे को अगर हमें सही तरीके से पालन करता है तो आज जो हमारी व्यूरोक्रैसी का चगुल है जोकि आज हमारे उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होने देती है उस पर काबू करना होगा। आज भी जिले में जो कलक्टर बैठा हैं उसको सारी पावर्स दे रखी हैं।

आज उसकी पावर को डीसेंट्रलाइज करना पड़ेगा। जब तक जिला ए.डी. पर अधिकारों का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन नहीं करते तब तक विकास की गति को जितना तेज करना चाहते हैं, नहीं कर सकेंगे। तो यह मौलिक बात है। आप डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन करें, जिलों में डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन करें, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट की पोस्ट को वायसराय की पोस्ट न बनाएं। आप जिलों में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें जिसमें हम भी ला एंड आर्डर के जिम्मेदार हों, स्पीकुलस पार्टिसिपेशन जनता का रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव कर सकें। हमसे कहा जाता

है कि पीपुल्स पार्टिसिपेशन करो। लेकिन जिले में हमारी कोई बात नहीं सुनता। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि समाजवादी नीतियाँ वहीं तरीके से कार्यान्वित हों तो उसके लिए जरूरी है कि जिला स्तर पर डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन करें, जिला परिषद को पावर दो, ऐंजीक्यूटिव अथोरिटीज को पावर दो, तभी देश में समाजवादी समाज की रचना कर सकते हैं।

16 hrs.

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है। 50 फीसदी आदमी ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन कर रहा है। जो 50 फीसदी हमारी नेशनल इनकम को बढ़ा रहा है, जो पचास फीसदी हमारे एक्सपोर्ट के साधनों को मुड़ियाँ कट रहा है, उसकी हालत क्या है? आज वह किसान कहता है कि कोई ऐसा कमीशन बनाओं जो कि हमारे द्वारा पैदा की गयी चीजों को देखें कि उनकी क्या कीमत होनी चाहिए और वह जिन चीजों का उपयोग करता है ऐग्रीकल्चर के प्रोडक्शन में उन चीजों के क्या दाम होने चाहिए। तो आप पाँजेगै कि उसके द्वारा पैदा की गई चीजों के दाम और उसके द्वारा उपयोग में आने वाली चीजों के दाम में बड़ा अन्तर है। फिर कैसे वह प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकता है।

यह बात सही है कि सूखा पड़ गया, बाढ़ आ गयी, एक ऐसा नक्शा बन गया जिसमें हमारे देश का प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ। कुछ प्रदेशों में सूखा पड़ गया और हमें अनाज भंजना पड़ा। यह देश अजीबो गरीब देश है। यहां कुछ ऐसे वेस्टेड इंडस्ट्रिय हैं, प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ हैं जो देखती हैं

कि कहां सूखा पड़ गया, कब बाढ़ आ जाय और जिस समय बाढ़ और सूखा आ जाता है उस समय चीजों के दाम को बढ़ाते चले जाते हैं। मेरा मतलब कंज्यूमर गुड्स से है सरकार को देर नहीं करनी चाहिए। आज सारे उन पदार्थों पर, ऐग्रीकल्चरल गुड्स पर, गेहूँ के होल-सेल ट्रेड पर जिस तरह आपने कब्जा किया, इसी तरह से जितनी भी कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उन पर आप को कब्जा करना चाहिए। देर नहीं करनी चाहिए, और इसको ऐम्फेटिकली एम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिए।

आज स्थिति क्या है? होल सेल ट्रेड को आज राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनाया जा रहा है। मैं उन राजनीतिक लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को जानते हैं, क्या आप की समझ में नहीं आता आज 42 लाख टन अगर शुगर खाने वाले इस देश में हों, और 35 लाख टन का प्रोडक्शन हो तो जाहिर है कि राशनिंग करनी पड़ेगी। इस देश में जब गेहूँ की पैदावार कम हो रही हो, चावल की पैदावार आबादी की मात्रा में कम हो रही हो, तो इस देश में राशनिंग नहीं होगी तो क्या होगा? और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने जो निश्चय किया है वह ऐसा निश्चय है कि जिसकी भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे कुछ दोस्त इसको राजनीतिक अखाड़ा बना कर के और चुनाव प्रचार का एक माध्यम बना करके गाँवों में जा करके गलत प्रचार कर रहे हैं, और बड़े-बड़े थोक व्यापारियों का प्रचार कर रहे

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण गांडे]

हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि तुम गल्ला रोक लो, तुम्हें जितने रुपये की जरूरत हो हमसे ले लो। खलिहान में गल्ला आते ही बड़े किसानों से सौदा करना शुरू कर दिया है कि जितने रु० की जरूरत है, कितना गल्ला बेचना चाहते हो, रुपया उनको दे दिया और गल्ला अपने घर में रख लिया। होल सेल ट्रेडर्स यह कर रहे हैं और वह किसानों को रुपया देकर गल्ला उनके यहां होर्ड कर रहे हैं और अपने प्रोग्राम को स्कटिल करना चाहते हैं जिस से आपका प्रोग्राम चल न सके। आप इस बारे में प्रदेश सरकारों को लिखें। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा कि 31 मार्च तक सारे व्यापारी गोदाम से अरता गल्ला निकाल दें, और अगर उस तारीख तक नहीं निकालेंगे तो उनके खिलाफ सरकार कार्यवाही करेगी। मैं जानता हूँ, 31 मार्च बीत गई, लोगों ने अपना गल्ला नहीं निकाला, लेकिन एक भी होल सेलर अरेस्ट नहीं किया गया। एक को भी जेल नहीं भेजा। मैं जानना हूँ कि क्यों नहीं भेजा? मैंने एक बड़े अफसर से बात की वह कहता है कि यह तो रोज का तमाशा है जो कानून का बनाया गया है। रोज सरकार के आदेश आया करते हैं। सरकार का होल-सेल ट्रेड को टेक ओवर करने का प्रोग्राम फेल हो जाएगा। और फेल करने के लिए उनका हैंड इन ग्लव्स है। इस बारे में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। आपको सोचना चाहिए। आपको प्रदेशों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को और खाद्य मन्त्रियों को बुलाकर कानफरेंस करनी चाहिए कि आखिर इस स्थिति को कैसे सम्भालें। अब कोई तरीका

नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि इस देश में खाद्यान्न के व्यापार के बारे में मन्त्री जी एजन्त करें कि जितनी कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं सबको नेशनेलाइज करेंगे। आपको स्पष्ट चेतावनी देनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई होल सेल ट्रेडर अपने यहां गल्ला रखता है तो उसको डी० आई० आर में अरेस्ट किया जाएगा। तभी जाकर के आपकी मत्था पूरी होगी। आज प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकत आपके इस प्रगतिशील कदम का विरोध करने के लिए तैयार हैं और नाना प्रकार की पार्टीयों को मिला करके पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाना चाहती हैं। आपको होशियार होना चाहिए, और इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

देश में दूध के उत्पादन की बात कही गई। 280 मिलियन कैटिल इस देश में हैं और तीन आउन्स डली हमको दूध मिलता है। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। और सरकार क्या कर रही है कि उन के जो खाने की चीज हैं वह आप बाहर भेज रहे हैं, और उसके बदले क्या ले रहे हैं? 10 करोड़ रुपए का मिल्क पाउडर मिल रहा है। आपको इस नीति को त्यागना पड़ेगा। अगर चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर 3 आउन्स रोज दूध मिले और दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

गरीबों को जमीन कैसे मिले इस पर पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। बहुत सी जमीन एल्केलाइन सोयल है, उस पर आपकी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है कि उसमें जिप्सम डालें और वह फर्टाइल हो जायगी। इसी तरह जहां एसिडिटी है वहां लाइम डालने के लिए सिफारिश की है जिससे उर्ध्व उपजाऊ

बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन उन सिफारिशों पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नदियां कहर मचाए हुए हैं और हर साल 100 करोड़ रुपया बाढ़ में चला जाता है।

आपने बाढ़ के लिए कोई स्कीम बनाई आपने फनड प्रोटक्शन के लिए कोई काम किया? आपने बहुत किया, मैं नहीं कहता कि कुछ नहीं किया। आपने छितौनी बांध बनाया, इन्हें निकाली, लेकिन आज भी जरूरत है राप्ती, घाघरा, कुआनों जैसी नदियों को बांधने की। आज जरूरत है कि ऐसी नदियों पर बांध हो। जलकन्डी योजना बहुत दिनों से पड़ी हुई है। उसको लागू करने की जरूरत है। जब तक यह सब चीजें नहीं होंगी तब तक इस देश में खाद्य-उत्पादन का काम कैसे होगा?

मैं एक चीज का बड़ा विरोधी हूं। आज फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने खुलते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि कि घर का खाद का कारखाना आप क्यों नहीं मजबूत करते? जो चीज पत्ते से दूसरी चीजों से बनती है उनको मजबूत करने के लिए आपने कोई कदम उठाया? कम्पोस्ट को मजबूत करने के लिए आपने कोई कदम उठाया? आप इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दें जिससे हम कम्पोस्ट की खाद को मजबूत कर सकें।

मैं दो मिनट में अपनी आखिरी बात कहनी चाहता हूं। शुगर के नेशनलाइजेशन

का सवाल है। चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मामला हमारे लिए जिन्दगी और मौत की बात हो गई है। चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए जब हम उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री से मिलते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमने बिल भेज दिया है, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की झोली में पड़ा हुआ है। जब केन्द्रीय मन्त्री से हम बात करते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट आ जाने दो, हम तब बात करेंगे। एटार्नी जनरल और एडवोकेट जनरल सब की रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई है। कम से कम आज भगवान के लिए यह तो कीजिए कि चीनी मिलों का उद्धार कीजिए पूजी-पतियों के पंजे से उनको छुड़ाइये। उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए। यह परिस्थिति स्वयं सरकार की कमजोरी की वजह से आई है या क्या है यह तो सरकार के मालिक लोग जान सकते हैं या मन्त्री जान सकते हैं। अब तक चीनी के मिल मालिक कहते हैं, जिन्होंने मिल को सिक मिल डिव्लेयर किया था, कि हम पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं इकट्ठा करके, सिक मिल हमें दे दी जाए, हम चलाएंगे। समाजवा के फोरम के लोगों ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, अब उसका भी कंट्राडिक्शन शुरू हो गया है। मैं कहता हूं कि इसमें कोई समाजवादी फोरम की बात नहीं है, यह सारी पार्लियामेंट के फोरम की बात है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहिए कि जो सिक चीनी मिलें ली गई हैं उनको वापस करने का सवाल नहीं, चाहे वह करोड़ों रुपया ही क्यों इकट्ठा न कर लें। वह गन्ना किसान के बड़े हमदर्द बन गए हैं, मजदूरों के बड़े हमदर्द बन गए हैं। लेकिन उनकी हमदर्दी

(श्री नरसिंह न रायण पांडे)

के बारे में किसानों और मजदूरों को मालूम है। हमारी भी हमदर्दी उनके साथ है। इस हमदर्दी की बिना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी कभी अखबारों में मन्त्री महोदय के ऐसे बयान निकलते हैं जिनसे मालूम होता है कि मन्त्री जी भी चाहते हैं, सरकार भी चाहती है कि जल्दी से जल्दी सिक मिलों को वापस दे दिया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसा मत कीजिएगा। चीनी मिलों के बारे में हमें बड़ा कटु अनुभव हुआ है। आप चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए तो यह किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए और करोड़ों पीड़ित जनता के लिए और मानवता के लिए सबसे बड़ी देन होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

16 hrs.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: (Hoskote): Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Agriculture Ministry. I would like to make a few suggestions. Out of the ten minutes given to me I would like to devote five minutes for drought and five minutes for wholesale trade on food.

In India it is said by people who have long experience in agriculture that taking five years as the cycle in Indian agriculture which is divided as follows: out of 5 year cycle one good year, one bad year, one year neither good nor bad and two indifferent years. This is a bad year of that circle. It is not uncommon that India will have to face drought quite often.

There are repeated droughts in chronically deficit areas about which surveys have been made and reports have been submitted. Yet, there is no earnest attempt to tackle the drought pockets in India in a big way, in a planned way, giving responsibility to a department. I am one of those who feel that there should be a separate department for dealing with drought-stricken areas.

It is said, one-fifth of India lies in scarcity areas. One belt of scarcity starts from Gujarat, passes through Maharashtra and then to Andhra, Karnataka and Telangana and extends upto Ramanathapuram in the south. The other belt starts from Gujarat, passes through Rajasthan and parts of eastern U. P. districts, like, Deoria, Basti, Gorakhpur and then extends to parts of Bihar. As a matter of fact, every district in India has a pocket of scarcity. Almost every State has a pocket of scarcity. So, one-fifth of India is always scarcity-stricken. This is the weakest link in our economy. You may have spent crores and crores of rupees and improved agriculture and there may be a green revolution in the valleys and deltas. Even though everything is all right in Indian economy, if scarcity starts in these pockets, a scare is created and it has an effect over the prices. It is the weakest link in the Indian economy. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should take immediate measures and set apart sufficient funds to tackle the situation.

There are enough of experiences for us in the world. Even in India, in these areas, a coordinated and integrated plan is necessary, as of insurance against famine. Then, crop pattern should be changed in these areas. Whether there is plenty of rain water in the tank or not, the traditional crop that the farmer grows is paddy in some of these areas. Paddy requires four times

water as against maize, jowar or bajra. So, in the same area where the farmer grows traditionally paddy, if he takes to maize, jowar or bajra, he could grow it with the available water and raise a successful crop.

Then, some agro-industries could be developed in these areas. There should be minor irrigation. Preservation of every drop of water is very essential so that failure of rain in one particular year should not make the farmer collapse and he can sustain himself. Some fruits could be grown and processing industries developed in these areas. With a limited amount of water, a lot of horticulture could also be developed. There are certain varieties of fruits, citrus variety and other varieties, which could be developed without much water.

In this august House, there was a laughter about poultry-rearing. There was laughter when the Agriculture Minister was talking about poultry. It is such an important thing. In Israel, in one scarcity district, they have developed poultry. They have developed it as a poultry district. There is no or little rain there. But it pays much more than any other district because they have developed poultry there. Poultry is one "tree" that does not require much water or regular rainfall and bears 250 fruits a year. In mythology, there is a story about Kamadenu and Kalpakavriksha. Kamadenu is cow and it gives milk whereas poultry is Kalpakavriksha. No animal that is useful to mankind, either cow or buffalo or sheep or goat, can multiply in such a manner as poultry does. A cow can give you two cows in a year; a buffalo can give you two buffaloes in a year; a sheep can give you two sheep in a year; a goat can give you two goats in a year. But if you take poultry, if there is one hen, it can multiply to 300 in a year. That is why it is like the Kalpakavriksha tree because of its creative capacity or Kalpana—Sakti. Poultry is an important thing. I did not want to

mention about it. Since there was laughter about it, since it was taken lightly, I mentioned about it.

Poultry is a very important industry. The Government of India should pay more attention to it. It requires more and more attention. If you want to get protein food, like milk, poultry is the answer. So, in scarcity areas, poultry should be developed to see that the farmer's economy does not collapse if there is failure of rain. There should be a coordinated and integrated plan about it.

Hundreds of crores of rupees are being spent on scarcity relief works. The final figures have not yet come. This year perhaps the Government of India will have to foot a bill to the tune of Rs. 300—400 crores on scarcity relief works.

Mysore alone is spending Rs. 50 crores. Maharashtra has spent, I am told, Rs. 60 to 70 crores. Rajasthan has also spent some money. Gujarat is spending Rs. 50 to 60 crores. If all these are totalled, the amount spent this year on scarcity relief would not be less than Rs. 300 to 400 crores. But what type of work has been done? It is all useless and a waste—done temporarily without any plan. Only kutcha roads have been constructed. The ringleaders knock away the money, and neither the farmers nor the hard-working labourers are benefited. 'Relief work' means relief to some people and not to the poor people. Therefore, doing these relief workers in a haphazard way should be avoided; there should be an integrated plan. Even if you spend Rs. 300 to 400 crores per year, it does not matter; to develop these pockets, it is very essential.

In Mysore State, things are very bad. In one pocket, in three to four districts, there is continuous famine; nearly 60 lakhs of people come under that. There has been complete failure of rabi and kharif crops and

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

people are very much agitated. I request the Food Minister to see that some more foodgrains are sent to that area; otherwise, people will starve. Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Bijapur were growing white jowar, but today because of failure of crop, the people there are starving. There is, therefore, a great need that the Government of India should develop in an integrated and coordinated way the scarcity pockets in India which are the weakest link.

Coming to nationalisation of the wholesale trade, it is said that the Food Ministry has been the graveyard of many reputations....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
You are a part of it.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I want to give my experience to my successor friend and colleague. I became the Deputy Food Minister when Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was the Food Minister, in 1952. When I entered the Food Department, there was strict and rigorous control, and when I left after ten years, in 1962, we had completely relaxed and people were happy. but that is not the position today. Even after 1962, in Mysore I was in charge of food for five years. With 15 years of experience, I am telling my friend that the wholesale trade take-over by Government is a must because ours is a socialist State. In those days, in 1952, though there was rigorous control, though there was nationalisation of trade, it was not called nationalisation of trade; because of necessity, they had to name it something; under the Defence of India Act they had taken powers to control the entire foodgrains. Ours is a socialist State. A number of friends have repeated the importance, why the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be taken over by Government. A great majority of the people of this country are hard-working labourers; most of them are people who spend 80

per cent of their earnings on food. In a country where nearly 80 per cent of the people spend 80 per cent of their income on food, it is very essential that the prices of foodgrains should be kept as low as possible.

When there was control, with my experience in the Food Ministry, I can say, it was hated by every one. Food debate used to be very critical debate; people hated it. When we removed it, every one was happy; the grower was happy, the consumer was happy, the trade was happy because there was freedom. but now, in this socialist State, we cannot entrust the whole job to the wholesale merchants. We have tried enough. They generally exploit the farmers in a bumper year and in a scarcity year they exploit the consumers and make huge profits. They want to continue this in spite of ours being a socialist State. As I said, this Ministry has been the graveyard of many reputations. It is going to be a very difficult job. When I entered the Ministry 21 years ago, I was hearing less of corruption in the country; but today I hear more of corruption. People do not cooperate now. The wholesale traders will perhaps invest all the Rs. 1,000 or 2,000 crores, which they were investing on foodgrains, on other essential commodities like dhal pulses, oil, etc. and will try to defeat the Government's policy. Most of the Opposition parties are not cooperating with the Government on wholesale trade take-over. With all these difficulties, the Ministry has to see that it is successful. The Food Ministry could raise the reputation of this Government to the Himalayan heights of popularity and they can also take us down to the sea of unpopularity. These two things are possible. So, I wish that they will not take us down to the sea of unpopularity but would take us to the heights of popularity. And, they must be very strict. I am giving you some hints. Having been a Minister for 15 years, I am giving some hints to my friend. Once you said 'controls', it is said

even the gunny bags will start eating. Leave alone others, shortages and deterioration in foodgrains will start. That means that at every stage there is a malpractice, leakage and other corrupt practices and everywhere people indulge in malpractices and leakages occur. Then corruption will increase. They must be strict in dealing with these hoarders and the wholesale merchants, and it should be stricter than it was in the olden days.

Then, about prices, the farmers should get remunerative prices. Otherwise, the farmers will start growing other crops. That always happens. If you do not pay the farmer a parity or remunerative price, then he will switch over to chilli-growing in Andhra or jute-growing in Bihar or he would start growing *Chana* in Punjab or groundnuts in Gujarat. So, switching over to commercial or cash crops will take place and the Food Ministry will very soon be in a soup. So, the farmer should be paid a remunerative or parity price. Otherwise, the Food Ministry will very soon come to difficulties.

With this little advice to my friend, I once again give a word, not one word of caution, but hundred words of caution, that you must remember that this is an item where Gandhiji said that God appears in the form of food to a poor man. An experienced philosopher once said that the difference between a civilised and an uncivilised man is ten meals. If a civilised man misses two meals, sometimes he will start telling lies for food but if he misses five meals, then he starts telling lies regularly and if he continues to starve and misses ten meals, then he commits a murder. So, the difference between a civilised and an uncivilised man, that philosopher says, is only ten meals. You make a civilised man starve and miss ten meals, then he will become a brute. That is the thing you are handling now. So, do not make these civilised people brutes.

Yesterday, Mr. Vajpayee somewhere has made a statement that food riots will start in the country. Food riot not against the Government, food riots will be against those people whom he is supporting—the wholesale traders. People will kill these wholesale traders then they will try to fight against the Government. I may tell Mr. Vajpayee that the riots will be first against the vested interests and then only against the Government.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak, and I may assure the Food Minister that the next food debate will be as lively as this one.

श्री एस० एस० पूरती (सिंहभूम) :

सभापति महोदय, हमारा भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहाँ की अधिकांश जनता कृषि पर ही निर्भर करती है और इस देश का वास्तविक विकास भी कृषि के विकास पर ही निर्भर करता है। कृषि के वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान संस्थान द्वारा देश में हरित क्रांति का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया गया है। लेकिन जब तक देश के कोने कोने में इस का प्रचार और प्रसार नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कृषि के उत्पादन में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं होगी और हमें अन्न के लिए दूसरे देशों का मुँह ताकना पड़ेगा। दूसरे देशों से अन्न मंगाने से हमारे देश की क्या हालत हुई है और क्या हालत होगी उस का अन्दाजा अभी हला की जो घटना घटी है माइलो के आयात के संबंध में उस से लगाया जा सकता है। उस से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि अगर हम अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं हैं तो दूसरे देश वाले हमें शुद्ध अन्न नहीं भेजेंगे बल्कि धतूरे के बीज की मिलावट कर के वह हमारे देश में अन्न भेजेंगे जो हमारे लिए विष का काम करेगा। इसलिए हमें चाहिए कि कृषि

[श्री एस०एस० पूरती]

के विकास के लिए पूरा जोर लगाएं और कृषि के विकास के मार्ग में जो भी समस्याएँ हैं उन मौलिक समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करें। हमारी भारत की शस्य श्यामला वसुन्धरा 55 करोड़ लोगों को अन्न देने के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया को भी अन्न देने की सामर्थ्य और क्षमता रखती है। अगर सरकार देश में कृषि की समस्या का निराकरण कर के अन्नोत्पादन में लग जाये।

आज कृषि उत्पादन के मार्ग में कई समस्याएँ हैं। उन समस्याओं में पहली समस्या भूमि वितरण के संबंध में है। आज देश में भूमि की असमानता है। किसी के कब्जे में हजारों एकड़ जमीन है तो किसी को खेती के लिए एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं है। सरकार को यह भारी असमानता दूर करनी पड़ेगी, अन्यथा भूमि के असमानता के साथ साथ आर्थिक असमानता देश में मौजूद रहेगी। सरकार ने भूमि की असमानता को दूर करने के लिए लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट भी बनाया। लेकिन लगता है कि वह भी कागज पर हो रहेगा। वह भी सैद्धांतिक ही रहेगा। ऐसे हमारे देश बिहार राज्य में लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट को 1962 में ही लागू किया गया था। लेकिन इतने लम्बे समय के पश्चात् भी बिहार राज्य में जो भूमि की असमानता है किसानों के बीच में वह अभी तक मौजूद है। इस से लगता है कि यह लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट भूमि की असमानता को सुधारने में सफल नहीं होगा। इस के लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो ऐक्ट आप बनाते हैं उस ऐक्ट को आप सख्ती से अमल में लाएं तभी भूमि में जो असमानता है उस में सुधार लाया जा सकता है।

बिहार का दक्षिणी हिस्सा अर्थात् छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना पहाड़ों से घिरा हुआ है। प्राकृतिक सुन्दरता वहाँ है। लेकिन पहाड़ों के निकटवर्ती गांवों में निवास करने वालों का जीवन प्रकृति की सुन्दरता के विपरीत कुरूप सा लगता है। वहाँ के लोग अन्न के बिना और गरीबी के मारे परेशान हैं। चारों तरफ हाहाकार मच रहा है। वहाँ उन की आँखों के सामने प्रोटेक्टेड फारेस्ट के अन्दर खेती के लायक जमीन है। लेकिन वह जमीन वैसे ही पड़ी हुई है। न फारेस्ट डिगर्टमेंट भूमिहीनों को देने का प्रयास कर रहा है और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार इस संबंध में सही कदम उठा रही है। वहाँ पर परती पड़ी हुई जमीन है। उस जमीन को भूमिहीनों के बीच में वितरित किया जाना चाहिए। जंगल के निकट रहने वाले जो वहाँ के निवासी हैं वे गरीब हैं। उन के पास जमीन नहीं है। अगर वह बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन उन के नाम बन्दोबस्त नहीं होगी तो नतीजा यह होगा कि भूख से मरता हुआ किसान जंगल काटेगा और सैकड़ों रुपये का माल दन रुपये में बेचेगा। इस तरह से जंगल की बरबादी बहुत जल्दी होगी। किसानों की गरीबी भी दूर नहीं होगी और असमानता भी दूर नहीं होगी। इसलिए हमारा अनुरोध है कि जंगलों में खास कर के प्रोटेक्टेड फारेस्ट्स के अन्दर जो बेकार की जमीन पड़ी हुई है वह जमीन भूमिहीन किसानों के बीच में बांट दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

बिहार में जिला स्तर के और प्रबन्ध स्तर के बहुत से सरकारी कृषि फार्म हैं जो बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। असल में इन का लक्ष्य तो होना चाहिए कि उत्तम बोज पैदा करें और किसानों के बोज में वितरण करें, खेतों के अच्छे तरीके का प्रदर्शन करें। लेकिन ये कोई भी काम इन फार्मों के द्वारा नहीं होते। बल्कि एक साधारण किसान अपने सोमित साधनों के माध्यम से जितना उत्पादन कर सकता है उतना भी इन फार्मों के द्वारा उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए इस संबंध में भी हमारा अनुरोध है कि जा बेकार पड़े हुए सरकारी कृषि फार्म हैं वह भी प्रमि-हीन किसानों के बोज में बांट दिए जायें।

दूसरी समस्या है सिंचाई की। सरकार को और कृषि विभाग को चाहिए कि कृषि के विकास के लिए कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि लाने के लिए सब से अधिक व्यय सिंचाई पर ही करे। जहां पानी की सुविधा होगी वहां मेहनत करने वाला किसान पत्थर से भी फसल उपजा सकता है। इसलिए पानी के इंतजाम की ओर विशेष ध्यान सरकार का जाना चाहिए। देश में हर जगह नदियां हैं, नाले हैं जो बारिश आने पर ही पानी ले आते हैं। पानी उन में उमड़ पड़ता है और वह पानी बेकार चला जाता है। इतना ही नहीं वह वर्षा का पानी बाढ़ का रूप धारण कर के जान माल को भी खतरे में डालता है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि जहां नदी, नाले हैं वहां बांध बांधकर और नहरे निकाल कर उस पानी को सिंचाई के काम में ले आए। साथ ही बाढ़ की भयंकरता को भी रोके।

तीसरी बात में कृषि ऋण के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ जो सिर्फ कागजों का बंधन तक ही सीमित है। आज देश के किसान अन्नदाता कहे जाते हैं। लेकिन सही रूप में देखा जाय तो ये बिलकुल गरीब हैं। साल भर के खाने के लिए भी अन्न उन्हें मिलता नहीं है। ऐसा हालात में उन्हें उत्तम बीज खरीदने के लिए, हल बैल खरीदने के लिए और खाद खरीदने के लिए समय पर ऋण मिलना चाहिए। सरकार की ओर से जो कृषि ऋण की व्यवस्था है वह अर्थात्त है और समय पर किसानों को ऋण नहीं मिल पाता। इस के लिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि कृषि ऋण वितरण की जो प्रणाली है वह बिलकुल आसान कर दी जाय और समय पर किसानों को ऋण दिया जाय ताकि वह कृषि विकास के काम में आगे बढ़ सके।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो गेहूँ की कीमत निर्धारित की है वह सही माने में उचित नहीं जचती। हाल में ही पंजाब के दोरे पर हम गए हुए थे जगह जगह किसानों ने बतलाया कि 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल भाव उत्पादन व्यय के बराबर आ जाता है। उत्पादन में जो व्यय होता है उसी व्यय के बराबर 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। तो यह देखने की बात है कि जब देश के अन्दर बाजार में दूसरी

[श्री एस० एस० पुरती]

चीजों की कीमत अधिक वृद्धि पर है तो किसान के द्वारा उत्पादन को हुई चोज का कीमत की भी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए और जगह जगह आज किसान मांग कर रहे हैं कि गेहूं की कीमत उचित मिले, गेहूं की कीमत सही रूप में मिले। लेकिन इस ओर सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। इस ओर भी सरकार ध्यान दे।

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि प्रधान देश होने के नाते इस की आत्मा कृषि में निहित है। कृषि का विकास हमारे हर विकास का आधार-स्तम्भ है। हमारी हरी क्रान्ति तभी सफल होगी जब कृषि में कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों का कृषि पर आधिपत्य होगा। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने कृषि उत्थान के लिये, खाद्यान्न की वृद्धि के लिये अनेकों उपाय किये हैं, परन्तु हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा इस प्रकार का रहा है कि इस प्रकार का जो भी लाभ हुआ है वह बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को, भू-स्वामियों को ही मिला है, गरीब और सर्व-साधारण, छोटे तबके के किसान इस लाभ से वंचित रहे हैं। इस प्रकार समाज में आर्थिक समता आने की अपेक्षा आर्थिक विषमता ही फैलती गई है, क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि जो भू-स्वामी हैं, जो कास्तकार हैं, उन्हें खेती के अलावा दूसरे व्यापारियों

से भी आमदनी है, वे ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, बड़े-बड़े पदों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। परन्तु दूसरी ओर छोटे-छोटे किसानों के बच्चे गरीबी के कारण उचित शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते, फलतः उनके बच्चों के बीच गरीबी की खाई बढ़ती ही जाती है।

विकास के बात से कार्य हुआ है, हर क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस विकास से मजदूरों को क्या मिला? उनकी मजदूरी आज भी वही है जो पचास साल पहले थी, जो दो सेर अनाज पचास साल पहले मिलता था, वही आज भी मिल रहा है यद्यपि परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। उनकी मजदूरी को बढ़ाने के लिए आज तक सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं बढ़ाया।

सभापति महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि कृषि की सबसे बड़ी त्रुटि आज यह है कि जो खेती करना जानते हैं उनके पास भूमि नहीं है और जो खेती करना नहीं जानते, उनके पास हजारों एकड़ भूमि है। बहुत से ऐसे स्वाभी हैं जो समाज में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करने के लिए हजारों एकड़ भूमि रखे हुए हैं और इसलिये रखे हुए हैं कि समाज में उन्हें ऊंचा समझा जाय। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मैं दिखला सकता हूँ कि सौ एकड़ का एक प्लॉट ऐसा पड़ा हुआ है जिस पर पिछले 50 सालों से कभी हल नहीं चला और अगर कोई गरीब आदमी मांगने के लिए जाता है तो देने के लिए तैयार

नहीं, बल्कि उसका खून कर देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की विषमता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया।

सभापति महोदय, लैंड सीलिंग पास हो गया—बहुत दिनों से ऐसी चर्चा सुन रहा हूँ। जब मैं देहातों में जाता हूँ तो गरीब लोग मुझ से पूछते हैं कि कब तक जमीन मिलने वाली है, कब तक हम गरीबों की गरीबी दूर होगी? मैं उसका क्या जवाब दूँ? इसलिए कृषि मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि कोई ठोस कदम उठाये इसके लिए कोई निश्चित अवधि मुकर्रर करें कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर जो फाजिल जमीन है, वह गरीबों के बीच बट जायेगी, ताकि उन लोगों को भी सन्तोष हो।

सभापति महोदय, एक शंका यह भी है—जब कभी गरीबों को भूमि देने का प्रश्न आता है—पूँजीपति और भू-स्वामी बौखला उठते हैं, यहां तक कि जो लोग पट्टे की जमीन जोतते हैं वह भी उनसे छीन ली जाती है। जब कभी गरीब अपने हक के लिए आवाज उठाता है तो कोर्ट में मुकदमा करके उस जमीन को छीन लिया जाता है, यहां तक कि उसे अपने घर की थाली-लोटा भी बेचना पड़ जाता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि लैंड सीलिंग से जो फाजिल भूमि निकलेगी, उसका वितरण गरीबों में इस प्रकार से हो कि उसको क्षति न उठानी पड़े। आप हर राज्य के मुख्य मन्त्री को आदेश दें कि सरकार

के उच्च-अधिकारियों और पुलिस अफसरों के माध्यम से उन गरीबों को जमीन मिले। अन्यथा पुलिस के इतिहास में यह रिकार्ड है कि जब भी गरीब और अमीर की लड़ाई हुई है पुलिस ने कभी भी गरीबों के पक्ष में फैवरेबिल रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। इस लिए मेरा आग्रह है कि भूमि-वितरण की जो परिभाषा है, वह साफ-साफ होनी चाहिये तथा बटवारे का आसान से आसान तरीका अपनाया जाये ताकि गरीबों को क्षति न उठानी पड़े।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं अपने सूबे बिहार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बिहार की भूमि बहुत उपजाऊ है, तीन-चार मील पर नदी बहती है। इन नदियों के उपयोग का प्रयास किया जाय तो यह आशीर्वाद साबित हो सकती है, लेकिन दुख है कि इस दिशा में आज तक सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया, जिसके फलस्वरूप बिहार में कभी अधिक बाढ़ आती है, कभी अधिक सूखा पड़ता है, इस दुर्भाग्य का सामना वहां की जनता को हर समय करना पड़ता है। किसानों की हालत इस बाढ़ और सूखे के चक्कर में पड़कर दर्दनाक होती जा रही है। इसलिए नदियों से पानी निकालने के लिए सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे, जिससे किसानों को समय पर पानी मिल सके।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने आध्यात्म को तो अपने हाथ में लिया है, अनाज के अन्धार को अपने हाथ में ले लिया, लेकिन

[श्री राम भक्त पासवान]

अन्न के उपजाने का कार्य अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया। हमारा सरकार से आग्रह है कि हर एक खण्ड में 400 से 500 एकड़ भूमि सरकार एक्वायर करे, जहाँ सरकार की ओर से वैज्ञानिक ढंग से खेती हो ताकि वहाँ के स्थानीय मजदूरों को रोजी-रोटी मिले और सरकार को अधिक से अधिक गल्ला प्राप्त होता रहे। इस तरह के फार्म में कुटीर-उद्योगों की स्थापना भी होनी चाहिये। जो कृषि की वस्तुयें हैं उनके द्वारा दूसरा सामान बनाने के कुटीर-उद्योग लगाये जायें

सभापति महोदय मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ—गरीबों को जमीन दी जायेंगी, वह बहुत छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में होगी, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि क्लैक्टिव फार्मिंग सामूहिक खेती की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। समय से उन्हें पानी मिले, खेती के साधन मिले—इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): I rise not only to support the demands of this Ministry but also to congratulate the Ministers' concerned for their performance during the last few years. I am referring to the drought situation in the country, which was one of the worst in recent history. In some of the areas it was the second or third year in succession. Prompt and effective steps were taken both by the Central as well as the State Governments. They took steps

to rush food supplies and to provide drinking water facilities. The emergency agricultural production programme was also undertaken. It was creditable that when faced with such a vast calamity not a single starvation death was allowed to take place in the country and that too without outside help either in the form of concessional imports or gifts of foodgrains or in the shape of funds. The national objective was self-reliance. The nation has fought the natural calamity of such a vast magnitude with its own resources, without any outside help.

I shall now refer to another aspect of the matter. There is a belt which runs through the entire length of our country. People living in that belt look to the skies with uplifted hands and pray for rains. This belt unfortunately runs through the heartland of India. What efforts are being made to change the face of this poverty belt. I know that they will refer to the drought prone area programme. That is being carried on. But I may point out the deficiency in those programmes. To meet the drought situation on a permanent basis and to reduce the severity of drought in areas where drought occurs frequently a programme has been chalked out so that it can be tackled on a permanent basis. That scheme has been launched in 1970 with a provision of Rs. 110 crores. The scheme has to run for four years beginning from 1970-71 and it ends in this year, 1973-74. Some selected districts have been chosen on some objective criteria like the incidence of

rain, the pattern of rainfall, the percentage of irrigated area, the frequency of droughts in that area and so on. It has been stated in Annexure VIII of the 'Revised' that there are 54 districts in our country, which have been so selected. I ask whether the purpose for which this particular drought-prone area programme was launched, has been fully achieved. If not, is the Government going to treat such natural calamities as a national responsibility? In order to achieve this objective, is the Government going to include additional areas, which are similarly placed, which are under similar conditions, in the drought-prone area programme?

Six districts of Maharashtra have been selected for inclusion in this particular programme. But there are other areas, which are equally suffering under the same conditions. Many districts in Marathwada suffer under similar conditions. There are some adjoining areas in the selected districts also which are similarly situated and which are prone to droughts. Is the Government going to include those areas, not only in Maharashtra but in other States also, in the drought-prone area programme? Secondly, I also want to know whether the Government is going to extend the programme till the end of the Fifth Plan. Results have not been completely achieved.

16.35 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair.*]

No doubt some relief has been given to these areas. But, if the programme is to end by the completion of the year 1973-74, then no tangible or concrete results would be achieved. Therefore, my suggestion would be to extend this particular programme till the end of the Fifth Plan period. Not only would the extension of timelimit suffice but necessary and requisite funds should also be provided for.

In this connection I may be permitted to read a small portion of the letter that was written to me by Dr.

K. L. Rao whom I have asked and also the Agriculture Ministry to include some minor irrigation projects in those drought-prone areas which form part of my District. The particular programme is dealt with by the Agriculture Ministry. And Dr. Rao referred to it. I am quoting him:

"Further, ten new schemes were sponsored by the Maharashtra Government in August, 1972, which include the three mentioned by you (that means I). "The Ministry of Agriculture have informed the State Government in December, 1972 that it is not possible for them to sanction any more schemes under the programme in question, since the available funds have already been committed."

My submission is that under this programme Rs. 2 crores have been allotted to each District. But, if the need is more and if the demand is genuine, should these considerations be not relaxed? Should not the Finance Ministry be approached to allot more funds to these particular projects in order to achieve concrete and permanent results in those drought-prone areas? There is no other better solution to relieve their distress.

My last suggestion so far as D.P.A.P. programme is concerned is this. Many of my colleagues have spoken regarding the inter-State river water disputes. My suggestion would be that the Agriculture Ministry should take up the matter with the Irrigation and Power Ministry in order to take immediate steps to sanction those irrigation projects. Those irrigation projects which will exclusively benefit the drought-prone areas should be cleared immediately without any condition.

Now I would refer to one more aspect. That is about soil salinity. A serious problem in black soil areas of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh has been created and more attention should be given to those problems in these three States.

[Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde]

Regarding taking over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, my suggestion would be this. The Government now relies on the cooperative sectors so far as distribution machinery is concerned. But, we know and the Government also knows the deficiencies—financial and working deficiencies—of the cooperative sectors. As regards storage and transport facilities, if Government is not going to pay some attention for relieving the difficulties of the cooperative sectors, there will be some trouble. Even today we are witnessing the example of grains allotted to the cooperatives as well as their purchase unions not being lifted purposely simply because funds are not available. They have not even reached the person concerned. These things should be looked into. So far as wholesale takeover of foodgrains trade is concerned, a major decision is taken in the national interest for the transformation of the economy involving the interests of millions of growers and consumers. But, I warn the Government that they ought to face the two-pronged attack—the wholesalers who have avowedly declared their intention to non-cooperate with the Government and a section of the Opposition who are warning the Government of food riots. They are inciting the people to thwart these important decisions of Government to relieve the difficulties of millions of growers and consumers. But Government should be more careful in dealing with the situation. For example, in Maharashtra these wholesale traders in some districts observed *bandh* on the bazaar day. The intention was that no trade should take place on that particular day and inconvenience should be caused to the common consumer.

17 hrs.

About the credit requirements of agriculture in general, the Minister has given some figures of credit given to the small farmers' development agency. I am quoting two sentences from the Reserve Bank of India's report for the last year:

"The banks are not fully aware of the credit requirements of agriculture." "The growth of advances to agriculture by commercial banks slowed down during the year."

How are we to reconcile the figures given by the Minister and the Reserve Bank's report?

The solution is this: A comprehensive arrangement for long, medium and short term credit is the most important aspect of the whole problem of agricultural development.

Simply because most of the cooperative institutions are facing this difficulty of overdues, the last man who is to get agricultural credit should not suffer. Care should be taken about this. Why should not this Government which cares, and rightly so, about the loss of crop in the war-affected areas of Punjab also not care for those States where due to recurring failure of rains consecutively for two to three years the cooperative sector has been brought into trouble? Government should give some special assistance to them to tide over these difficulties. It should be seen that the person in the last rung does not suffer.

We are spending crores of rupees on relieving the distress caused by drought. But the Government is not prepared to accept the suggestion of deepening the wells owned by private individuals. If that is done, there will be enough production. Even if this expenditure cannot be given as a grant, at least it can be treated as a *taccavi* loan. Government should make a departure and at least in scarcity areas, it should provide funds for developing the wells belonging to private persons.

"With these words, I support Demands.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) :
 समापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि आप ने जो गल्ले का भाव 84 रु० और 76 रु० प्रति क्विंटल रखा है वह ठीक है, लेकिन किसान अगर बैल लेने जाता है तो आजकल एक बैल ढाई हजार रु० का मिलता है, कपड़ा लेने जायों तो महंगा है। हर एक चीज महंगी है। गल्ला तो आपने सस्ता कर दिया लेकिन किसान तो गल्ले से पैसा कमाता है। किसान की आज बड़ी भारी मरम्मत हो रही है क्योंकि उस पर बैल का कर्जा लगा हुआ है, तकावी का बकाया है, बंधान, खाई का कर्जा लगा हुआ है, ट्रैक्टर का कर्जा लगा हुआ है और लेवी भी देनी है। मैं देहात में गई थी, किसानों ने बड़ी गालियां दी, वे कहते हैं कि बड़े बड़े नेता और छोटे-छोटे नेता कहते हैं कि गल्ले का दाम 84 रु० पर बांध दिया लेकिन यह नहीं उन्होंने देखा कि एक जोड़ी बैल 2,500 रु० में आता है। उनका कहना है कि जब गल्ला सस्ता हो गया तो कपड़ा जो महंगा मिलता है, वह भी सस्ता मिलना चाहिए। तो गल्ले के भाव पर भारत में सारी चीज चलती हैं। जब तक इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तब तक हमारी समस्या हल नहीं होगी। गल्ले के भाव के बराबर जब तक व्यापार की चीजें नहीं लायी जाएंगी तब तक देश का विकास नहीं कर सकते।

हमने नारा लगाया था गरीबी हटाएंगे, लेकिन जब मैं देहात में जाती हूँ तो किसान खोम कहते हैं कि गरीबी तो दूर रही, जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने से जो जमीन छोड़ी

बहुत निकली भी है, वह भी हमको बांटी नहीं गई। आज किसानों की, खासकर छोटे किसानों की बात मैं कह रही हूँ, उनकी हालत यह है कि वे कहते हैं कि सरकार खेती क्यों नहीं ले लेती हाथ में जिससे हम वहीं मजदूरी कर लें। तो जहां जहां जमीनें पड़ी हैं, जिसको गरीबों में बांटना है, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में है, धौलपुर के पास ग्वालियर में है जंगल की जमीन वन विभाग के पास पड़ी हुई है, उसको अभी तक नहीं बांटा गया है। वैसे तो जमीन कहीं बची नहीं है, लोगों ने बूझा के नाम, नाना के नाम, मौसी के नाम, यहां तक कि कुत्तों के नाम बांट दी है जिससे हदबन्दी से बच सकें इसलिए जमीन मिलना मुश्किल है। तो जो कृषि पर निर्भर हैं उसकी तरफ आप देखिए कि कहां सिंचाई नहीं है, कूआ नहीं है, कहां तालाब बांधना है, कहां नदियां बांधना है, नाले बांधना है। होता यह है कि जब तक सेशन रहता है आप हमारी बात सुनते हैं, लेकिन देहात की तरफ कोई नहीं जाता, और जब तक आप मौके पर नहीं देखेंगे तब तक उनकी कठिनाइयों का अनुभव नहीं कर सकते और उसके अभाव में कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे विरोधियों को भी मौका मिल गया, वे कहते हैं कि और दो वोट कांग्रेस को, देखो तुम्हारी जमीन चली गई। जमता में नाना प्रकार के विचार रखते हैं। आज गरीबों को दुकानों से गल्ला नहीं मिलता है जिससे वे भूखों मरने लगते हैं। तो वितरण की व्यवस्था को ठीक कीजिये जिससे हर क्षेत्र में गल्ला मिले।

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

जो आपके कर्मचारी हैं उनको बैठाकर समझाइये कि भ्रष्टाचार न करें क्योंकि देश की हालत को सुधारना है। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि सभी कर्मचारी बेईमान हैं, अच्छे और ईमानदार भी हैं। लेकिन अधिकतर कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो 420 करके, दलाल से मिल करके सही काम नहीं होने देते। नतीजा यह होता है कि हम लोग जब अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं तो वहां कुछ कार्य नहीं कर सकते हैं गालियों के मारे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसे आपने बैंक खोले, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, लेकिन उसमें भी बड़ी भारी कमी है। आपको सरकारी मशीनरी के साथ दो, एक, एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० को भी रखना चाहिए और शहर से बाहर निकल कर 10, 20 मील के फासले पर तम्बू लगाकर किसानों को बुलाकर पैसा दीजिए ताकि किसानों को पूरा पैसा मिल सके। अभी हालत यह है कि जब पटवारी के पास नम्बर लेने के लिए किसान जाता है और कहता है कि हमें पैसा लेने जाना है, तो पटवारी कहता है कि पहले हमें कुछ रिश्वत दो तब नम्बर देंगे, तहसीलदार के पास जाता है तो वह भी कहता है कि 50 रु० से हमारी भेंट पूजा करो। हालत यह है कि जब तक 100-50 रुपया किसान न दे तब तक उसको बैंक से कर्जा नहीं मिल सकता। ऐसी हालत में यह होता है कि बड़े आदमी ती पैसा ले जाते हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब पैसल चलकर पैसा लेने जाता है उसको पैसा नहीं मिलता वह अगर हजार, दो हजार में से 200 रु० दे दे तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

बैंकों की जिम्मेदारी के बारे में हमने अपने क्षेत्र में देखा है। लोग वहां पर बड़े परेशान हैं। यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यदि बैंक गरीबों को पैसा देना चाहते हैं तो आप कर्मचारियों को भेजिए और दस मील के एरिये में अपना पाल तानिए। वहां के लोगों को बुलाकर उनके खाते देखिए कि उनके पास कितनी जमीन है। अगर किसी के पास दस एकड़ या पांच एकड़ है तो उसको जमीन मत दीजिए। हरिजन और आदिवासियों को भी जमीन मत दीजिए। यह न सोचिए कि वह नाराज होंगे। आज लोगों के पास चार-चार और छः-छः एकड़ जमीन है। न तो उसके पास बैल है और न हल हैं, न साल भर के लिए उनके पास साधन हैं। अगर उनको जमीन दी जाती है तो जो बगल में बड़े-बड़े किसान हैं, ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर हैं वह उनसे कहते हैं कि यह जमीन का क्या करोगे, हमसे रुपये लो और जमीन हमको दे दो। वह छोटे छोटे लोग 200 से लेकर 1,000 रु० तक में अपनी जमीनों को बेचकर चने जाते हैं। जब भी आप किसी हरिजन या आदिवासी को जमीन दें तो पहले देख लीजिए कि क्या आप उनको बैल दे सकते हैं, हल दे सकते हैं, उनके पास अपने कोई साधन हैं या नहीं। जब तक साधन नहीं तब तक न तो बैल दिए जाएं और न खेत दिए जाएं क्योंकि वहां रोज भूडाफोड़ी होती है। बगल वाले बड़े किसान अपने मवेशियों से उनकी फसलें चरा लेते हैं और कभी-कभी करल तक ही जाते हैं। उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। पुलिस वाले भी नहीं सुनते हैं। इसलिए से कहो तो जब तक रुपये

न दो तब तक वह रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखेगा।
जानेदार ऊपर से गाली देता है, कोई सुनने
वाला नहीं है आदिवासियों की बात।

ऐसी हालत में देश का काम कैसे
चलेगा? जब तक आप कड़ें कदम नहीं
उठाएंगे, नजर नहीं रखेंगे, कृषि मन्त्रालय
वाले दौरा नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसानों की
समस्या हल नहीं होगी, तब तक किसानों
की परेशानी बनी रहेगी। एम० एल० ए०
और एम० पी० वहां लोगों की सेवा नहीं
कर सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां दूसरी
पार्टियों के लोगों को मौका मिल जाता
है। वह कहते हैं कि जो हमने कहा था कि
कांग्रेस को बोट मत दो, उसको बोट देकर
अपने पैरों पर कुल्हाड़ी मार ली। अब लेबी
भी देनी पड़ रही है।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आपने गेहूं के
थोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया बड़ा
अच्छा किया। आप 84 रुपये के हिसाब से
लेंगे। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ जो ऊपर की
चीजें महंगी हैं रोजमर्रा की, बाजार की, देहात
की, शहर की, आने जाने वालों की, खाने पीने
की, जब तक आप उनका एक निश्चित भाव
नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक देश में खेती की उन्नति
बड़ी मुश्किल है। इस वक्त किसान भी
आप से नाराज है। उसको कैसे मनाया जाये?
जब हम गांवों में जाते हैं तो प्रांव
पड़ते हैं, ब्राह्मण और ठाकुरों को नमस्कार
करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि आखिर यह कैसा
राज्य है, कल से खाने को नहीं मिला, लेकिन
कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। पुलिस वाले
सुनते नहीं, मिनिस्टर सुनने वाले नहीं...

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्वना
साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : हम सुन रहे हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : कोई नहीं
सुनता। वहां जाकर आप देखिये तब आप
को पता चलेगा।

मैं फिर कहना चाहती हूं कि
जो खेत पड़े हैं भूमिहीन लोगों
के लिये, जब तक पहले उनको ट्रैक्टरों
से जुतवा न लें, तब तक आदिवासियों को
मत दें, भूमि हीनों को मत दें। उनको
देने से पहले देखिये कि उनके पास साधन हैं
या नहीं। जब तक साधन नहीं होंगे, तब
तक वह खेती नहीं कर सकते। फिर आप
जमीन कहां देते हैं? जहां पर पत्थर होते
हैं, ऊबड़ खाबड़ होती है, जहां हल नहीं
चल सकते। जब ऐसी जगहों पर आप उनको
जमीन देते हैं तब बड़े बड़े लोग रुपयों के बल
पर उनसे ले लेते हैं। ऐसी हालत में वे
खेती कैसे करें? उनके लिये खेती करना
बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है।

वैसे तो खेती में काफी उन्नति हुई है।
हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में अच्छा गल्ला हुआ है।
तीन चार प्रदेशों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है।
अगर उनके मवशियों के लिये परेशानी होती
है भूसा वगैरह की तो यह मध्य प्रदेश से ले
जाते हैं। वहां काफी गल्ला है, जहां सूखा
पड़ा भी वहां राहत कार्य खोले जा रहे हैं।
मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा बोलना नहीं है, लेकिन
कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि ऐसे काम
नहीं चलेगा। मेरा कहना है कि जैसे हो
सेशन खत्म हो जाये, कुछ दिनों के लिये वह
पूरे प्रदेश का दौरा करें और वहां जाकर स्थिति

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

को देखें किसानों को समझाये। वहां पर सारी चीजों की व्यवस्था कराई जाये। स्टोक बनाया जाये। जहां पर रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है वहां पर स्टोक होना चाहिये। फिर वहां बोरे मैदान में पड़े रहते हैं हर एक जगह पर। वहां पर गल्ला रखने की व्यवस्था की जाये। जहां पर किसानों को रुपया नहीं मिल रहा है वहां पर बड़ी परेशानी है, बहुत जल्दी सूट मार होने वाली है, यह मुझे दिखलाई पड़ रहा है। देहातों में जाते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि मांसी जी, गल्ला नहीं है, गेहूं नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, ट्यूब वेल नहीं हैं। कुएं नहीं हैं, हरिजनों में भी मतभेद है, ब्राह्मण ठाकुरों से भी उनकी लड़ाई होती है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि वहां कुंएँ अन्न से न खुदवाये जायें हरिजनों और ब्राह्मणों के लिये। एक ही कुंआं हो जिसमें से हरिजन भी पानी भरे और ब्राह्मण तथा ठाकुर भी भरें। वहां पर छात्रावास भी अलग अलग न हों। जो छात्रावास अलग अलग लोगों के लिये चल रहे हैं उनको बन्द करवाइये। ऐसे छात्रावास खुलवाइये जिनमें हरिजन और ब्राह्मण सभी के लड़के रहे। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो छुआ छूत बनी रहेगी। जब तक सब लड़के एक साथ नहीं पढ़ेंगे तब तक उनमें भेद बना रहेगा। हम पुराने लोग तो मर जायें छुआछूत वाले, लेकिन नयी पीढ़ी वाले जब तक एक साथ नहीं बैठेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। हजारों साखों से मतभेद चले आ रहे हैं उनको आपको मिटाना चाहिये।

कृषि मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह खाली गल्ले पर ही तंजर न रखें। हमारे

यहां बैठकर वह कमेटी करें, मेम्बरों की मीटिंग करें, वहां प्रधान मंत्री को बुलायें और सारी ऊपर की चीज बतलायें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक विकास का काम हो पाना कठिन है। रोज लड़ाई झगड़े, होंगे, हड़ताल होंगी। रोज बजाजें बजाकरेंगे, कभी जनसंघ आयेगा, कभी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी आयेगी (व्यवधान) .. मैं तो कहना चाहती हूं कि जब हम सही कदम उठावें तो जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी क्या कर सकेगी। जब हमारा बांचा ढीला नहीं होगा, गवर्नमेंट ढीली नहीं होगी तब जनसंघ वाले और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इसलिये कृषि मंत्रालय सही कदम उठाये, सिंचाई आदि की व्यवस्था करे, बांध हैं, नदियां हैं, नहरें हैं, तालाब हैं, उनकी ठीक व्यवस्था की जाये तभी हमारा काम चल सकता है। हो सकता है कि इसमें दो, चार, दस करोड़ रुपया लग जायें, लेकिन अगले साल वह आ जायेंगे।

मैं कृषि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं और मंत्रालय को बधाई देती हूं कि वह ढीलेपन को दूर कर रहा है।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I would like to speak on the Demands for Grants, but the time available is very limited and, therefore, I will speak on the main subject. I would like to speak on the food problem which the country is facing today. We know that, in most parts of the country, there are drought conditions and famine conditions. In Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and other parts of the country, there is acute shortage of foodgrains and grass. People are not getting enough food. In Gujarat

every individual gets two to five kilos monthly which are not sufficient to meet their needs. They are forced to purchase grains from the open market where the rates are very high. They cannot afford to purchase foodgrains from the open market.

The next point is that the daily wages they get from relief works are very limited. They are getting a daily wage of 60 Paise to Rs. 2. That is not sufficient to purchase their daily needs. So, Government should look into this problem very seriously. Government may also think of giving some subsidy on foodgrains so that people can stand on their legs and survive because the conditions are very hard.

Government have been talking of green revolution and white revolution. But, really speaking, we have had no such revolution till now because revolution must be of a permanent nature. Looking to the past Four Five-Year Plan, we see that the expenditure incurred on agriculture is not adequate. They have not developed forests. When there are no forests, naturally there are no rains. I have seen from the report of the Commission on agriculture that up-till now, in all these 25 years, we have spent only Rs. 210.24 crores on forestry. This is very little. Unless there is development of forests, there can be no development of agriculture. We cannot have regular rains unless we have rich forests and this is the greatest draw-back which we have not till now rectified. So, I request the hon. Minister to look to these problems very seriously.

I have seen that unless we have rich and developed forests in the country, there is no likelihood of regular rains every year and hence agriculture is being affected seriously. Looking to the amount of funds allocated and spent during all the plan periods for development of agriculture and forestry, it does not exceed more than 14.7 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively in any of the Five Year Plan's total outlay already provided.

Now, we see that India has about 75 million hectares of land under

forests which comes to about 22.7 per cent of the total land area. The cultivated area is about 50 per cent of the total geographical area of India. Although the forest area is a little less than half of the cultivated area, the contribution of forestry sector to the gross domestic product is very small and is not commensurate with its potential. The contribution of forestry (forestry and logging) sector to the Gross Domestic Product in 1959-70 was a mere 1.6 per cent while agricultural sector contributed about 46 per cent during the same period. While agriculture and other ancillary activities in 1961 provided employment to 70 per cent of the rural working force, forestry and logging accounted for only 0.2 per cent. The revenue from India's forests so far has also been very negligible. The national average gross revenue per hectare from India's productive forests under the present system of working is only Rs. 21.50.

Then, I come to another aspect. Because of the inadequacy in the development of forestry, we have not enough fodder for our cattle. The cattle die away in these hard days of famine and drought conditions prevalent in the country. For instance, in famine and drought-affected areas of Gujarat, Mysore, Rajasthan and Maharashtra cattle die away because of non-availability of grass. The Government seems to be a silent spectator. The Government should hasten to the rescue of the poor farmers of the country and supply grass and save the valuable cattle wealth of the country. The Government must make a determination to meet this challenge and see that the white revolution is guaranteed by saving the milch cattle. The farmer should be encouraged and enthused to grow more grass on his field and near about rivers with the help of oil engine pumps. The drought-prone area schemes under forestry development must be implemented vigorously so that we can eradicate famine and drought conditions from the country.

I have found in the District of Panch Mahals in Gujarat that this scheme is

[Shri Baljibhai Parmar]

working very nicely. I hope that this forestry development would be extended to other parts of the country also so that we can have a green revolution in the country.

Now, connected with agriculture is the question of water resources. The river Narmada project is pending since long. This matter is pending for a very long time and memorandum after memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister. Yesterday also I reminded the Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, but there is no satisfactory reply coming forth. I hope you may kindly do something in the matter and request the Prime Minister so that she may take an immediate decision and give her award because this is a very long-pending problem. We know that without Narmada, there is no scope for development of agriculture in Gujarat. It is a national problem and it will help in solving the food problem of the country. I hope you will kindly look into this matter very seriously.

Now, I come to the soil conservation programme which is carried on in the country. I would like to suggest that this programme which is carried on under drought and famine conditions must be continued on subsidy basis and the farmers should not be forced to pay any dues so that farmers can get incentives. I hope that all these amounts which will be granted by the Centre will be converted as subsidy. I have learnt from the Minister that about Rs. 115 crores will be given to Gujarat and that amount may be treated as subsidy so that the people can be really helped.

Now I come to the food problem. It is very sad that we have not enough buffer stocks of foodstuffs to meet the challenge on the food front. Now we are going to purchase foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 1.50 crores. We are purchasing millions of tonnes of foodstuffs and thereby being indebted

to other countries also. Our four five-year plans though implemented are not implemented wholeheartedly and hence there is food shortage and other problems facing the country. These problems can be solved if my earlier suggestions of Forestry Development, supply of electricity, supply of fertilizers at moderate rates to farmers and construction of river dams wherever possible are taken up.

The day to day requirements of the people of the country in the form of foodstuffs are not met. I have found in Gujarat that maize is not at all supplied. Kindly look into this matter and give sufficient stock of maize to the people. The poor people are forced to pay the prices in the open market which is beyond their reach. There should be proper supply of these coarse grains.

With regard to house sites for rural landless labourers I would like to suggest that the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture should be taken up. I have gone through the report of the Commission on Agriculture. They have suggested a very good scheme and it is in the interest of agricultural labourers. This scheme may be taken up and implemented seriously. The poor people, the scheduled caste people and adivasis can get the benefit out of this. They have recommended 22.5 crores for provision for house sites for harijans and adivasis. This will really help them and I think they should be encouraged to carry on their business and they can in this way get houses on permanent basis. Government may also make suitable legislation in this connection so that they can have this site on permanent basis and they can also be inherited. A separate Rural Housing Board in each state may be started to supervise the implementation of the programmes and the laying down of general guiding principles.

In the end I would like to suggest that the estimated expenditure amounting to Rs. 76,74,088 thousands should be spent judiciously in order to solve the serious food problem of the country. I expect that the hon. Food Minister Shri F. A. Ahmed and his colleagues will strive hard to meet the challenges wholeheartedly considering every man, woman and child of this country as their big family members. They may try to see God and serve God through these unfortunate half-clad, half-starved millions of people of this vast country.

श्री सी० डी० गौतम (बालाघाट) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारा ध्येय गरीबी और बेरोजगारी हटाना है। हमारे देश में 100 में 75 आदमी देहात में रहते हैं और उन में 75 में से 65 गरीब हैं। 10 प्रतिशत ऐसे होंगे जो कि ठीक अवस्था में हैं। तो अगर हमारे देहात के लोगों की उन्नति होगी तभी गरीबी और बेरोजगारी हटने वाली है। आज 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग हो गई है। एक आदमी के अगर पांच लड़के हैं तो तीन तीन चार चार एकड़ उन के हिस्से में आने वाला है। उन्हें उस में अपना गुजारा आगे करना होगा। ठीक है सीलिंग हुई। बहुत अच्छी बात हुई और होनी भी चाहिए। परन्तु जो परिस्थिति सामने आई है वह मैं बताता हूँ। जब तक कि हम खेती का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तब तक कोई समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। आज हमारा उत्पादन क्या है? मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले का रहने वाला हूँ। एक एकड़ में 8 क्विंटल धान होता है ज्यादा से ज्यादा मामूली तौर से और दो या तीन

क्विंटल गेहूँ होता है। तो यह दो या तीन क्विंटल गेहूँ जो होता है या पांच क्विंटल धान होता है उस से क्या उन्नति होने वाली है और उस से क्या गरीबी हटने वाली है? इसलिए जब तक हमारे पास सिंचाई के साधन नहीं होंगे, जब तक अच्छा बीज नहीं मिलेगा, बिजली नहीं मिलेगी और अच्छा उर्वरक नहीं मिलेगा तब तक कोई उन्नति होने वाली नहीं है और गरीबी रहने वाली है। सूखा कोई 1971 या 72 में ही पड़ा हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद बीच बीच में सूखा पड़ता रहा है। परन्तु हमारी सरकार ने जो टाप्रायरेट्री कृषि को देनी चाहिए वह नहीं दी। अभी तक उन्होंने यह महसूस नहीं किया कि जो यह 100 में 75 देहात के लोग हैं इन की उन्नति अगर करें तो हम बेकारी भी हटा सकेंगे और गरीबी भी हटा सकेंगे। इस बात को उन्होंने महसूस नहीं किया और इसीलिए टाप्रायरेट्री खेती को उन्होंने अभी तक नहीं दिया। नहीं तो जहां जहां तालाब हैं उन तालाबों के पानी को खेती के इस्तेमाल में लाने की योजना सरकार तैयार कर सकती थी। आज भी कई तालाब पड़े हुए हैं जिन की कि दुरुस्ती नहीं हुई है। आज कई जगह ऊपर से पानी बहता है पहाड़ों से जिस को कि रोका नहीं गया है जिस का कि बड़ा अच्छा इस्तेमाल खेती के लिए हो सकता था और उस से फसल बहुत बढ़ाई जा सकती थी। लेकिन उस की भी कोई योजना नहीं है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट का काम है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमारे पास फंड नहीं है। इसलिए हम कुछ सुझाव

[श्री सी० डी० गौतम]

नहीं कर सकते । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट करती जरूर है, बहुत कुछ उन्नति के काम वह कर रही है, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि टाप प्रायरिटी कृषि को जब तक नहीं देंगे तब तक कोई उन्नति होने वाली नहीं है पूरा मुल्क यह बसा हुआ है देहातों में । इसलिए मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि दूसरे विभागों को भले ही आप उतनी प्रमुखता न दें, टाप प्रायरिटी न दें, लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चर को जरूर टाप प्रायरिटी दें ताकि आज जो यह भयंकर समय देखने को मिल रहा है वह दूर हो । हालांकि लोग मरे नहीं हैं, सरकार व्यवस्था कर रही है, लोगों को काम दे रही है, परन्तु स्थिति भयंकर है । पांच पांच मील पर उन्हें काम करने के लिए जाना पड़ता है जो काम आप ने उन के लिए खोल रखे हैं । तो वह उन्हें करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उन को तो जीना है, अपना पेट भरना है । इसलिए यह टाप प्रायरिटी कृषि को देना बहुत जरूरी है । उस के लिए तालाब खोदने चाहिए, बड़े बड़े बांध बनाए जाने चाहिए । जो बांध आज बने हुए हैं वह बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है । इस साल तो वर्षा की कमी से बहुत से बांध भी नहीं भरे हैं और इसलिए उन से सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिल पाया । तो यह स्थिति हमारे यहां किसानों की है ।

अब हम ने अभी 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं का भाव कायम किया है । बाजार में इस के पहले 120 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं का भाव था और कहीं कहीं उस से भी ज्यादा था । तो 76 रुपये में किसानों को पूरा पड़ने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि आज खेती पर जो खर्चा होता है वह बहुत ज्यादा होता

है । फिर अगर 76 रुपये के भाव से सरकार गेहूं खरीदती है तो उस के मुकाबिले में दूसरी चीजें भी सस्ती हो जायें तब तो ठीक है, उस को पूरा पड़ जायेगा । लेकिन वह स्थिति नहीं है । आज किसान को फर्टिलाइजर लेना पड़ता है, और बहुत सी चीजें उसे खरीदनी पड़ती हैं । आज चीनी का भाव बाजार में 3 रुपये 80 पैसे प्रति किलो है । ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो बहुत ज्यादा महंगी हैं । दूसरे जो अपनी कैश क्राप बोते हैं जैसे मूंगफली हैं, सेब के बागान हैं, आम के बाग हैं, केले हैं इन को तो मनमाना पैसा मिलता है । परन्तु धान और गेहूं का उत्पादन करने वाले जो हैं या ज्वार वगैरह जो भी अनाज पैदा करने वाले हैं उन को बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है । तो थोड़ा सा तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से भी सरकार देखने की कृपा करे और इस ओर ख्याल कर के एक तो सब चीजों के भाव घटाये और या फिर गेहूं का भाव थोड़ा बहुत ऊंचा करे । क्योंकि 76 से 80 रुपये तक जो भाव है उस से पूरा पड़ने वाला नहीं है । हमारे किसान लोग इस से बहुत ही असन्तुष्ट हैं । तो इस पर सरकार ख्याल करे ।

ऋण वगैरह की व्यवस्था के बारे में जो हमारे भाइयों ने बात कही वह बिल्कुल सही है । पूरे देश में यह हालत है किसानों को जल्दी ऋण मिलता नहीं है । जो बड़े लोग हैं उन को मिल जाता है । बड़े लोग भी अब छुट गए हैं । 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग के बाद कोई बढ़ा रहने वाला नहीं है । हाँ, जैसा हमारे भाइयों ने

बताया कि किसी ने रिस्तेदारों के नाम अपने कुत्ते के नाम पर या किसी और के नाम जमीन लिख दी है तो वह कुछ रहने, बाकी और बड़े लोग ज्यादा रहे नहीं हैं। इसलिए खेती की उन्नति के लिए जिन बातों की जरूरत है उन पर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब सीलिंग से जो जमीन निकलेगी मैं अपने गांव की बताता हूं कि जो जमीन निकलेगी उस में से लैंडलैस जो लोग हैं मुश्किल से दो चार को दो चार एकड़ जमीन मिलेगी अगर मिली तो। दो चार एकड़ में वह करेगा भी क्या? एक तो हजार रुपये की बैलों की जोड़ी वह खरीद नहीं सकता है, न बीज खरीद सकता है न कोई और कोई साधन उस के पास है जिस से खेती कर सके। इसलिए बेहतर तो यह होगा कि सरकार उस को साधन उपलब्ध करावे और नहीं तो फिर ऐसी जो जमीन है उस पर सहकारी खेती कराए और कुछ लोगों को सहकारी खेती के लिए दे दे तो उस में उन का कुछ भला होगा। सब मिल कर सहकारी खेती करेंगे। इसलिये सीलिंग के बाद में गांवों के अन्दर सौ पचास एकड़ जो भी जमीन उपलब्ध होती है उस जमीन पर सहकारी खेती या सामुदायिक खेती कराई जाय तो कुछ लाभ हो सकेगा और उस में सरकार जितनी मदद कर सकती है उतनी मदद सरकार को करनी चाहिए।

श्रृण के बारे में जो बात और सदस्यों ने बतायी वह हमारे यहां भी है। सरकार को खास तौर से उस चीज को देखना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा जिला बालाघाट है मेरे यहाँ ज्यादातर धान की फसल होती है और खड़े धान के साथ हम लोग उतेरा खाते हैं, अर्थात् उड़द, मलसी, लखारी खाते हैं। लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर के उपयोग

की वजह से जमीन इतनी कड़ी हो जाती है कि उतेरा की रबी की जो फसल होती है, वह ठीक तरह से नहीं होती। पहले जितनी होती थी उस की आधी भी नहीं होती। धान ठीक होता है, परन्तु उतेरा ठीक नहीं होती है। दूसरे हमारे यहां जो पहले फाइन क्वालिटी का चावल पैदा होता था, जैसे चिन्नौर, हीरा-नखी, तुलसी-ममूत, जिस में बहुत बढ़िया फलेवर होता था, अब फर्टिलाइजर के उपयोग की वजह से वह फलेवर उड़ गया है और जो फाइन ग्रेन था वह मोटा हो गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें और जो उन के अनुसन्धान करने वाले लोग हैं उन से इस के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करें।

*SHRI A. M. CHELLACHAMI (Tenkasi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words in support of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir, at the outset I would like to quote two 'Kurals' from the immortal Tamil classic, 'Tirukkural' written by the great piet-saint Tiruvalluvar. The name of Tiruvalluvar is well-known to all the hon. Members of the House. I feel it is only appropriate that I should make a reference to Tirukkural which has devoted a chapter on the importance of agriculture in the country.

Sir, in one Kural, the poet Tiruvalluvar says:

SUZHANTRUM AIR PINNATHU
ULAGAM UZHANTHUM UZHAVE
THALAI ATHANAL

It means, Sir, that through whatever walks of life the world wanders, it abides in plough; therefore, with all its hardships, farming is the best anyhow.

[Shri A. M. Chellachami]

In another Kural, the poet says:

UZHUVAR ULAGATHARUKKU
ANI ATHATRATHU APHUVARAI
ELLAM ZORUTHU.

This stanza means that the farmers are the lynch-pin of the ratha of world's men because they sustain those who do not plough but would stray often.

Sir, the great poet of Tamil, Subramania Bharatiar has stated in a song that the world bows its head to those engaged in agriculture and industry. I refer to these to show how for ages agriculture has been treated with utmost importance in the economic development of a nation. It is needless for me to say that agriculture is really the backbone of our economy. We have formulated 5-year plans and have executed 4 such plans. We all know that the objectives of planning have been four-fold, namely, (1) economic development (2) to improve gainful employment (3) to improve the living standards of our people and (4) to improve the employment climate in our country. On this basis we formulated the agricultural schemes with a view to achieve green revolution in the country. It was our earnest hope that by implementing the agricultural programmes the small farmers would greatly benefit. The then Minister for Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam formulated a number of meaningful schemes for increasing agricultural production. These schemes went on well for some time but later got into difficulties. The result was, contrary to our expectations, the small farmers did not derive the intended benefits. It is the richer sections of the farming community which exploited these programmes and they grew richer. The small farmers could not take any real advantage under these

schemes. Sir, in our country we have "Free for all irrigation system".

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय, इतना अच्छा भाषण चल रहा है, परन्तु सदन में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung—Now there is Quorum.

SHRI A. M. CHELLACHEMI: Sir, I was submitting that in our country because of the free for all irrigation system, we find the interests of the small farmers and petty land holders have been grossly neglected. The needs and requirements of these people have not been adequately met. This has been pointed by the Deputy Chairman of Agricultural Commission and presently member of Planning Commission Shri V. Sivaraman in a statement on 27th December 1972. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the Government that this matter should be looked into.

Sir, there are as many as five lakh villages in our country and the agricultural labourers from the main bulk of the rural population. Out of these villages in one lakh ten thousand villages no arrangements exist for the supply of pure drinking water. In the same manner there is no hospital for 80 per cent of the villagers and the agricultural labour are not covered under any health scheme on all India basis. I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister that these minimum facilities become available to the countless number of agricultural labourers living in the villages.

Sir, I understand that under the scheme of distribution of land to the landless agricultural labourer one lakh acres of land were distributed in West Bengal but as a result of this distribution it appears that nearly 68,000 cases were filed in courts in the State. We have land ceiling laws in operation in our country. Under these Acts, according to statement of the hon. Minister, 10 lakh hectares of

land were acquired as surplus land and 5 lakh hectares were distributed. I would like to know to how many cases of litigation this distribution of land has led.

Sir, according to a report of the National Sample Survey it seems that so far as a result of implementation of agricultural programmes, 15,35,000 persons holding more than 30 acres have only derived large scale benefits and that people possessing 5 acres and less, whose number is about 5.25 crores, have not got even marginal benefits.

Sir, after many years of research in the field of agriculture many new modern methods of farming have been suggested by our agricultural scientists. According to Shri M. S. Swaminathan the Director of ICAR and eminent Agricultural scientist who was given a State Award, if the small farmers were to derive any benefit out of this research then changes in the administrative set up would become very necessary. I wonder in which century one reasonably can hope that these changes would really take place. Sir, it is our painful experience that, the major part of the benefits out of the 5-year plans has gone to the people living in the urban areas. It is always the agricultural labour who suffer immensely as a result of gross neglect of their interests by the State and Central Governments and it is they who are worst hit by the natural calamities like floods and drought. We the politicians call upon these poor agricultural labourer time and again to work hard and increase the production of foodgrains. But, what concern do we show for their welfare? Do we honestly believe that the rich landlords would make increased production possible? We know that it is only the hard working small farmers who can make India prosperous. I would like to say it is not at all desirable to paly politics with these millions of agricultural labourer and small farmers.

Sir, we expected that with the nationalisation of the commercial banks, the small farmers would get easy loan facilities. But, what is the picture we see? These poor small farmers are refused loans by these banks on flimsy grounds when they apply for the purchase of oil engines, pump-sets and cattle. Even if some loans are granted, they go to the farmers living near about the urban centres. Several conditions such as that the village should be within a distance of a mile from the office of the bank are imposed which virtually mean that no loans would be given to these farmers. I appeal to the hon. Minister that the situation should be remedied quickly. Sir, the small farmers have not also not benefitted in the least from the Land Development Banks and the Central Cooperative Banks. These Banks only serve the interests of rich and resourceful landlords. In Tamilnadu a number of land development banks are operating under the Central Cooperative Bank. I was myself a Director of one such Bank. I know Sir, that political considerations largely dictate the policies of grant of loans to farmers. Merely because I was in favour of grant of loans, the Tamilnadu Government fearing that my party will become popular among them saw to it that I was removed from the directorship of the Bank. Thus politics dominate the working of these banks. This, of course, is not a solitary instance, if I catalogue the misdeeds of the State Government you will all be greatly shocked.

The Central Cooperative Bank is supposed to help the farmers to obtain loans for the purchase of fertilisers etc. But Sir, only the rich and resourceful farmers get loans from these banks. Even if they default in repayment for three years no action is taken against them. But if the small farmer takes, by chance, the loan he is greatly harassed if he does not repay within a year. Even his property is sought to be attached. Here also discrimination on political considerations prevails.

[Shri A. M. Chellachami]

Sir, coming to irrigation I greatly welcome the proposal to link up Ganges with Cauvery, but Sir, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned it is only Trichy and Tanjore districts which will enjoy the fruits of this scheme, while Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts will derive no benefits. Therefore, Sir, in order to cover these districts also I would suggest that along with Cauveri, Ganges should be linked up Tambaravarni river also. If that is not possible, atleast dams should be constructed on the rivers. Vadama-laiaru Keeriyaru Kodaimalaiyaru and Thalayanai which originates from Western ghats so that these districts get assured irrigation. Sir, rural unemployment has become a serious problem. In Kerala it is 13.3 per cent, in Tamilnadu 7.4 per cent, in Bihar 5.8 per cent and so on. Some immediate effects will have to be taken to solve this problem of rural unemployment.

Sir, before I conclude I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister to see that small farmers derive benefits from cooperative banks and nationalised banks, Ganges is linked with Tambravani and also the dam projects on the rivers I earlier referred to are taken up.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Bastihat): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government on taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. If the Government succeed in this venture, they will earn the blessings of the country. We have in this a chance

of terminating the perpetual exploitation of the peasants by the non-peasantry. So long we have seen that the small farmers, the marginal farmers and below-marginal have to make distress sales of produce immediately after the new arrivals. The non-peasants who have the money and the hoarding capacity, purchase the new arrivals at very low prices and hoard them.

18 hrs.

The farmers produce the foodgrains working in the sun and rains and in the mud, but they do not get the fruits of their labour. The non-peasant sophisticated people take overdrafts from banks, buy the foodgrains at low prices, hoard them and sell them later at high prices. So, we see in this takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains a chance of totally eradicating this perpetual exploitation of the peasants by the non-peasants. Therefore, we would like to see this objective standard as to whether the Government is able to terminate this perpetual exploitation of peasants by the non-peasants. If the Government can ensure a uniform price for foodgrains throughout the year, then and then only we can claim that the policy has been a successful one. If they can do that, the Government will earn the blessings of the people in the country. As you know, of the total workers in the country, 43 per cent alone are cultivators.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will continue his speech tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 18, 1973/Chaitra 28, 1895 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 18, 1973/Chaitra 28,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Proposed Financial Agreement with
Commonwealth Telecommunication
Organisation**

*761. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to sign
a financial agreement with the Com-
monwealth Telecommunication Orga-
nisation; and

(b) if so, the main features of the
proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a)
and (b). A statement giving the in-
formation required is placed on the
Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes. The Government of India
have decided to sign a new Common-
wealth Telecommunications Organisa-
tion Financial Agreement, in replace-
ment of the existing Agreement
amongst signatory Commonwealth
Governments.

(b) The new Agreement is basically
the same as the existing one, except
in regard to the principle of financial
settlement amongst the partners for
use of Commonwealth Telecommunica-
tion facilities. While the existing
Agreement provides for sharing of

2

total partnership expenses by each
partner in proportion to revenue earn-
ed by it, the new Agreement provides
for sharing of cost by each partner on
the basis of actual volume of traffic
handled by it.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want
to know from the hon. Minister the
reasons that have involved India into
a financial commitment with the Com-
monwealth Telecommunication Orga-
nisation and what are the advantages
that will accrue to us. May I know
whether the financial commitment is
commensurate with the benefits that
will flow from this Organisation?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: It
offers the most direct method for divi-
sion of cost and leads to liability
directly proportionate to the volume of
traffic instead of sharing of cost in
proportion to the revenue under the
existing arrangements. It also leaves
partners free to effect any change in
the collection rates for tele-communica-
tion services in their countries without
any repercussion on other partners.
In terms of financial implications, the
studies undertaken have shown that
the new scheme will be financially
advantageous to India as compared to
existing arrangements by about £ 9,000
per annum.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want
to know which other Commonwealth
countries have contributed to this
Organisation.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA:
There are about 23 Commonwealth
countries, including India. These are
Australia, Canada, Ceylon....

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You
can lay it on the Table. Is he interest-
ed in any particular country?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: What about Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER: Pakistan is no more in the Commonwealth.

Widening Gap Between Money Incomes and Standard of Living

*763. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between money incomes and the standard of living had been widening in the last ten years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have any precise estimate of this widening gap between the money incomes and standard of living; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The relative changes in the per capita income at current prices and at constant prices which broadly reflect the gap between the money incomes and the standard of living, on an average, are given below for the last 10 years. The data for 1971-72 are not yet available.

<i>Per capita income (Rs.)</i>			
	at current prices		at 1960-61 prices
	1	2	3
1960-61 . . .		306.1	306.1
1961-62 . . .		316.0	309.5
1962-63 . . .		327.2	308.5
1963-64 . . .		367.2	318.3
1964-65 . . .		422.8	335.4

	1	2	3
1965-66 . . .		425.0	309.8
1966-67 . . .		482.7	308.4
1967-68 . . .		561.9	329.9
1968-69 . . .		548.8	324.6
1969-70 . . .		597.4	341.0
1970-71 . . .		633.1	348.9

Source: Economic Survey—1972-73.

The gap between the two has been influenced by the changes in real *per capita* income and the level of price. On the whole, the gap has tended to widen because of a faster increase in prices. The gap widened particularly during the years when the increase in real *per capita* income has been low or the rate of rise in prices has been large which have more often coincided or followed the bad agricultural years.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am a little astonished that the statement merely points out the difference between *per capita* income figures at current prices and at constant prices with 1960-61 as base. I thought I would get a more sophisticated idea in regard to other reasons which have operated to bring about this imbalance. In view of this tremendous difference between income figures at current prices and at constant prices which is evidence of the continuous rise in prices, has the Planning Commission resigned itself to the present position, that is, the low income leads to low saving, low productivity and then again to low income—a vicious circle continues—and what is the remedy suggested, if at all, by the Planning Commission to break through this particular vicious circle?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Some of the features which have been included in the statement are undoubtedly not sophisticated because they deal with hard figures. But as far as the aware-

ness of the Planning Commission regarding these imbalances is concerned, I will assure the hon. Member that we have taken this fully into account in the formulation of the Approach to the Fifth Plan, and this has been very elaborately dealt with—this question particularly—and the remedies have also been indicated in the Approach Paper.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the fact that in 1970-71, for example, the *per capita* income at current prices was Rs. 633 while at 1960-61 prices it was as below as Rs. 348.9, which shows how bad the malaise is, may I know whether the Planning Commission is recommending any immediate steps to deal with such elements in the bringing about of high prices as black market operations which function openly in the economy, the building spree which goes on in cities like Bombay and all that sort of thing, may I know whether the Planning Commission has got any interim plan or, at any rate, for immediate implementation, so that the prices problem can be tackled with some objectivity?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Some of the main remedies which were suggested in the Planning Commission are, in the first instance, substantial increases in the production of mass consumption goods, secondly, establishment of an adequate public procurement and distribution system for the assured supply of essential consumer goods, at least to the poorer sections at reasonably stable prices, and thirdly, a national programme of minimum needs covering elementary education, medical care, nutrition, homestead for landless labour, rural roads, rural electrification, etc.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know whether any study has been conducted by the Government to know whether the regional disparity in income has grown in the last ten years affecting the standard of living of the people in the backward regions of the country, and if so, the steps taken to rectify the situation?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It is undoubtedly true that, where the benefits of development have not reached in a full measure, the money incomes have remained at a low level. Therefore, in the Fifth Plan, the main emphasis of the Planning Commission is going to be on increasing the money incomes of backward sections and backward areas.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Is it on account of the parallel economy of black money which is going on in this country, as Mr. Chavan admitted, or is it on account of the wrong planning based on lack of increased consumer goods or is it on account of the black marketers who are taking advantage of this parallel economy in this country that the widening gap constantly increased in this country and particularly among the working class people?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The basic factor which determines either increase or decline in the real incomes of the people is the production in the agricultural sector. If the production in the agricultural sector is poor or suffers from shortages on account of climatic or any other conditions or reasons, it has its snowballing effect on prices in various other fields. There is no doubt that the problem of inflation has its own effect on prices also. That is one of the contributory factors and that is why the emphasis on our part is to remedy the first evil which causes erosion of incomes, namely, the deficiencies in production, particularly, in the agricultural sector. We have also indicated that we are going to work out appropriate fiscal policies by which deficit financing and other inflationary pressures will be kept at the barest minimum.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I also asked whether the black money is also responsible for the widening gap.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Undoubtedly, black money does play a black role in this matter. Undoubtedly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Could the hon. Minister tell us as to what position this figure, this *per capita* income

of Rs. 348.9 for India occupies among the developing countries of the world as regards relative per capita incomes.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I apologise, I would not be able to give the comparative figures which obtain in other developing countries which are large in number. It would be a very very strenuous exercise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are pretty low down the list.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I contest that statement. We are not pretty low down.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश को लगभग 50 प्रतिशत आबादी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे है तथा कुछ प्रान्तों में तो 90 प्रतिशत से नीचे है, जो गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे गुजर बसर करते हैं। मैं सरकार से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक औसत भारतीय को नकद कितना पैसा चाहिये, जिस से वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह ठीक ढंग से कर सके और प्रतिमाह उस में कितने रुपये की वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है—मंहगाई के कारण ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The statement indicates the *per capita* income. We know that the rise in prices has affected the incomes in the country and as has been already indicated by the hon. Minister, we are trying our level best to meet the challenge.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप ने क्या जबाब दिया, मैं ने समझा नहीं। एक भारतीय को कितना रुपया चाहिये जिस से कि वह अपना जीवन यापन कर सके, तथा मंहगाई के कारण प्रति मास उस में कितनी वृद्धि हो रही है— 10-20-25 रु०, कुछ तो बतलाइये ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Some studies were made in this behalf by some experts and we are of the view that according to the price level of 1970-71, to meet the minimum needs

of the individual, a person should get a *per capita* income of Rs. 40 per month. That is what the study has indicated.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I am talking of 1973, not of 1961.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These studies indicate Rs. 20 according to 1960-61 prices and it comes to about Rs. 40 as per present prices.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The huge gap in the incomes and the rise in prices indicates the failure of the Five Year Plans. Is it not so?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It is my misfortune not to be in a position to agree with the conclusion of the hon. Member.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that the *per capita* income in rural areas has not increased much compared to the urban areas as also the increase in the income of the fixed income group in the lower levels is very much less compared to the higher income group. What action is being taken to bridge the gulf?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Studies have indicated that poor sections both in urban and rural areas are the sufferers.

MR. SPEAKER: Members are revolving round the same question in different language and the Minister also is doing the same. I am passing on to the next question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will put a different question. The increased deficit financing is putting inflationary pressures on our economy. This deficit financing ought to be reduced. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. The deficit financing in the first plan was of the order of Rs. 333 crores and it is now Rs. 1500 crores. It has been stated that at the end of the fifth plan.

the deficit financing will be zero. What is the basis of your optimism? How can you say that? What measures are there which are being taken to see that deficit financing is disposed of?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I will take this opportunity of correcting the statement of the hon. Member. We have not said in approach document that at end of the Fifth Plan the position with regard to deficit financing will be zero. We have said that we will endeavour to have net zero external aid. We have not said about this. What we have said is, we will keep it at barest minimum. As the House is aware, appropriate fiscal measures are being taken at the present moment.

पुलिस को आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के लिये संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता

*764. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस कर्मचारियों को आवासीय सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लिए सहायता देने के बारे में भारत सरकार की नीति समस्त संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में एक समान नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उच-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). आवासीय सुविधायें प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रख कर, दी जाती हैं? अभी तक संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में पुलिस कर्मचारियों को समान आवासीय सुविधायें प्रदान करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, ऐसा लगता है कि इन की बात उल्टी है, इनका तौर उलटा है, और यह सरकार उल्टी है और सारा काम उलटा है। आप ने बताया है कि प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की आवश्यकताओं तथा धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रख कर सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 1972-73 के दरमियान आप ने ये सुविधायें किस किस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को प्रदान की हैं तथा कौन कौन से संघ राज्य क्षेत्र उन से वंचित रहे हैं तथा उन के वंचित रहने के कारण क्या हैं ?

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, यह प्रश्न ही उल्टा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का कहना था, इस लिये कह दिया, वरना इस प्रश्न से इस बात का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It all depends upon funds availability. In Goa, Daman and Diu, out of the total police force of 2042, quarters were provided for 129. This comes to 5.8 per cent. In Pondi, total strength is 973 and quarters 268 making 27.5 per cent. In Mizoram the total strength is 644 and quarters 97, the percentage is 67. In Laccadive Minicoy and Amin-divi, 100 per cent satisfaction is there. In Andaman and Nicobar islands the satisfaction is 54.7 per cent. In Chandigarh it is very low. It is 6.5 per cent. In Dadra, Nagar Haveli the satisfaction is 74 per cent. In Delhi it is 53.8 per cent. In Arunachal it is 100 per cent. Efforts are made, wherever it is necessary, to provide housing accommodation provided funds are available.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : जिन राज्यों में यह सुविधा प्रदान की गई है क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ही यह उपलब्ध है? समाजवाद की

बुनियादी ईंटें तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी ही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इन कर्मचारियों में से, छोटे कर्मचारियों को इस मामले में प्राथमिकता देंगे? क्या आपके पास इस के बारे में कोई योजना है यदि है तो कब तक आप इस को लागू करने जा रहे हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : हम ने कैंस प्रोग्राम स्टेट्स के लिए किया था और हम उसको यूनिटन टैरिटरिज में भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली में उस को शुरू कराया था। उस के दो फेज हो चुके हैं। तीसरा अब चल रहा है। जो बाकी की यूनिटन टैरिटरिज हैं उन में भी हम इस को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। खास कर चंडीगढ़ में तो दूसरी कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है। जहां पर विधान सभायें हैं और उस तरह से स्थानीय सरकार है वहां तो उन के बजट में कुछ रुपया है और उन के बारे में भी जो कुछ प्रश्न उठेगा उस पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन खास कर चंडीगढ़ में रेंट फ्री एक मोडेशन नहीं दी जा रही है और उन को आवश्यक मात्रा में सुविधा नहीं है, वहां से हमारे पास योजना आई है और उस पर हम सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the recommendations of the Khosla Commission which include the recommendation for providing houses to policemen have been accepted by the Government? If not, what are the recommendations which have not been accepted and reasons thereof?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, the present question relates to housing for policemen. Just as in the other sectors of government employees satisfaction varies, in the case of police administration we are taking special care to see that as far as possible satisfaction is increased. On the whole the satisfaction is low.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने बताया है कि संघ राज्यों में भी जो प्रश्न है उसको आप

चालू कर रहे हैं। संघ राज्यों में पुलिस कर्मी चारियों के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में मकान नहीं हैं। केवल 20-25 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास हैं। जिन के पास नहीं हैं वे बाहर जितना किराया देते हैं उतना आप उन को नहीं देते हैं। उन को अधिक से अधिक मकान मिल और जिन को मकान नहीं देते हैं उन को जो किराया दिया जाता है वह उतना ही मिले जितना वे शहर में देते हैं, क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : यह व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों को करनी है। उन्हीं का यह विषय है अधिकार है। मंत्रणा या सुझाव हम दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इस के बारे में निश्चय उन्हीं को करना होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संघ राज्यों में आप किराया बढ़ा कर देने वाले हैं?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : संघ राज्यों के बारे में हम ने कहा है कि हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। चंडीगढ़ के बारे में हम ने आश्वासन दिया हुआ है। हम उस पर निकट भविष्य में विचार करने वाले हैं?

Fifth Plan Outlay for Haryana

*765. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be allotted to the State of Haryana during the 5th Five Year Plan period for various schemes relating to agricultural production, irrigation development, increase in the power generation capacity, education for all children under 6-11 years age, providing drinking water in villages and solving rural and urban unemployment problem; and

(b) the total plan outlay likely be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan of Haryana is yet in the stage of formulation by the State Government.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to state the criteria that will be adopted for plan allocation of funds to various States, and whether projects intended to serve backward areas will receive priority, and if so, what Government are doing about the Nehru canal project in Hayana, which had been submitted to the Planning Commission a long time ago?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the criteria of Central assistance are concerned, we are governed by the formula of the National Development Council, and at the time of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the National Development Council will meet and take the decision. Regarding the projects in backward areas, it will be our endeavour to see that for the development of backward areas, viable projects are given priority. Regarding the Nehru canal project, as the hon. Minister has already indicated in the House, such projects as are productive and as could be implemented during a lesser gestation period will get proper priority.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether Government have fixed any target date for supply of drinking water to the villages? May I know also whether he is aware that Mahendergarh district in Haryana is an area where 90 per cent of the villages are even today without drinking water, and this is the district which has contributed the most towards our fighting services and has won the highest number of gallantry awards, and if so, whether anything is being specially considered for such areas?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government have already made it very clear that during the Fifth Five Year Plan, highest priority will be given to providing drinking water facilities, and Rs. 3300 crores is meant for such minimum needs programmes. In this very Fifth Five Year Plan we shall take care of such districts where such facility is not available, including Mahendergarh district.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know.....

AN HON. MEMBER: How is he interested in Haryana?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was born in Haryana, in Ambala....

MR. SPEAKER: It was Punjab at that time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was not partitioned when I was born, but the partition took place much later only.

May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that unless there is enough power, no State is going to prosper, and if so, whether he is aware that the strike by the Haryana electricity workers is still on and the Chief Minister is not attending to it, and whether they have approached the Centre to see that this is settled? May I know whether this matter has been referred to the Irrigation and Power Minister and other Ministers, and whether they have intervened in the matter to have a settlement in order to see that power supply continues in Haryana?

MR. SPEAKER: Simply because he was born in Haryana, how is this question relevant?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The main question relates to various schemes relating to agricultural production, irrigation development, and increase in the power generation capacity. Power generation has been affected adversely, and they have appealed to the Centre. 52 Members of Parlia-

ment have made an appeal to the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant to the main question?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the hon. Minister ask for notice, but it is for him to say.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I would submit that this question does not arise directly from the main question. The remoteness is so great that I am afraid I shall not be able to oblige the hon. Member with any reply to this question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him kindly speak to the Labour Minister.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : राजस्थान और विशेषकर बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर आदि जिलों के सम्बन्ध में एक मुहावरा है कि पीवत पानी और है, नहावन पानी और, धोवन धावन और है, बाहू रे नन्द किशोर । स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरूजी ने पंद्रह साल पहले कहा था कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी कीमत पर राजस्थान के लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलना चाहिये । राजस्थान में खारा पानी है । 25 साल की आजादी के बाद भी पानी पीने के लिए भी उनको मुहैया नहीं हो रहा है । वहां आज भी हरिजन पीने के पानी के लिए स्वर्णों तथा दूसरों पर निर्भर करते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों आदि के लिए आप क्या सुविधा प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री : कश्चन हरियाणा का है इस में राजस्थान कहां से ले आये आप ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall take care of Rajasthan also so far as drinking water facilities are concerned.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: The hon. Minister, Mr. Dhar, just now said that special attention will be given

to the backward areas. The Sunderban area of West Bengal is a very backward region, and a number of projects have been waiting for a long time. May I know whether they are going to include them at least in the Fifth Plan or not?

MR. SPEAKER: These questions do not relate to Haryana. Next question.

Closure of Small Scale Industries in Mysore

*766. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of raw material for small scale industries in the State of Mysore;

(b) whether some small-scale industries have closed down due to this shortage in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of raw material in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). There has been a general shortage of raw materials in the country including Mysore State. Government of Mysore have reported recently that no units have been actually closed for want of raw materials.

(c) Supply of imported raw materials to Small Scale Units in Mysore has improved as indicated below:—

Value of import licence (Rs. in lakhs)	
1969-70	268
1970-71	389
1971-72	602

Allocation of indigenous scarce raw materials such as E.C. Grade and commercial grade aluminium and zinc has also improved as shown below:

	(Tons)	
	1971-72	1972-73
Steel	3646	7196
E. C. Grade aluminium	567	1022
Commercial grade aluminium	258	262
Zinc	13.5	36.30

Efforts are being continuously made to enhance the allocation of raw materials for small scale industries depending upon their availability.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In spite of the creditable performance in the last two decades of planning, the supply of raw materials especially to the small scale industries is not satisfactory. Small scale industrialists even today have to depend upon the materials in the open market where the prices are more than double the control prices. I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) the concrete steps the Government is proposing to take to meet the supply of coarse raw material to the small scale units and (b) though the statement is encouraging so far as Mysore is concerned, I would like to know whether the figures supplied here are in consonance with the demand made by the Government of the State of Mysore.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: I quite agree with the hon. Member that there is a general shortage of raw material, and the Government is taking so many steps to improve the position with regard to the supply of raw materials to the small scale industries. Especially the import policy with regard to scarce raw materials

has been liberalised, and we are doing something which will improve the situation.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: The powerlooms in Mysore are very much hit for the want of yarn supply. May I know from the hon. Minister what arrangements the Government propose to make so far as the supply of yarn is concerned, because, especially in Gadag and the districts of Bharwar and Bijapur are subject to a great hardship for want of yarn?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: The question does not come within the purview of the Ministry of Industrial Development. It is a question pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of sulphuric acid in Calcutta and as a result most of the factories are affected?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about Mysore.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My friend has brought out a very good question so far as Mysore State is concerned. There are two issues involved in this question, which are to be solved by this Ministry. The shortage of raw materials to small industries arises out of two factors. Raw material allotted to Mysore State is not in conformity with the demand made by the Mysore State. Secondly, raw material like stainless steel which was allotted by the Ministry previously for fictitious-registered small scale industrialists who have 'gloriously' sold them in blackmarket at Bombay recently and made a handful margin of profit. This type of fictitious registration results in shortage of raw material to *bona fide* small scale units. This has happened in the heart of my parliamentary constituency. What specific steps have been taken to meet the

shortage of raw material needed by the State and to bring to book people who sold stainless steel in blackmarket in Bombay?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: Although the question is too general... (*Interruptions*) the statement laid on the Table of the House shows that in 1971-72 the allotment to Mysore was 3646 tonnes while in 1972-73 it went up to 7196. This is an improvement over the last year. The Government will deal with the other aspect if specific information about the sale of raw material in black market is given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I gave specific information.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that some industrial units shifted from West Bengal to Mysore on the understanding that raw materials will be supplied to them but their hopes were not fulfilled?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not holding this question to be relevant.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The Estimates Committee recommended the preparation of an inventory of small-scale industries regionwise and industrywise so that it would be possible for the DGTD to assess the requirements of the small scale industry? Have any steps been taken in this regard?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: The small-scale industries board in its 30th meeting recommended that a census of small-scale industrial units be taken and preliminary work in this regard is already being taken up. We hope that after the census of the small scale industries, we would be able to assess the quantity of raw materials required by the small scale industries.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Is it not a fact that the Mysore National Paper Mills in Mysore State is on the verge of being closed down?

MR. SPEAKER: You are here asking a specific question whereas the question appearing here is of a general nature.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: I am asking the question whether, because of dearth of raw material the Central Government is not giving the necessary funds to it to get a machine for changing the raw materials into pulp?

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are asking a specific question about the paper pulp. The question here is of a general nature. It has no reference to any particular factory.- If you want to ask a specific question then you may have to give a separate notice for that.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Sir, I am asking a specific question. Is it not a fact that because of dearth of raw materials, the National Paper Mill at Mysore is on the point of being closed down?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you followed my request to you or not?

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: There is no raw material available there.

MR. SPEAKER: As I said earlier, if you want to ask a question about a particular undertaking or a factory, you may give a separate notice. Here, the question is of a general nature. Mysore State does not entitle you to go in for each and every factory. Please sit down.

S.Q. Nos. 767 and 768

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN—
Absent.

SHRI LALJI BHAI—Absent.

आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के लिये आरक्षण

*769. श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यार्डी कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को शासकीय सेवाओं में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने के प्रयोजन से विभिन्न विभागों को प्रमोशन के मामले में रिजर्वेशन सम्बन्धी आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालयों में विभाग-वार कितने-कितने आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को उक्त सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रमोशन दिया गया है ; और .

(ग) क्या उक्त सिफारिशों को कार्य-रूप देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों से भी कहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) से (ग) . एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-4823/73]

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्रता के इस लम्बे अर्से के बाद भी आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के अत्याचार होते हैं । सरकारी नौकरियों में हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से गड़बड़ियों की जातों हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सेवाओं में क्लास वन, क्लास टू, क्लास थ्री और क्लास फोर के हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए सरकार क्या

व्यवस्था कर रही है । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि उन की पदोन्नति के समय सवर्ण जाति के लोग घूस देना आदि विभिन्न प्रकार की अनुचित कार्यवाहियां कर के हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जगह पदोन्नति ले लेते हैं ? क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि 1971-72 तक कुल कितने हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गई है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यार्डी समिति को इस सिफारिश के बारे में है कि पदोन्नति के समय भी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये । प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो विवरण मैंने सदन के पटल पर रखा है, उस में मैं ने विस्तार से बताया है कि समय समय पर पदोन्नति के समय कितना रिजर्वेशन हो, उस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कथ आज्ञायें प्रसारित की हैं, और उन आज्ञायों की प्रतिलिपियां भी मैं ने सदन के पटल पर रखी हैं । 1968 में एक विशेष आज्ञा जारी की गई, जिस के अनुसार पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई । 1970 में आरक्षण के प्रतिशत को और बढ़ाया गया । उस के पश्चात् 1972 में एक आज्ञा प्रसारित की गई जिस के अनुसार और ज्यादा रियायतें उन को दी गई ।

इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास प्रतिवेदन आते रहते हैं । कई संस्थायें भी आज्ञायों के उल्लंघन आदि के बारे में लिखती रहती हैं । जब कभी हम जांच करते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि सरकार की जो आज्ञायें प्रसारित हुई हैं, उन का सामान्यतः पालन किया जा रहा है इस विषय में जो कोई भी शिकायत हो, सदन की समिति उस पर विचार करती है । समिति उन प्रतिवेदनों को हमारे पास भेजती है और उन सब की जांच की जाती है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि कितने व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति हुई है। मैं ने बताया है कि हम सब आंकड़े इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। जब वे इकट्ठा हो जायेंगे, तो उन्हें सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री जनशहा प्रधान : क्या सरकार मेरा यह सुझाव मानने के लिये तैयार है, कि जब तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की रिज़र्व सीट्स नहीं भरी जाती हैं, तब तक अन्य लोगों की भर्ती रोक कर केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रखा जाये ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जब कोई जगह आरक्षित होती है और उस के लिए कोई उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलता है, तो उस को पहले दो साल के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जाता था और अब तीन साल के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। सरकार की निश्चित नीति है कि अगर किसी स्थान को डीरिज़र्व करना हो, तो बहुत सोच समझ कर दिया जाये। टेक्निकल या विशेषज्ञ स्थानों की बात और है, मगर बहुत थोड़े स्थान ऐसे होंगे, जिन को डीरिज़र्व किया गया होगा। इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाती है कि आरक्षण के अन्तर्गत जो भी रियायतें हैं, वे पूरी तरह से मिल सकें।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In reply to part (b) the Minister said that the information will be collected and laid on the Table as soon as possible. In the absence of any specific information whether the directive has been implemented or not, how can the Minister say that it has been fully implemented to their satisfaction with regard to promotions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? Then he said that State Governments have been asked to follow the instructions given. May I know if he is aware of the fact that in many cases the superior officers are denying promotion to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the plea that there is no suitable candidate avail-

able? Many instances were brought to the notice of the Government of India. May I know whether Government propose to have a special machinery evolved to see that the follow-up action is taken with regard to the implementation of the directives of the Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Part (b) says:

"If so, the Department-wise number of Adivasi and Harijan employees who have been given promotions in Central Government offices in Delhi in accordance with the said recommendations."

Naturally it will take us some time because the information asked for is very wide. From every department in Delhi we have to collect the information. That is why I have said that we are collecting the information. Then he asked, how can we say that the instructions are being followed? To that I have replied in the earlier part of my reply that we have examined the representations we have received and found that in almost all cases the instructions are being followed. We have examined individual cases also and we will continue to do so if any instances are brought to our notice. Regarding the State Governments, it is not within our direct competence to go into what is happening in the States, but whatever instructions we issue from time to time, we are sending them to the State Governments and we pursue the matter with them. We ask them to maintain a model roster. I myself have written to the Chief Ministers; the Prime Minister has spoken to the Chief Ministers when they came to Delhi. We are urging them to follow at least the reservation standard which the Central Government follows for its employees with regard to direct recruitment as well as promotion.

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What about evolving a special machinery?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): When I had a meeting with all the Chief Ministers some time ago, I suggested that they themselves might take charge of this matter by having a small cell under them in each State. I hope they have done so.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Again with regard to part (b) of the question, is the minister aware that every department of the Central Government has to submit quarterly or half-yearly reports regarding the filling of reserved quota for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? If so, what action is he taking against the defaulting officers who have not submitted this information on time?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is one of the methods available to us to pursue it and see that it is implemented, namely, calling for quarterly reports etc. We have asked for the latest information. We do receive the quarterly reports, but they do not show whether the orders have been contravened. They only give us figures of persons who have been appointed etc.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Have you fixed the responsibility and punished the defaulting officials? There is a rule in the Home Ministry that every department has to submit quarterly or six-monthly reports.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I said, the reports are received regularly. If they are not received, we ask for it and get it from the various departments.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Our Government is committed to look after the Harijans and adivasis. Particularly I want to refer to my State of Madhya Pradesh where one-third of the popu-

lation consists of adivasis. I am happy to hear from the Prime Minister that guidance has been given by the Central Government to the States to have a cell to look after the Harijans and adivasis. May I know whether this cell which is going to be created will look after properly the Harijans and adivasis by providing more jobs and giving preference to them particularly?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: What the Prime Minister mentioned was that in every State the Chief Ministers must have a cell in their own secretariat to see that the various orders issued by the respective State Governments are enforced. We do hope that this is being done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि मैंने हाल ही में मुख्य मंत्रियों से इस विषय में चर्चा की थी और उनको कहा था कि वे इन नियमों को अपने राज्यों में लागू करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस पर काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अलग से विभाग खोलने का वचन हर एक मुख्य मंत्री ने दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या अलग से विभाग खोल दिये हैं या खोलने प्रारम्भ कर दिए हैं ? सदन की जो समिति है उसने भी समय समय पर जो रिपोर्ट दी है भारत सरकार को उस पर आपने कितना अमल किया है, कितना काम प्रारम्भ किया है ? क्या यह सही है कि 1970 का जो पक्ष है केन्द्र के अधीन जितने भी कार्यालय हैं, रेलवे है, एल।आई।सी। है, बैंक हैं वे सभी उसका ठीक प्रकार से पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारें भी उस का ठीक से पालन नहीं कर रहीं हैं ? यह मैं आपको अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। वे ठीक से पालन नहीं करती हैं। जो ठीक से पालन नहीं करते हैं उनके विरुद्ध क्या आप कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखते हैं ; यदि हां तो कौसी ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो सदन की समिति रिपोर्ट देती है या जिस बात को सरकार के ध्यान में लाती है उस पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है। यह सही नहीं है। जो भी समिति सरकार को लिखती है या जब भी सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी बात आती है कि संरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है या पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है तो उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है और जांच की जाती है। हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है कि जो भी आज्ञा प्रसारित हो उसका पूर्ण रूप से पालन हो।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मुख्य मंत्रियों से चर्चा हुई थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि काम प्रारम्भ करने वाले हैं। मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि क्या उन्होंने ये विभाग खोलने प्रारम्भ कर दिए हैं।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोई विशेष विभाग को बात कही हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनकी इस बारे में मुख्य मंत्रियों से चर्चा हुई थी। उन्होंने यही कहा कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों व माइनोरिटीज की जो सामान्य समस्याएँ हैं, सारी माइनोरिटीज की तथा दूसरों की हैं उन पर आप विशेष ध्यान दें और नौकरियों के मामले में उनके वास्ते जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसको भी आप देखें कि पूर्ण रूप से पालन हो रहा है या नहीं। ट्राइबल कोओपरेटिव्स आदि विकास की जो दूसरी बातें हैं तथा माइनोरिटीज और पिछले वर्गों से सम्बन्धित जो बातें हैं उन सब की मुख्य मंत्रियों से प्रधान मंत्री ने चर्चा की थी।

Orders placed with the Firms for supply of components for second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Station

*770. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of

ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the firm with which the orders for the Calandria and Dump-Tank for the second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been placed;

(b) the original date stipulated for the supply of these components; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the supply of the above components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Orders for the fabrication of Calandria and dump tank for the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project have been placed on M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited and M/s. Walchandnagar Industries Limited respectively.

(b) As per these orders, the Calandria was scheduled to be delivered by 31st July, 1971 and the dump tank by 1st January, 1971.

(c) The reasons for delay in the delivery of these components, which are being fabricated in the country for the first time, can be attributed mainly to the extensive developmental work involved and unforeseen fabrication problems encountered during various stages of their manufacture.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, before giving the orders to a private firm, the possibility of manufacture of these components was explored in the public sector undertakings, particularly, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, which specialises in heavy mechanical and structural equipment and the Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd., Vishakhapatnam which specialises in multi-layer high pressure vessels and, if not, why?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This order was placed on M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited after a limited tender enquiry had been floated. I am not sure which were the parties which responded to that tender notice. This was done after floating a tender notice to which some firms did respond.

The whole question is this. This is for the first time that a complicated manufacturing process of this nature is being attempted in India and it is as a result of Government's policy of self-reliance that, as far as possible, even complicated engineering structures for atomic plants and other components, like, Calandria should be manufactured indigenously and not imported as was done hitherto. This order was given after all possible consultations by way of a limited tender.

They are having difficulties because of the nature of the work involved. It is a pioneering engineering effort. The delay has been there. We are constantly in touch with the manufacturers. Sometimes, the supply of materials takes time. A very special type of metals are needed for this. This is the reason why this delay has taken place.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether an enquiry had been made from the public sector undertakings before placing this order.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I said, a limited tender enquiry had been floated. I do not know which were the parties in private sector or in public sector which tendered for this. But it was given after all possible consultations with manufacturers who tendered for it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Was there any penalty clause in the contract for supply of the components?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is no penalty clause as such,

but there is a provision for some sort of compounded penalty or clause of that nature; where any difficulty or loss is cause to the Government, to the Commission, as a result of this delay, it would be computed and negotiated with them. There is no penalty clause as such but there is a provision which will take note of the delay of this nature.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा संसद
भवन पर प्रदर्शन

*762. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री आर० बी० बड्डे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 मार्च, 1973 को भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने संसद भवन पर एक प्रदर्शन किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या थीं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर बोसित) :

(क) सरकार को मालूम है कि मार्च, 27, 1973 को बोट क्लब के मैदान में एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था ।

(ख) मांगों की याचिका जो 27 मार्च, 1973 को सदन को प्रस्तुत की गई थी, याचिका समिति के अनुसार माननीय सदस्यों में परिचालित की जा चुकी है ।

Annual Licensing Plan

*767. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to bring out an annual licensing plan which will have a selective approach in place of the present policy of liberal licensing;

(b) if so, when the first such plan is likely to be issued; and

(c) the main features of the proposed plan and to what extent this will help industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The orderly creation of capacities with a view to avoid shortages in the economy and meet the requirements for various industrial products during the Fifth Plan, requires as a pre-requisite, the availability of essential information relating to each industry which would help the applicants and also facilitate a decision by Government. The compilation and communication of information on investment opportunities, including Government's views on the economic size, appropriate technology, the market, the preferred location, etc. will help particularly the new and medium entrepreneurs to know the fields where there is scope for investment and to draw up realistic and meaningful schemes which would be acceptable to Government. Accordingly, it is proposed to publish annual guidelines for industrial licensing to be operative for each financial year. The first such guidelines are proposed to be issued as soon as possible in 1973-74.

Deputation of Artistes working in T.V. Centre, Delhi and holding Diplomas from Film and T.V. Institute, Poona to Foreign Countries for Advanced Training

*768. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: (a) whether no diploma holder from Film and Television Institute, Poona working in Television Centre,

New Delhi has been sent for advanced training in foreign countries so far;

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals to send some of them for advanced training against some of the foreign scholarships; and

(c) how many Programme Executives, Producers, Engineers and personnel of other categories have been trained abroad by the end of 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The selection of AIR staff for TV Training in foreign countries depends upon the types of training offered and the requirements of the organization. Diploma holders from the Film and TV Institute, Poona are also considered for deputation abroad, but they are mainly engaged in categories for which few training courses are offered. Recently, however, a diploma holder from the Film and TV Institute was sent on a tour-cum-training visit to West Germany to see the TV stations there and acquaint himself with the equipment.

(c) 92 persons of different categories have been trained abroad by the end of 1972.

Pollution Hazards in the city of Bombay and its Suburbs

*771. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of pollution hazards of an oil refinery, a steel plant and a fertilizer plant;

(b) what steps are taken to minimise this pollution hazard;

(c) whether the pollution has reached an alarming proportion in the city of Bombay and its suburbs; and

(d) what attempts are made to reduce the pollution hazards in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The pollution hazards arising from the discharge of certain substances from oil refineries, steel plants and fertilizer plants, above certain levels, may range from adverse aesthetic consequences and damage to property to deleterious effects on human, animal and plant health through air, water and soil pollution.

(b) Besides employing pollution control technology, administrative and legislative steps are being taken to minimise the pollution hazards.

(c) No. However, air pollution rises to significant levels over certain areas for short periods when unfavourable wind and weather conditions prevail.

(d) Several measures like the enactment of legislation for prevention of water pollution and setting up of suitable machinery to implement its provisions, the establishment of a vigilance committee for air pollution, commissioning of a study of air pollution problems of Greater Bombay area by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, establishment of a special department in the State Government for environmental problems and action under other local Laws have been taken in Bombay.

Direct Dialling system between Delhi and Gandhinagar (Gujarat)

*772. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the time by which Direct Dialling system between Delhi and Gandhinagar (Gujarat) will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS* (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
322 LS—2

Introduction of direct dialling between Gandhinagar and Delhi requires provision of a large number of circuits between the two stations. The present coaxial cable is heavily congested and additional circuits in the route can be provided only after the Delhi-Bombay microwave route is commissioned by about 1976-77. STD between Delhi and Gandhinagar will be possible thereafter.

Memorandum for creation of a new State of Jharkhand

*773. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister on 13th March, 1973 for creation of a new State of Jharkhand comprising 15 districts of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main points of the Memorandum and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). A Memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister on the 12th March, 1973 on behalf of the Jharkhand Party. The Memorandum contains a demand for creation of a new State of Jharkhand comprising Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas districts of Bihar, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur districts of Orissa, Purulia, Midnapur and Bankura districts of West Bengal and Raigarh and Surguja districts of Madhya Pradesh. This demand appears to stem mainly from a feeling that their developmental needs will receive better attention and their backwardness will disappear if these areas are carved out into a separate State. Government's view has always been that the removal of regional imbalances in economic development is es-

essentially a matter to be tackled by the State Government concerned through the mechanism of planning and that creation of separate States comprising the backward areas is no answer to this problem. Government are, therefore, not in favour of such demands.

Pay scales of N.G.Os of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*774. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the pay scales of N.G.Os. in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Recommendations regarding the pay scales of N.G.O's in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are included in the report of the III Pay Commission which was laid on the Table of the House on April 2, 1973. The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Recommendations of the Committee on Police Training

*775. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Police Training has commented on low I.O. in Police Services in the country;

(b) if so, whether any reason has been attributed to it; and

(c) the main points of the recommendations made by the Committee in their Report and when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The main points covered by the recommendations of the Committee relate to:

- (i) Qualifications of candidate for, and the system of recruitment to, all the ranks of the police forces.
- (ii) Detailed recommendations with regard to the basic and refresher training of policemen of all ranks. The re-structured syllabi include elements of the social, behavioural and management sciences appropriately adapted to the needs of the police. The refresher training courses suggested include promotion and specialist courses.
- (iii) Recommendations for the attitudinal reorientation of the existing personnel in the context of their role in the changing socio-economic conditions of the country.
- (iv) It has been suggested that there should be a planning, developing and coordinating agency for all matters relating to police training at the Centre as well as in the States.
- (v) Detailed recommendations with regard to the physical facilities and instructional staff required in police training institutions and the materials and methods of instruction required for police training.
- (vi) Further examination of the Police system in all its aspects other than training, has been suggested. This would include

areas like organisational structure, powers and duties of different ranks, conditions of service and laws and procedures which have a bearing on the effectiveness and efficiency of the police.

- (vii) A number of suggestions have been made for improving relations between the police and the public.

The work relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee has been started on a priority basis. Police being a State subject, a large number of recommendations of the Committee concern the States. Copies of the Report of the Committee have been supplied to the States and they have been requested to examine the implications of the recommendations and to furnish their comments to the Government of India expeditiously. It is proposed to discuss the recommendations in a Conference of Chief/Home Ministers of the States and other concerned officials so that a uniform approach to the acceptance and implementation of the Committee's recommendations, which are of the greatest importance from the point of view of bringing about a reorientation in the attitudes of police officers, could be adopted.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Local Reporters and Sub-Editors in Delhi

*776. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Press Reporters' Association has pointed out that while highly-paid journalists were allotted Government accommodation at nominal rents, local Reporters and Sub-Editors getting small salaries were denied the same; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot houses to local Reporters and Sub-Editors also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received from the Delhi Press Reporters' Association. However on account of the acute shortage it is not possible to make more houses available for the Press pool of Government accommodation at present.

वर्ष 1973-74 में केरल में शिक्षित नौजवानों के लिये रोजगार

*777. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 में राज्य के 23 हजार शिक्षित नौजवानों को काम देने की लिये 15 करोड़ रुपये की योजना तैयार की है यदि हां, तो उसकी विशेषतायें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी गई है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). केरल सरकार ने 20.5 करोड़ रुपये परिव्यय की रोजगार स्कीमें तैयार की थी जिनकी रोजगार क्षमता लगभग 55,000 शिक्षित व्यक्ति थी । इन स्कीमों में ये क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं—स्वरोजगार, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, उद्योगों में मजदूरी/वेतन पर कार्य, सहकार, शिक्षा तथा समाज सेनाएं । इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन

के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दिए जाने का अनुरोध किया था।

इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से प्रारम्भिक विचार विमर्श किए। ऐसी विभिन्न स्कीमों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया जिनका निवेश अपेक्षाकृत कम था परन्तु वे अधिक रोजगार अवसरों की व्यवस्था कर सकती थी। राज्य सरकार को इन विचार विमर्शों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी स्कीमों में संशोधन करने की सलाह दी गई है। केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय राज्य सरकार के संशोधित प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् किया जायेगा।

Appointment of a Director of Information and Publicity in Delhi Administration

*778. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, Information and Publicity in the Delhi Administration has been appointed without the consent of the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a report in the "Indian Express" of the 15th March, 1973 in this connection; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (b) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c). Shri V. K. Tyagi was appointed as Director of Information and Publicity on an *ad hoc* basis on

14-3-1973 pending recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. The Commission recommended him for appointment to this post on 16-3-1973.

Joint Sector Company in Tamil Nadu for Manufacturing Tyres

*779. SHRI P. GANGEDEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between a joint Sector Company in Tamil Nadu and a reputed U.S. firm for manufacturing tyres for automobiles, trucks and scooters; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd., Madras, a joint venture of the Government of Tamil Nadu have been allowed to obtain foreign technical collaboration from a reputed U.S. firm for manufacturing 4 lakh Nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes (and up to a maximum of 25 per cent in excess thereof) in a new unit to be set up in the Ramanathapuram district (backward area) on the following terms and conditions:—

(a) Royalty at 2 per cent (two per cent) on sales (subject to tax) on the first 3 lakh Nos. of automobile tyres and tubes.

(b) Royalty at 1 per cent (one per cent) on sales (subject to tax) on the balance of 2 lakh Nos. of automobile tyres and tubes.

(c) Royalty of 4 per cent (subject to tax) on sales exports. This Royalty will be payable only on exports over and above the obligatory export, of 10 per cent of total production.

(d) A lump sum payment of \$ 2 lakhs as initial disclosure fee and another payment of \$ 2.5 lakhs as charges for engineering documentation, for facilities of the size and product mix for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes.

(e) 3 per cent procurement fee on the f.o.b. value of imported plant and machinery if collaborators' assistance is utilised for the import of plant and machinery.

2. Messrs. Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd. have since concluded an Agreement with the U.S. firm on the above terms and conditions and have furnished copies of the Agreement for Government approval.

Increase in the number of Industrial Licences to Accelerate Industrial Growth

780. SHRI RAM PRAKASH;
SHRI MOHAMMED
SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is reported to have attributed the present slow industrial growth to licensing delay and has suggested to increase the present number to 2000 licences to be issued annually; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Chairman of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is reported to have stated that with a view to achieving the higher target of rate of investment required in industry and the rate of growth of industrial production en-

visaged in the Fifth Plan, a larger number of licences, of the order of 2000/2500 industrial licences per annum, will have to be issued.

(b) Speedy industrial growth is dependent on a number of factors, of which the availability of capacity is an important one. The creation of sufficient capacities speedily and in time would require not only the issue of sufficient number of licences but also their implementation. Government have been reviewing the policies and procedures relating to industrial growth over a wide front. The details in this regard have been furnished in the Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development for 1972-73.

Class II Junior C.S.S. Section Officers appointed to Class I posts of Senior Analysts

7336. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last four calendar years several Class II Junior C.S.S. Section Officers were appointed to Class I posts of Senior Analysts for periods exceeding 6 months in contravention of U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations without reference to the U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, which are the Ministries in which such irregular appointments were made and the number of such irregular appointments since 1st January, 1968; and

(c) whether the Department of Personnel had advised the individual Ministries that such appointments were irregular and should be discontinued forthwith and regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The required

information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

‘नेपा’ मिल में कर्मचारी

7337. श्री गंगाधरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश स्थित नेपा मिल के कार्यालय में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को 500 रुपये मासिक से अधिक वेतन मिलता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) 343.

(ख) 65.

Resources mobilised by States to Finance Fourth Plan

7338. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have informed the Central Government regarding the additional resources mobilised by them to help finance the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the broad outlines of the co-operation extended by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) All the States have mobilised additional resources for their Fourth Five Year Plans, although the effort has varied from State to State.

(b) The State Governments have been advised from time to time in regard to the measures that could be

adopted for raising additional resources. Besides, all States, including those having inescapable gaps on non-Plan account, have been allowed to utilise the entire proceeds of their additional resource mobilisation for financing their Plan outlays.

मध्य प्रदेश में गैर कारीगर लोगों को रोजगार देने की योजना

7339. श्री गंगाधरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गैर कारीगर लोगों को रोजगार देने की कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कुछ वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) और (ख). योजना आयोग को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसा कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जो कि गैर कारीगर लोगों को ही रोजगार अवसर सुलभ करने के बारे में हो। फिर भी 1972-73 में राज्य सरकार ने जो विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया था उसके अन्तर्गत राज्य के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में कारीगर तथा गैर कारीगर श्रेणी के लोगों के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम शुरु किए गये थे। इस विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 204 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकार को दी गई थी। 1973-74 में भी इन स्कीमों को चालू रखने का विचार है तथा भारत सरकार ने उतनी ही वित्तीय

सहायता देने की स्वीकृति दी जितनी कि 1972-73 में दी गई थी।

‘क्षेत्र का बन्धन’ हटाने की सिफारिश की है :—

इसके अलावा ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी त्वारित स्कीम के लिए 1972-73 में 525 लाख रुपये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आवंटित किए गए थे। इस राशि से राज्य सरकार अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1972 तक गैर कारीगर लोगों को 86 लाख श्रम दिनों का रोजगार सुलभ करने में समर्थ हुई। 1973-74 में भी इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को इतनी ही मात्रा में केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलने की संभावना है।

प्रतिबन्धित क्षेत्र में जातियों तथा जनजातियों को मान्यता देने के बारे में लेकर समिति की सिफारिशें

4340. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 1 जून, 1965 को नियुक्त लेकर समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि राज्य की सीमाओं में किसी जाति, जनजाति को मान्यता देने के लिए क्षेत्र का बन्धन हटा दिया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या उनके प्रतिवेदन की पुनरीक्षित सूची में प्रस्तावित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के बारे में क्षेत्र बन्धन न रखने की सिफारिश भी की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). लेकर समिति ने निम्नलिखित मामलों को छोड़कर

(i) जहां सामाजिक भिन्नता वाला एक ही नाम की दो जातियां हों किन्तु उनमें से केवल एक ही जाति सूचीबद्ध होने के लिये पात्र पाई गई हो।

(ii) जहां कुछ क्षेत्रों में एक जातिगत वर्ग के सदस्य रहते हों जो सूचीबद्ध होने के मानदण्ड पूरा करते हैं जबकि उसी वर्ग के सदस्य अन्य क्षेत्रों में रहते हों और सूचीबद्ध होने के पात्र नहीं हों।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में संशोधन करने का सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes in Delhi Administration

7341. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 10.8 per cent of all posts in Delhi Administration had been filled by the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes as against the statutory reservation of 15 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The percentage of Scheduled Castes employees working in Class I, II, III and IV posts in the Delhi Administration as on 30th September, 1972 works out to 11.5. The reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes is against vacancies occurring in a year and not against the total number of posts in the Delhi Administration.

Amongst the posts filled during the year 1972, upto 30th September, 1972, the intake of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes was 19.43 per cent.

The reasons for the shortfall in the overall percentage are as follows:—

- (i) Some suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes who were offered appointments for Class III posts did not turn up to join the posts;
- (ii) A number of Class I posts are cadre posts of the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Forest Service and the Central Health Service and a number of Class II posts are encadred in the Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands Civil & Police Services. For these posts, reservations are provided in the respective cadres, and therefore the number of Scheduled Castes present in Delhi Administration will not be a true reflection of the position regarding representation of Scheduled Castes.
- (iii) A part of the gap has been due to the fact that the percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes was increased from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent in March 1970, and the reservation is against vacancies arising in a year and not against the total strength of the posts.

Central Assistance to drought affected District of Jhalawar in Rajasthan

7342. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have provided financial assistance to the drought affected and economically backward district of

Jhalawar (Rajasthan) during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance provided for the purpose; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide financial assistance to this District during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance is allocated and released on the basis of block grants and block loans for the State as a whole and not on a regional or a district basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Fifth Plan is yet in the stage of formulation.

Increase in Theft Cases in S. P. Mukherjee Park Colony, New Delhi

7343. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of theft cases in S. P. Mukherjee Park Colony, New Delhi, has recently increased and the residents of the colony are in panic due to such cases; and

(b) if so, the number of theft cases during the past three months, month-wise and the action taken to avoid such cases in near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No case of theft was reported in the last three months (January to March 1973) from S. P. Mukherjee Park Colony, New Delhi. One case of burglary was reported in this period from this area which is under investigation.

P.C.O. in Madan Park, Delhi

7344. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no P.C.O. in Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park and Jaidev Park, Delhi-35;

(b) whether there are about 10,000 people there who are facing inconvenience due to non-availability of a P.C.O.;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a P.C.O. in the above colonies; and

(d) if so, the time by which Government propose to instal a P.C.O. there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no P.C.O. provided in the four newly sprung colonies, viz., Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park and Jaidev Park at present. However, two P.C.Os. Nos. 563485 and 563465 are working at a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometer from these localities.

(b) and (c). More than 50 proposals are at present under examination by the General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi.

(d) At present there is no capacity for installing additional P.C.Os. from '56' Exchange which feeds this area. However, P.C.Os., as justified will be provided when additional capacity and spare underground cable pairs become available in this area.

Relaxation of Rules for Pay fixation of direct recruits in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service

7345. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had relaxed the rules for Pay fixation for

direct recruits in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service in 1968 and 1969;

(b) whether the cases of those persons who were in Central Government Service prior to their selection in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service were considered; and

(c) if so, the number of persons benefited by such relaxation of rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Normal rules of pay fixation were relaxed in the case of direct recruits to grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service appointed on the results of the combined competitive examination for recruitment to grade IV of the IES/ISS held in 1967 and 1969 to the extent that officiating pay was protected in the case of those officers who were holding a substantive appointment under the Central Government or a State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No officer appointed to grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service on the results of the examinations held in 1967 and 1969 was eligible for protection of officiating pay under the relaxation of rules mentioned in part (a).

Ad hoc promotees working in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service

7346. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ad hoc promotees working in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service with

Office-wise/Department-wise/Ministry-wise break-up;

(b) the number of the ad hoc promotees whose tenure has not been extended beyond 31st December, 1972 so far and the number of those appointed for unspecified period;

(c) the reasons for not adopting uniform procedure for all the above promotees; and

(d) whether the ad hoc promotees are not being given the benefit of their service for the purpose of increment in the grade; if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take to set the matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The total number of persons working in Grade IV posts of the Indian Statistical Service on an ad hoc basis with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission is 116. The number of such officers working in the different Ministries/Departments/Offices is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4824/73].

(b) and (c). The tenure of none of the 116 officers mentioned in the reply to part (a) of the question has been extended by the Cadre Controlling Authority of the Indian Statistical Service beyond the 30th June, 1973. Information regarding the number of officers appointed for unspecified periods, and the reasons for not adopting a uniform procedure is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The ad hoc promotees are being given the benefit of their service for the purpose of increments in the pay scale of the grade.

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

7347. श्री गंगाधरण बोक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगीकरण की गति को तीव्र करने सम्बन्धी नीति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जोर डाला गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) और (ख) योजना युग के प्रारम्भ से ही क्षेत्रों का सन्तुलित विकास एक महत्वपूर्ण नीति विषयक उद्देश्य रहा है और योजनाएं बनाने में इसे प्रगाभीस्म से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान मिलता रहा है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिले/क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं उद्यमियों को आकर्षित करने हेतु विशेष अध्याय प्रारम्भ किए गए थे जैसे (1) रियायती धन देने की योजनाएं, (2) सीधा 10 प्रतिशत अनुदान अथवा राज सहायता योजना और (3) परिवहन राज सहायता योजना ।

चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के द्रुत विकास के लिये संगठनात्मक तथा अन्य आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Stamp on World Famous White Tiger of Govindgarh

7349. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a stamp on the world

famous white tiger of Govindgarh; and

(b) if so, when this stamp will be released?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUNGUNA): (a) and (b). The proposal will be placed before the Selection Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration.

Memorandum submitted to Prime Minister by Freedom Fighters

7350. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister while she was on tour to Mysore, by the Freedom Fighters complaining of delay in providing them relief by Centre as well by the State Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to expedite disposal of applications of freedom fighters for grant of pension. It is proposed to examine all applications received up to 31st March, 1973 by the 15th August, 1973 and sanction pension in as many cases as are found eligible. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to furnish their reports as early as possible and send lists of verified cases for early disposal.

National Policy on Films

7351. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any 'National Policy' on Films envisaging developments in all the inter-related fields of Films; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government propose to take a series of steps for the integrated development of the film industry as a whole through a Film Council and a multi-functional National Film Corporation in the public sector.

सलैक्शन ग्रेडों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण

7352. श्री अम्बेश : क्या प्रधान मंत्री पृथक वरिष्ठता के आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये सलैक्शन ग्रेड के बारे में 21 मार्च, 1973 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3959 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सीधी भर्ती, कन्फरमेशन, पदोन्नति, तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के बारे में समय समय पर अलग अलग आदेश जारी किये हैं;

(ख) क्या सलैक्शन ग्रेड में आरक्षण देने/न देने के लिये सरकार की राय प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ विभागों/मंत्रालयों/दिल्ली प्रशासन आदि ने लिखित निवेदन किये हैं; और

(ग) क्या कई लोक सभा सदस्यों ने भी कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री को पत्र लिख कर इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी

करने के लिए निवेदन किया है कि सलैक्शन ग्रेड में आरक्षण देने के लिए आदेश जारी किये जायें और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य-मंत्रों (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ सेवाओं के सलैक्शन ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण आदेशों के लागू करने के बारे में गृह मंत्रालय तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय से संदर्भ प्राप्त हुए हैं । दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत अध्यापकों की सलैक्शन ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में संसद के तीन सदस्यों ने भी पत्र भेजे हैं । इन मामलों पर सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

'Compensatory Leave given to Government Employees put on Duty on Sundays and Second Saturdays

7353. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees put on duty on Sundays and Second Saturdays are given compensatory leave in lieu thereof;

(b) whether in certain Ministries/Departments the Staff are paid for working on Sundays and Second Saturdays; and

(c) if so, whether Government will remove this disparity by a uniform

practice in all the Departments/Ministries, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Under existing orders, office staff and comparable categories who are required to work for the full prescribed hours of work on Sundays and Second Saturdays are to be allowed compensatory leave in lieu of such work. In exceptional circumstances where it is not found possible to grant such compensatory leave and a certificate to that effect is given by the appropriate authorities, cash compensation in the form of Overtime Allowance for the work done on such days is admissible. It will not be possible to have uniformity in this matter and to enforce an absolute ban on the grant of cash compensation in the form of Overtime Allowance for the work done on such days as it may not be administratively feasible to grant compensatory leave in some cases due to the exigencies of work.

दिल्ली पुलिस में पदोन्नतियां

7354. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस में कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो 20 वर्ष पूर्व भरती किये गये थे परन्तु अभी भी कांस्टेबल के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनको आगे पदोन्नत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मौहसिन) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ख) ऐसे 1968 कांस्टेबल हैं जिन्हें सैलेशन ग्रेड और हेड कांस्टेबल के अगले उच्चतर ग्रेड में पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि वे पंजाब पुलिस नियम के उपबन्धों/स्थायी आदेश के अनुसार विभागीय परीक्षा/सैलेशन पास नहीं कर सके।

राजधानी में देखे गये स्वतन्त्र काश्मीर
की मांग करने वाले हस्ताक्षरित
इशतहार

7355. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'प्रदीप'
दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 1973 में छपे इस
समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि काश्मीर
जनमत संग्रह मोर्चे पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध हटाने
के दो दिन पूर्व राजधानी में हस्ताक्षरित
इशतहार लगे देखे गये जिसमें स्वतन्त्र काश्मीर
की मांग की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस
रहस्य का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) :
(क) और (ख). सरकार इस समाचार
से परिचित है। किन्तु जम्मू और काश्मीर
सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि श्रीनगर में ऐसे
कोई इशतहार नहीं देखे गये थे।

Tidal Power Generation

7356. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA-
GOWDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has examined the tidal data and prepared a map of the country showing regions

where tidal power generation may be possible; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Committee on Science and Technology has set up an expert committee to assess the potential in tidal power generation in the country—A map of the country has been drawn showing areas where the tidal range would be suitable for harnessing tidal power.

(b) The expert committee is still continuing its deliberations and has so far not identified any locations where R & D programme could be initiated.

Sale of Truck Tyres in Capital

7357. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions were imposed in March, 1973 by Delhi Administration on the sale of Motor and Truck tyres in the capital; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Relaxation in age or Educational Qualifications for Departmental L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs. for competing for posts on Technical side

7358. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxations in age or educational qualifications are granted to the departmental Upper Division Clerks/Lower Division Clerks for competing for posts on the Technical side the duties of which they can satisfactorily perform in the respective Ministries of the Government;

(b) if so, the gist of the relaxations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). There are no general orders to the effect that in the case of departmental L.D.C.s/U.D.C.s age or educational qualifications prescribed for recruitment to posts on the technical side can be relaxed. Posts on the Technical side, or for that matter, any other posts are required to be filled in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment Rules for those posts. If, for appointment to a Technical post, possession of certain educational qualifications is considered essential for efficient discharge of the duties of that post and, as such, those qualifications have been duly prescribed in the relevant Recruitment Rules the question of appointing any departmental LDC/UDC in relaxation of the prescribed qualifications would not arise, considering that persons not possessing the prescribed qualifications would not be able to discharge the duties of the post satisfactorily. Even if the departmental LDCs/UDCs possess the qualifications prescribed for the Technical posts, no relaxation of the age limits as prescribed in the Recruitment Rules would be admissible unless the Recruitment Rules, themselves specifically provide for grant of such a relaxation in the case of departmental employees.

Constitution of a Study Team to examine the functioning of the Tribal Research Institutes

7359. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Panel on Welfare of Backward Classes for the Fourth Plan recommended the constitution of a study team to examine the functions and actual working of the Tribal Research Institutes, to explore the feasibility of including within the scope of these institutes the problems of backward classes other than the tribals, and to examine the need for setting up a Central Research and Training Institute for coordinating the activities of the regional institutes and for training personnel;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the considerations that have weighed against the Union Government taking any steps so far to set up a Central Research and Training Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The main recommendations of the Study Team on Tribal Research Institutes are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4325/73*]. The Ministry of Home Affairs have constituted a Central Research Advisory Council on the recommendation of the Study Team. The recommendations of the Study Team have been circulated to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Department Education, National Institute of Community Development, Tribal Research Institutes and all the State Governments having Tribal Research Institutes.

(c) The question of setting up of a Central Research and Training Institute was carefully considered by the Study Team. While appreciating the

need of the functions which such an institute could perform, the Study Team felt that these functions could be performed with equal efficiency by a Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes in the Department of Social Welfare (now Ministry of Home Affairs) at the Centre. The Government of India accepted this recommendation and constituted the Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes *vide* its Resolution No. 12/5/72-RU dated November 23, 1972

Foreign and Indian Investment in Cigarette Industry

7360. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 411 dated the 21st March, 1973 regarding Foreign and Indian investment in cigarette industry and state:

(a) the break-up of the foreign and Indian Investment of the equity capital in the cigarette industry in the country—Company-wise; and

(b) the break-up of the capitalised value of the fixed assets of these Companies—Company-wise, separately for foreign and Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The details regarding equity capital and fixed Assets of Foreign and Indian companies are as follows:—

S.No.	Name of the Firm	Equity Capital		Net Fixed Assets
		Foreign	Indian	
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1	M/s. India Tobacco Co. (Formerly Imperial Tobacco Co.) Calcutta	1417.45	477.58	764.38
2	M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd., Hyderabad	135.91	64.09	206.47
3	M/s. Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd., Bombay	55.62	4.38	110.51
4	M/s. National Tobacco Co., Bombay	9.16	70.81	79.91
5	M's. D. Macropolo & Co. Ltd., Bombay	5.80	10.90	11.18
6	M/s. Golden Tobacco Co., Bombay		180.00	199.54
*7	M/s. Masters Tobacco (I), Bombay		12.51	3.37
8	M/s. Crown Tobacco Co., Bombay		7.00	N.A.
9	M/s. Hyderabad Deccan Cigarette Factory, Hyderabad	Proprietary concern and no shares have been issued.		
10	M/s. International Tobacco Co., Ghaziabad		19.99	29.32
11	M/s. Universal Tobacco Co., Hyderabad		15.00	6.50

Fixed assets exclude good-will.

* Masters Tobacco Company (India) is a unit of Gamudia Factories Ltd., Bombay
Fixed assets are for the unit only.

N.A.—Not available.

Agency to be approached by entrepreneurs for setting up Industries in Backward Districts

7361. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the name of the agency who should be approached initially by entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the backward districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): Entrepreneurs have to initially approach the District Industries Officer or the representative of the Director of Industries, of the State and Union Territory concerned for setting up industries in the selected backward districts.

Crockery Manufacturing Units in the Country

7362. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Crockery manufacturing units in the country;

(b) the measures proposed for proper and better organisation of the crockery industry; and

(c) the special facilities being proposed for pottery manufacturers for improved quality and better design?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There are 16 units borne on the list of DGTD and about 125 units in Small Scale Sector engaged in the manufacture of Crockery items..

(b) and (c). For improvement in the quality and better design, foreign collaboration is being permitted and imports of certain equipments which

are not indigenously available are also being allowed.

In regard to the units in the Small Scale Sector, proposals for setting up of Functional Industrial Estates, Common Faculty Centres, Training of workers, and Process and Production-cum-Quality Testing Laboratories are being considered.

Post Offices in the Backward Areas of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan

7363. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many post offices are proposed to be started in the backward areas of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(b) whether a new post office at the new big bus stand at Nangal Dam is proposed to be provided to meet the need of the general public there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a). Punjab	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	30
Rajasthan	10

There are no areas in Punjab State declared as 'very backward' for the purpose of extension of postal facilities.

(b). There is no such proposal under examination at present.

Definition of Mulki in Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh

7364. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the Editorial of *National Herald* of New Delhi dated 8th March 1973 regarding "who are Mulki in Telengana Region in the

State of Andhra Pradesh";
and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India on the recent judgement of Justice Obul Reddy of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the definition of Mulki in Telengana area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen the Editorial.

(b). The implications of the judgement are being studied.

Cases Pending in Delhi Under Prevention of Untouchability (Offences) Act.

7365. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Union Territory of Delhi under Prevention of Untouchability (Offences) Act during the last three years;

(b) the date of institution of the proceeding in the court and the date of decision of the case by the trial court; and

(c) in how many cases, the accused persons were sentenced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). There are at present three cases pending trial with the courts. Further details regarding the disposal of cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955 during the last three years are being collected and will be furnished.

Surplus U.D.Cs. Nominated by the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell to the Department of Atomic Energy

7366. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4159 dated 30th August.

1972 regarding procedure being followed for redeployment of surplus staff in Central Staff Cell and state;

(a) whether consequent upon being declared surplus from the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay on 1st October, 1971, certain Upper Division Clerks were nominated by the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell to the Atomic Energy Department, Bombay in accordance with the Government procedure;

(b) whether subsequently orders of nomination were changed by the Cell authorities and the staff were renominated to the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay; and

(c) if so, whether these renominations are in contravention of set procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). None of the Upper Division Clerks referred to in part (a) was renominated to the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.

(c). Does not arise.

Vacancies of L.D.Cs. Reported by Central Government Offices to the Central Surplus Staff Cell

7367. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government offices/Departments and the number of vacancies in respect of Lower Division Clerks reported to the Central Surplus Staff Cell during the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th September, 1970 (Date-wise);

(b) the date (dates) on which each office/Department reported their vacancies (showing the reserved as well as un-reserved) in the above

category during the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th September, 1970; and

(c) the names of the offices which were given 'No objection certificates' to the effect that the Central Pool had no surplus Lower Division Clerks available for nomination during the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th September, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की संख्या

7368. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत 164 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों में से कितनों को खोज निकाला गया और उनमें से कितनों को निर्वासित किया गया; और

(ख) जिला-वार कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक भूमिगत हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री०एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

छिपे नागाओं द्वारा आत्म समर्पण

7369. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पांच महीनों में देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने छिपे नागाओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा, उक्त अवधि में कितने नागाओं ने स्वच्छा से आत्मसमर्पण किया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० ए० मोहसिन) : नागालैण्ड और मणिपुर सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1 नवम्बर, 1972 और 31 मार्च, 1973 के बीच 479 नागा विद्रोही गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और 791 नागा विद्रोहियों ने स्वेच्छा से आत्म-समर्पण किया है ।

Telephone Connection given in Kerala during 1972-73

7370. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections given in Kerala during 1972-73 and the number of pending applications; and

(b) what progress has been made in providing adequate exchange equipment and other essential stores in this circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a). Total number of telephone connections given in 1972-73 is 6,387.

Number of pending applications is 11,358.

(b). A total number of 400 lines were added to the equipped capacities of the various exchange systems in the Kerala Circle during 72-73.

Other essential stores required are also being allotted to the Circle to the extent possible.

Report of the Commission Appointed to Investigate into the Causes of Shahdara Disturbances

7371. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commission appointed to investigate into the causes of Shahdara Disturbances has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). No Sir. The Commission is expected to submit its report by the end of April, 1973.

(b) does not arise.

Production of Silk (Tasar) in West Bengal

7372. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been done so far for improvement and development of Silk (Tasar) industries in Murshidabad and Birbhum in West Bengal;

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal have been advised to develop a scheme there for proper study and improvement of the industries and proper cultivation of raw material; if so, the progress so far achieved for this industry; and

(c) the names of the scheme under which financial assistances has been sought or is being sought and given and the amount given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). There is no production of tasar silk in Murshidabad District. Efforts are being made to introduce tasar culture in Birbhum District. One Grainage for production of disease-free tasar seed, and one Training Centre for imparting training in tasar spinning on improved machines have been set up.

(b) and (c). There is one scheme for development of tasar industry in the State of West Bengal. The ob-

ject of the scheme is to demonstrate improved methods of Tasar rearings and to distribute disease free tasar layings to the rearers. An expenditure of Rs. 1.57 lakhs was incurred during the Third Plan. During 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 50,000/- will be provided by the State Government out of the 'Plan' allocations for the year.

Conversion of Branch Post Offices in Birbhum District West Bengal

7373. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices being converted/upgraded into Sub-Post Offices and Head Post Offices in Birbhum District in West Bengal and the conditions laid down for such upgradation;

(b) what are the criteria for opening (Branch) Post offices under the N. R. money deposit scheme; and

(c) the guidelines to be followed during departmental enquiry into proposal for opening new Post Offices in determining the postal income of the area under existing post office?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Branch post offices proposed to be upgraded to Sub-post offices during 1973-74 .. 7.

Sub-post offices proposed to be upgraded to Head Post Offices during 1973-74....NIL.

***Conditions laid down for the upgradation of post offices:**

Branch Post Offices to Extra-departmental sub-post office.

The workload of the office on upgradation should not be less than 3 hours per day and the proposed office should be self-supporting financially.

Branch/Extra departmental Sub-post office to Departmental sub-post office.

The workload of the office on upgradation should not be less than 5 hours per day and loss in upgradation should not exceed Rs. 1000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs. 500/- in Urban areas.

Sub-post office to Head Post Office.

A Sub-Office is upgraded to afford relief to its Head Office and where this would improve mail arrangements and financing of offices. A Head office is bifurcated when the number of offices under its accounts jurisdiction exceeds 60. This standard is relaxable in the case of backward districts.

(b) The criteria for opening branch post offices on realisation of Non-returnable-contribution is as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-4826/73*].

(c) The income of the proposed as well as the parent post offices is determined according to a formula prescribed by the P. & T. Department as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See LT- No. 4826/73*].

Consultations with West Bengal on its Share in the Fifth Plan

7374 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultation have been held with West Bengal State Government with regard to their share in the Fifth Plan outlay;

(b) if so, what will be the total outlay for that State; and

(c) the schemes which West Bengal has been advised to draw up and when these will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government has yet to finalise its Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) The Planning Commission has issued general guidelines to the States for the formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan advising them about the national priorities as enunciated in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" and to evolve an integrated strategy on the basis of the experience of the Fourth Plan, the aspirations of the people, the need for augmenting employment and improving the conditions of the poorest sections and backward areas.

Idols Stolen from Temples

7375. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of temples in the North and South from where idols were stolen and how many of them have been traced and the number of untraceable idol during last year;

- (b) the number of persons arrested;
- (c) whether there has been any hand of foreign elements also; and
- (d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information available with the C.B.I., 299 cases of thefts of idols were reported from both North India as well as South India in 1972. No information is readily available about the names of individual temples from where these idols were stolen. A statement showing the total number of thefts of idols along with number of idols traced out is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4827/73*]

(b) From the available information, it appears that 188 persons were involved in various cases of thefts of cultural property including idol thefts during the year 1972. The exact number of arrests made for idol thefts is not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Nomination of U.D.Cs. Declared Surplus in Chief Settlement Commissioner's Office, New Delhi to Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi

7376. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orders for nomination of Upper Division Clerks who were declared surplus from the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi on 1st April, 1971 to the Central Hindi Translation Bureau, New Delhi were passed in the relevant file;

(b) whether subsequently these Orders were changed and the above mentioned Upper Division Clerks were re-nominated to the Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi in the month of May, 1971 *vide* Department of Personnel Letter (Order) No. 4/11/71-CS-III; and

(c) if so, why the Upper Division Clerks declared surplus from the same Office with effect from 31st May, 1972 were not allowed a change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The U.D. Clerks declared surplus from the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi, on 1st April, 1971, were nominated for absorption in the posts of U.D. Clerk in the newly set up office of the Central Translation Bureau against vacancies reported by them. Subsequently it came to light that the entire work in the said Bureau was required to be done in Hindi, and since these surplus U.D. Clerks did not possess the requisite knowledge of Hindi, the Bureau did not consider them suitable for service under them. They were therefore, renominated against the general unreserved vacancies in U.D. Grade reported to be available in the Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi, at the relevant point of time.

The position in regard to the U.D. Clerks declared surplus from the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi on the afternoon of 31st May, 1972, was different. All these surplus U.D. Clerks belonged to general unreserved category whereas the vacancies in the grade of U.D. Clerk reported to be then available in the Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi, were all reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. It was not possible to nominate these U.D. Clerks of general

unreserved category for absorption in vacancies in the grade of U.D. Clerk reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. They were, therefore, nominated against unreserved vacancies in the grade of U.D. Clerk reported to be available in other offices in Delhi at that time where they were ultimately absorbed.

Fall Registered in the Per Capita Availability of Essential Commodities in 1971-72

7377. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *per capita* availability of essential commodities of mass consumption like cereals, pulses, grams, edible oils, sugar and cotton cloth had registered a sharp fall in 1971-72 as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the extent of fall registered in the *per capita* availability of these commodities in 1971-72; and

(c) the reasons for the fall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Comparative figures of *per capita* availability of essential goods of mass consumption are given in the *Economic Survey* 1972-73. However, these have been given in statement attached.

It may be observed from this Annexure that the *per capita* availability of cereals and vanaspati has been somewhat higher while that of pulses, gram, sugar and cotton cloth has somewhat fallen and that of man made fabrics has remained the same. Fall in edible oils, however, has been significant.

(c) The reasons for short fall have been discussed in the *Economic Survey* 1972-73.

Statement

Per capita availability of essential goods of mass consumption.

Item	Per capita net availability during the year		Percentage increase (+)/decrease (—) in per capita net availability in 1972 over 1971
	1971	1972	
Cereals (Kgs.) . . .	152.5@	153.1	+0.4
Gram (Kgs.) . . .	7.4	7.1	—4.1
Pulses (Kgs.) . . .	18.7@	17.2	—8.0
Sugar (Kgs.) . . .	7.3	6.7	—8.1
Edible Oils (Kgs.) . . .	3.3*	2.7*	—18.2
Vanaspati (Kgs.) . . .	1.0*	1.1*	+10.0
Cotton Cloth (Metres) .	15.2	14.1	—7.2
Man made fabrics (Metres)	1.9	1.9	

@ Latest figures. Other figures as in Economic Survey 1972-73.

* Financial year figures.

Survey of Rural Unemployment

7378. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the extent of unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A sample survey has been undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation from October 1972 with the object of collecting data on employment, unemployment and under-employment in urban and rural areas of the country. The field work of the survey will be completed by the end of September, 1973, whereafter the processing of data will be taken up.

A.I.R. Employees Relations as Casual Artistes

7379. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual artistes booked for over 14 days duration in various offices of All India Radio and T.V. Centre in Delhi during the past one year; and

(b) the number of such artistes who are the relations of AIR employees and Staff Artistes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) 40.

(b) 5.

Charges against a D.S.P. and A.S.I. of Delhi Police

7380. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Ministry and C.B.I. have received any petition against a certain D.S.P. and A.S.I. for constructing house on Government land;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Commissioner also passed critical remarks on such activities of the Delhi D.S.P. and A.S.I.;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The enquiries revealed some unauthorised constructions by the A.S.I. and D.S.P. A part of the unauthorised construction has already been demolished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Action to demolish the remaining unauthorised construction was stayed under the orders of the court and the case was remanded. The A.S.I. has retired from service.

Reimbursement of Medical Charges to Delhi Administration Employees

7381. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Delhi Administration who have claimed amounts exceeding four thousand rupees on account of reimbursement of medical charges during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether these huge amounts are considered justifiable by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) None of the employees of the Delhi Administration have claimed reimbursement on account of medical charges exceeding Rs. 4,000 during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dearth of Injection Ampoules

7382. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing dearth of injection ampoules in the country;

(b) whether Pharmaceutical units have been finding it difficult to obtain glass ampoules these days; and

(c) steps taken to overcome shortage of gas-oxygen?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any difficulties experienced by the Pharmaceutical Industry in procuring their requirement of ampoules.

(c) As against a tentative target of 180 ml. cu. metres per annum of Oxygen Gas required at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the capacity already licensed is of the order of 82.8 ml. cu. metres per annum and the installed capacity is 75.1 ml. cu. metres per annum. Additional capacity of the order of 68.7 million cu. metres per annum of Oxygen Gas has also been approved already by issue of Letters of Intent and Registration Certificates to various entrepreneurs. Applications for a total capacity of the order of 221 ml. cu. metres of Oxygen Gas per annum are under consideration.

Delegation of Powers to the Managing Director of National Industrial Development Corporation

7383. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the view taken by Deptt. of Company Affairs that the powers delegated by the Board of Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the Managing Director are not in order, have been upheld by the Law Department; and

(b) if so, the action taken to rectify the decision taken by the said Managing Director under his wrongly delegated powers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b): The Board of Directors of National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., vide their resolution dated the 28th October, 1968, delegated certain powers to the Managing Director. A technical flaw about the delegation of powers has been pointed out by the Department of Company Affairs and Ministry of Law though the Articles of Association of N.I.D.C. Ltd., vest almost all powers in the Board of Directors, there is no specific provision for the Board of Directors to delegate powers to the Managing Director. Accordingly, the Corporation has been informed that Managing Director should not exercise these powers.

Implementation of the Decision Regarding Separation of Judiciary from Executive

7384. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State have implemented the decision of Government to separate judiciary from the executive;

(b) if not, the names of States which have not been implemented the same and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): Not yet Sir. The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir (except Poonch and Rajouri districts), Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal (except 24 Parganas District), Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Rajasthan, substantial areas of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and some areas of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Separation has not yet been effected in Nagaland, Tripura and Meghalaya.

(c) The subject 'Administration of Justice' falls in the State's sphere. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take action for separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. However, a Bill which was introduced in Parliament for the enactment of new Code of Criminal Procedure and which seeks, among other things to secure separation of the Judiciary from the Executive all over the country has since been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It is pending consideration in the Lok Sabha.

Selection of Production Assistants for TV. Centres

7385. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a selection for the posts of Production Assistant was held in June-July last year for the T.V. Centres;

(b) if so, whether one of the selected candidates was related to the Chairman of the Selection Committee; and

(c) how many amongst the selected persons are the relations of employees of All India Radio, T.V. Centre and other offices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. None of the selected persons was a member of the Chairman's family, or a blood relation.

(c) Nine among the panel of thirty-four who were approved were relations of employees of All India Radio and Delhi T.V. Centre. We have no record on whether any one of them is related to any employee of other offices under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as this information is not obtained from candidates.

The procedure for selection has since been tightened up to ensure that selections are made impartially and on merits. A statement containing a copy of the instructions issued in this regard is attached (other measures are also being taken). The above selection was made prior to the issue of these instructions.

Statement

Copy of Instructions Issued by Directorate General. All India Radio vide Memorandum No. 6/12/72 SVIII dated 24th November, 1972, to all heads of Offices/Stations of All India Radio.

Subject:—Recruitment of Staff Artists and Television Contract Staff.

It has been decided that in future, as and when Staff Artist Television Contract Staff posts are advertised, candidates applying for appointments to the various categories of posts should be required to indicate in their applications the names and designations of relatives, if any, already working in All India Radio, including Tele-

vision Centres. A clause to this effect may be inserted in all future advertisements and also in the prescribed application forms wherever such forms are prescribed.

2. It has also been decided that the above information should be invariably placed before the Selection Committee, including the Outside Assessors, at the time of interview and/or test.

3. The receipt of this memo may please be acknowledged.

Setting up of a Natural History Museum in Delhi

7386. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a natural history museum for Delhi; and

(b) the advantages to be derived from this museum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main object of setting up of a Natural History Museum in the Capital is to impart knowledge and

acquaint students and laymen alike, on the role of Natural History Sciences in the development of National Economy and Social Welfare. The importance of preservation of environment and ecology from pollution and misuse and conservation of natural resources would be emphasised. This Museum will be an institution working for the enlightening of the common man and the research students alike. It is not likely to bring any revenue.

Duties and responsibilities of Cameramen both in T.V. and Films Division

7387. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7249 on the 24th May, 1972 regarding scales of Pay of News Cameramen, etc. in T.V. and Films Division and state what are the actual duties and responsibilities of the Cameramen in Television and Films Division which is a factor in fixing pay scales of the Cameramen in the two wings of his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): A statement showing the duties and responsibilities of Cameramen in Television and the Films Division is attached.

Statement

Duties and responsibilities of Cameramen in Television

(1) Cameraman Grade I (Cine)

To coordinate and supervise the work of Cine Cameramen Grade II, to undertake important coverages and to participate in post-telecast review of coverage.

(2) Cameraman Grade II (Cine)

- (i) To cover topical events including sports for TV newscasts and other magazine type programmes.
- (ii) To do filming for T.V. documentaries.
- (iii) To do filming for TV Features and interviews for TV.
- (iv) To do filming for field-based agricultural programme.

(3) Cameraman Grade II (Electronics)

To handle the Electronic Cameras, essentially on the floor inside the studio, but also in outside coverages on live TV.

(4) Production Assistant—(Photographs)

To take still photographs for production of programmes and to prepare news features etc..

Duties and responsibilities of Cameramen in Films Division

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Director Cameraman: . . . | To direct the shooting of documentary films and to film topical news stories, depth coverages and report age type events. |
| (2) Chief Cameraman: . . . | To supervise Camera Section of Documentary Wing and to shoot documentary film as and when required. |
| (3) Newsreel Officers: . . . | To film topical news stories independently or at the direction of Head office for inclusion in Newsreels or other films produced by Films Division. |
| (4) Cameraman (Cartoon Film Unit): | To expose animation drawings drawn by Animators and Artistes for production of cartoon films. |
| (5) Cameraman (Documentary): . | To shoot documentary film either in Studio or at locations as required. |
| (6) Assistant Newsreel Officers: . | To film topical news stories independently or at the direction of Head Office for inclusion in Newsreel or other Films. |
| (7) Assistant Cameraman: . . . | To assist Cameramen in shooting of films in Studio and at locations. |
| (8) Photographer: . . . | To take still photographs and to develop print and enlarge still photographs. |

Building of a House by Secretary of N.I.D.C.

7388. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Secretary of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi has built a palatial house in one of the posh localities of New Delhi viz. Green Park in the name of his wife;

(b) if so, whether this house was built when he was Loans Officer/ Senior Loans Officer in the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the financial sources for the said house through any competent agency and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Enquiries made from NIDC indicate that the wife of Shri K. C. Bhalla, present Secretary of the NIDC Ltd., constructed during 1960-61, the ground floor of a house at B. II. Green Park, New Delhi, from her own resources that is, from out of the money given to her as gifts by her parents.

In 1972, she constructed a first floor on this building through a loan of Rs. 45,000 arranged by her from her bankers and Rs. 15,000 given to her by Shri Bhalla. This amount was drawn by Shri Bhalla from his provident fund.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ground floor was constructed at that time.

(c) Shri Bhalla has been regularly submitting the necessary immovable property returns, as required under

the rules of the Corporation in respect of the house constructed by his wife. Since no doubt was cast on the integrity of Shri Bhalla in the above matter, the Board of Directors, who are the competent authority, did not consider it necessary to conduct any enquiry into his financial resources.

Criticism by the leader of the Russian Delegation of the functioning of Soviet aided projects in India

7389. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) whether the leader of the Russian delegation criticised functioning of the Soviet Union aided projects in India; and

(c) the observations made by the leader of the Russian delegation and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण

7390. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की तरह गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण करने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है अथवा बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन नहीं हैं, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनके अधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को आरक्षण प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में, उन्हें कोई निर्देश जारी करने का, जैसा कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के मामले में किया गया है, कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता। तथापि, सरकार के अनुरोध से, नियोक्ताओं के संगठनों ने अपने घटकों से अपील की है कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अपने अधीन रोजगार में समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करें।

बिहार राज्य के लिये सीमेंट का कोटा

7391. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में और मकानों के निर्माण के लिए उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर सीमेंट का कोटा निर्धारित करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना कोटा सप्लाई किया गया; और

(ग) क्या बिहार की जनता वर्तमान कोटे से असंतुष्ट है तथा क्या सरकार का

विचार बिहार के लिए कोटे में वृद्धि करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री प्रणव कुमार मुकर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Sick Textile Mills in Rajasthan

7392. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the closed textile mills taken over by the Centre in Rajasthan are not likely to restart; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the liabilities of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The management of three textile mills in Rajasthan viz., Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., Beawar, Edward Mills, Beawar and Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar, has been taken over by the Government of India. The Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., and Edward Mills have already gone into production and the third, viz., Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, has not yet restarted for want of power connection. A statement showing the liabilities of these mills as per latest audited balance sheets available is enclosed.

Statement

The liabilities of the mills taken over in Rajasthan as per the latest

audited Balance Sheets available are as follows:—

(i) Edward Mills Company Beawar

Rs.

Balance Sheet as on 31-12-1970 :	
Share Capital	6,40,000
Reserves and Surpluses	9,37,006
Secured Loans	3,77,069
Unsecured Loans and Deposits	15,78,884
Current liabilities	12,94,698
provisions	48,27,657
Amount released by National Textile corporation as on 31.3.1973	Rs. lakhs 6.00
Amounts released by State Government	Rs. lakhs 2.00

(ii) Mahalakshmi Mills Co. Ltd. Beawar

Balance Sheet as on 31-12-1971.	
Share Capital	12,99,680
Reserves and Surpluses	49,07,005
Secured Loans	33,95,212
Unsecured Loans	21,35,939
Current Liabilities	32,16,725
	1,49,54,561

Rs. lakhs.

Amount released by National Textile Corporation	10 '13
Amount released by State Government.	15 '70.

(iii) Shree Bijay Cotton Mills Ltd. Bijainagar

Balance Sheet as on 28-2-1966	
Share Capital	13,50,000
Reserves and Surpluses	18,395
Secured Loans	7,24,302
Unsecured Loans	10,84,960
Current Liabilities and provisions	5,74,932
	37,52,589

Amounts released by National Textile Corporation	Rs. 7.44 lakhs
Amounts released by State Government	Nil

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for upliftment of backward classes

7393. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had sanctioned assistance of Rs. 35 crores to Madhya Pradesh for the upliftment of backward classes and others but the State Government have not so far been able to spend even one third of the amount; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The total funds sanctioned under Centrally sponsored programmes to Madhya Pradesh for the uplift of the backward classes since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan amount to Rs. 26.76 crores. Out of this, the amount spent by the State Government was Rs. 26.34 crores.

Evasion of Sales Tax in Delhi

7394. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large sales tax evasion in Delhi;

(b) if so, the approximate amount the Exchequer has lost due to this evasion in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken against it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any large evasion of sales tax in Delhi. However some cases of evasion of sales tax have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration and action according to law is being taken. Unless the detected cases are finalised it is not possible to give an estimate of the loss to the exchequer due to evasion of sales tax in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(c) Some concrete steps which have been taken to prevent evasion of sales tax are indicated below:—

- (i) A reward to the extent of 10 per cent of the additional demand raised and collected is given to an informer on whose information a case of evasion of sales tax is detected;
- (ii) The staff have been instructed to make shop to shop survey of their areas once in a year. Surprise surveys are also conducted.
- (iii) All complaints, written or verbal regarding evasion of sales tax by the dealers in Delhi, are entertained and attended to promptly.
- (iv) Some partnership firms after indulging in tax evading activities used to dissolve themselves and thereby avoid assessments of their liability. The Sales Tax law has been amended with effect from 28-5-1972 to empower the department to assess these firms.
- (v) In order to check claims of sales to registered dealers a

Verification Cell has been established in the Sales Tax Department where such claims are cross-verified with reference to the books of accounts of the purchasing dealers.

Working of Colgate Palmolive India Ltd.

7395. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment into the working of M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Ltd., during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found; and

(c) whether Government of India have ordered an inquiry into the affairs of this firm including a probe into the cost of production of the items manufactured by them and their margin of profits, and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A study of the Cost of Production of the items manufactured by M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Pvt. Ltd. had been taken up and the report is under examination.

Financial assistance to Educational and Charitable Institutions by foreign countries

7396. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Educational and Charitable Institutions in the various States and Union Territories of the Country which get financial assistance from foreign countries and the amount of such assistance received by

them during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(b) whether Government have satisfied itself that the assistance received by these Institutions is being utilised for the purposes for which it is meant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) There is no law requiring such institutions/organisations to maintain and submit for scrutiny accounts of expenditure. Legislative proposals are being finalised for the purpose of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of assistance from foreign sources otherwise than in the course of ordinary business. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

Unearthing of foreign exchange racket in Bombay

7397. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a racket in foreign exchange involving more than Rs. 1.5 crore in an office premises of South Bombay on 8th March, 1973;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) action taken by Government against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Enforcement Directorate have detected a case of suspected violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation

Act, 1947. Two persons were arrested on 13th November 1972 and two others on 6th March, 1973. All the four persons were released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. It is not expedient to disclose any further details of the case as this would hamper investigation.

**बिहार में संथाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर
के विकास कार्यों सम्बन्धी
योजनायें**

7398. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने संथाल परगना और छोटानागपुर में विकास कार्यों के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है जिसमें अपेक्षित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी गई है यदि हां, तो वह कौन सी योजना है और इस योजना पर कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य श्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां। छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना क्षेत्र के विकास के सम्बन्ध में 1973-74 के लिए हाल ही में राज्य सरकार से 32.86 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के अतिरिक्त प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इन प्रस्तावों की और जांच करने की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार से और सूचना मंगाई गई है।

**Expenditure on tours performed by
Prime Minister**

7399. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount still due from Indian National Congress to various States Governments and to the Centre for making various arrangements for the election tour conducted by the Prime Minister, as congress leader, in 1971 for the election to Parliament and in 1972 for the election to various State Assemblies; and

(b) the steps so far taken to collect these dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

**50 पैसे प्रति दिन की आय वाले व्यक्तियों
के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा
उठाना**

7400. श्री फलचन्द वर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 में देश में प्रतिदिन 50 पैसे की आय वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) आय वितरण की माता के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, राष्ट्रीय सैम्पल सर्वेक्षण ने जो उत्तरोत्तर दौरे किये हैं उनके जरिये उपभोग

की मात्रा के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध हुई है। क्योंकि निम्न आय स्तर पर बचत करने की संभावना नहीं है, अतः प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग के अनुमानों को प्रति व्यक्ति आय का सूचक भी माना जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय सैम्पल सर्वेक्षण के 23वें दौर पर आधारित अनुमान के अनुसार 1968-69 में देश में लगभग 370 लाख लोग ऐसे थे जिनका दैनिक उपभोग खर्च 50 पैसे या इससे कम था।

(ख) देश में अधिक गरीब वर्ग के लोगों का रहन-सहन का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा अनेक कार्य किये गये हैं। इनमें से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

(1) वर्ष प्रति वर्ष योजना परिव्यय में वृद्धि की गई है, विशेषतः 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान (2) विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाये गये हैं ताकि कृषि पर आधारित अधिक से अधिक जन-संख्या जिसमें लघु और सीमान्त किसान तथा सूखे क्षेत्रों के किसान शामिल हैं, को कृषि विकास में शामिल किया जा सके और इससे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभ में वे हिस्सा बांट सकें (3) ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए त्वरित कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है; (4) सूखा उन्मुख क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है; (5) शिक्षित बेकारों को रोजगार सुलभ करने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्कीमें चलाई गई हैं; (6) अधिक कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों तथा शिक्षित बेकारों द्वारा अपना धंधा शुरू करने के लिए स्कीमें चलाई गई हैं; (7) सूखे के कारण 1972 में खरीफ की फसल में जो कमी आई थी उसको पूरा करने के लिए 1972-73 के दौरान एक विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था; (8) आवश्यक खाद्यान्नों का वितरण प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए सरकार ने गेहूं का गल्ला व्यापार हाल में ले लिया है और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार व सुधार किया जा रहा है; और (9) प्रारम्भिक

शिक्षा, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, ग्रामीण सड़कें, पेय जल, पोषाहार, गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई व उनमें सुधार तथा ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण सम्बन्धी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता वाले कार्यक्रम को लागू करने में शुरुआत की गई है।

बिजली पैदा करने वाले उपकरणों के बारे में ब्रिटेन से सहायता

7401. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटिश वाणिज्य प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने बिजली पैदा करने वाले उपकरणों के क्षेत्र में मदद करने की पेशकश की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य बर्मिंघम चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री द्वारा आयोजित व्यापार शिष्ट मंडल का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो मार्च, 1973 में भारत आया था। इस शिष्टमंडल ने बिजली पैदा करने वाले उपकरणों के लिए कोई भी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Decision of Tamil Nadu Government to invoke Defence of India rules to curb profiteering in essential commodities

7402. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Tamil Nadu Government's decision to invoke the Defence of India rules to curb

profiteering in essential commodities; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government are also considering to take such measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Industries producing Milk Powder

7403. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of industries which are producing milk powder in India; and

(b) the quantity prepared during the year 1972-73, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of units and their production for the calendar year 1972 is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Production of Milk Powder during 1972
1	M/s. Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Anand, Gujarat.	Tonnes. 2,411
2	M/s. Milk Conservation Project, Rajkot.	415
3	M/s. Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Mehsana, Gujarat.	1,929
4	M/s. Foremost Dairies Ltd., Muzaffarnagar, U. P.	1,480
5	M/s. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd., Lucknow, U.P.	933
6	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Etah, U.P.	869
7	M/s. Haryana Milk Food, Pehowa, Haryana.	675
8	M/s. Food Specialities Ltd., Moga, Punjab.	1,774
9	M/s. Milk Conservation Project, Amritsar, Punjab.	587
10	M/s. Milk Conservation Project, Vijayawada	1,150 (estimated)
TOTAL :—		12,223

Eucalyptus forest for Newsprint Industry in Tarai area of U.P.

last three calendar years is as follows:—

7404. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

1970— 6,677 tonnes
1971—11,768 tonnes
1972—12,223 tonnes (Estimated)

(a) whether eucalyptus forest raised for the newsprint industry is ready in the U.P. Tarai for harvesting;

(b) The quantity of whole and skimmed milk powder imported during the last three financial years is as follows:—

(b) whether the newsprint factory for which it was grown is yet to be decided; and

1969-70—29,861 tonnes

1970-71—30,535 tonnes

(c) if so, how Government propose to utilise the newly raised forest?

1971-72—40,109 tonnes

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). Part of the Eucalyptus forest planted in the U.P. Tarai area is ready for harvesting. Though the intentions were to utilise it for the manufacture of newsprint, Pulp and Paper, it was not grown for any particular unit or factory.

(c) Government have granted a letter of intent to one unit for the manufacture of newsprint, pulp and paper in the Tarai area.

Production of Milk Powder

7405. SHRI D P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk powder produced in India during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity imported during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The quantity of milk powder produced in India during the

बिहार के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में छात्रों के छात्रावासों के लिये स्वीकृत की गई धन राशि

7406. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के छात्रों के छात्रावासों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1972 में कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की तथा कितनी व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) ऐसे छात्रावासों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके निर्माण के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने धन दिया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल अनुसूचित जनजातियों की छात्राओं छात्रावासों के लिए धन देती है । 1972-73 के दौरान इस प्रायोजन हेतु राज्य सरकार को 80,000 रुपये की एक राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी । आशा की जाती है कि यह समस्त रकम वर्ष के दौरान इस्तेमाल कर ली गई है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार छात्राओं के छात्रावासों के लिए एक मुश्त राशि की व्यवस्था

करती है। बनाये जाने वाले छात्रावासों का स्थान तथा संख्या राज्य सरकारों के विवेक पर छोड़ दी जाती है।

Trial of electronic system for controlling locomotive speed and power

7407. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 419 on 21st March, 1973 regarding electronic system for controlling locomotive speed and power and state:

(a) whether any experiments of the device on the locomotives have been conducted; and

(b) if so, whether those have proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tests on Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute prototypes were successful. One of the prototypes has completed more than two years in service in Indian Railways. The prototypes manufactured by Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad on the basis of know-how of Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani have also undergone successful service trials in Indian Railways.

Price of Salt

7408. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to manipulation by private common salt-manufacturers, price of salt is different in different parts of the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to regulate price of salt and introduce uniform price of salt throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) While the price of salt varies from place to place in the country, the variation is due to the difference in the cost of production of salt which varies from place to place and from producer to producer. Transportation charges also have their impact on the price of salt.

(b) No, Sir.

Price of Salt in West Bengal

7409. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of common salt has gone up abnormally in West Bengal;

(b) the difference between the prices of salt in different States; and

(c) the prices of salt in the salt producing States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Statement No. I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4828/73]. giving the comparative prices of salt for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

(b) The retail prices of salt in different States are indicated in the statement No. II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4828/73].

(c) The prices of salt in the salt producing States are indicated in the statement No. III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4828/73].

Fake passports found with foreign nationals in Goa

7411. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

SHRI M. M. JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign nationals were apprehended recently in Goa in possession of fake passports; and

(b) if so, the action taken against culprit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) One French national and one German national were arrested in Goa for being in possession of fake passports and material for forgery.

(b) They are being prosecuted.

Problem of unemployment in tribal region of India

7412. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a programme to tackle the problem of unemployment in the tribal regions of India by setting up small scale industries, preparation of reports on techno-economic survey of the regions, publication of literature, means of transport, availability of land, water and power and the sources of capital for financial resources; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have prepared a number of schemes for tackling the general problem of unemployment in the country. The important schemes for tackling this problem are Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project.

During 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made to generate additional job opportunities for a minimum of 5 lakhs educated unemployed persons. Under this scheme, jobs to be created are to be productive or to lead to the creation of durable assets.

The guidelines issued in this connection by the Planning Commission envisage *inter alia*:

(i) Self-employment schemes particularly in field of industry, commerce and services with pre-investment and post-investment services;

(ii) Training programmes with a view to equip personnel for various development programmes and activities in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(iii) Investigations, studies and surveys. For purposes of this scheme an educated person has been defined as one who has passed the matriculation or higher secondary examination or holds a certificate from I.T.I. It is expected that State Governments will try to find jobs under this scheme for all the graduates who are unemployed amongst the Scheduled Tribes. The specific programmes under this scheme are being formulated by the State Governments and the Central Ministries.

Allocations made by States for providing employment

7415. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for helping the illiterate, Educated persons, Graduates, Post-Graduates, Engineers and Doctors etc., by the State Governments in the country, State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise amount allotted in the current financial year i.e. 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4829/73].

Wrecked plane found near Khaim Village (State of Manipur)

7414. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wrecked plane, stated to be American-made, was recently detected at a place near Khaim Village (State of Manipur) South-West of Chura Chandipur, by a team of Border Road Task Force which is now engaged in building a road in Thanlon area of the district;

(b) whether four skeletons with four pistols and a wrist watch apart from some parachutes were found;

(c) if so, whether any investigations have been conducted; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir. The wreckage of an American plane was found in inaccessible jungle at the top of Kalam Range in Manipur. The

wreckage was first sighted by two villages of Kalam village.

(b) Three rusted pistols, some ammunition, human bones and certain other articles have been found at the site.

(c) and (d). Enquiries indicate that the plane was a B 24-Sr. No. 44-41293 missing on a flight from Luhsien in China to Rupsi in India on 7th August 1945. It had a crew of five. The human bones and other moveable articles have been brought to Imphal and are being transported to Calcutta for being handed-over to the Consulate General of United States of America at Calcutta.

काकोरी कांड के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को परिवार पेंशन देना

7415. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काकोरी काण्ड में अपने जीवन का बलिदान करने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का योगदान स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रहा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इनके परिवार के सदस्यों को परिवार पेंशन देने अथवा इनको राहत देने के लिए इनके लिए सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन कौन से व्यक्ति हैं; औप

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) जिन व्यक्तियों ने 'काकोरी ड्यंग काण्ड' में अपने जीवन का बलिदान

किया था उन्हें स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के रूप में माना गया है। पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ जो सामान्यतः स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को उपलब्ध हैं वे काकोरी षडयंत्र काण्ड में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को भी उपलब्ध होंगे। ऐसे लाभ जिन व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके नाम व व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहिन श्रीमती शान्ति देवी को पेंशन देना

7416. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 मार्च, 1973 के दैनिक 'बीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें अखिल भारतीय स्वाधीनता सेनानी सध ने अपनी बैठक काकोरी काण्ड में मारे गए राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहिन श्रीमती शान्ति देवी को पेंशन देने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख)

: जी हां, श्रीमान् । श्रीमती शास्त्री देवी स्वर्गीय श्रीराम प्रसाद 'बिस्मिल' की बहिन होने के कारण केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिये पात्र नहीं है ? किन्तु उनकी बद्धावस्था, अस्वस्थता और तंग हालतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छा अनुदान निधि से 6,000/- रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं। वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत 651- रुपये मासिक की पेंशन भी ले रहे हैं।

दिल्ली नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा सीमेंट के परमितों का बेना

7417. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा दिये गये सीमेंट के परमितों बारे में कोई जांच की है ; और

(ख) सीमेंट के परमित देने संबंधी प्रक्रिया की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) : जी, नहीं

(ख) स्टाकिस्टों द्वारा प्राप्त सीमेंट के स्टॉक का 90 प्रतिशत दिल्ली प्रशासन के सिविल आपूर्ति विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए परमितों पर बेचा जाता है। और बाकी 10 प्रतिशत पहले आग्रा, पहले पाना के आधार पर, प्रति उपभोक्ता को 5 बोरे तक बिना परमित के स्टाकिस्टों द्वारा स्वयं ही छोटे छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जाता है।

निर्माण कार्य के लिए सीमेंट का परमित प्राप्त करने के लिए उपभोक्ता को स्वीकृत नक्शापत्र और आवेदक की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के बारे में वास्तविक के प्रमाण-पत्र सहित सिविल आपूर्ति विभाग को आवेदन देना पड़ता है, यह विभाग उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकताओं और स्टॉक की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किण्वों में परमित जारी करता है।

Scheme Submitted by Orissa for Tribal Development Blocks

7418. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have submitted a scheme for eleven

Tribal Development Blocks to the Centre recently where tribal concentration is 66.2/3 per cent for its approval;

(b) if so, the names of such blocks; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa submitted a proposal in January 1970, for opening the following 11 T. D. Blocks:—

Block	District
1. Baripada . .	Mayurbhanj
2. Samaskhunta . .	Do.
3. Kuliana . .	Do.
4. Bikjetola . .	Do.
5. Jamada, . .	Do.
6. Bisoi I . .	Do.
7. Tiringi . .	Do.
8. Khunta II . .	Do.
9. Kaptipada . .	Do.
10. Ghatgaon . .	Keonjhar
11. Rayagada . .	Ganjam

Of these only the Ghatagaon Block fulfilled all the prescribed conditions for the opening of a T.D. Block, viz:—

- (1) It should have a population of 25,000 or more;
- (2) Concentration of tribal population in a T.D. Block should be 66.2/3 per cent.;
- (3) The area of a T.D. Block should be between 150-200 sq. miles; and

(4) It should have viability of functioning as a normal administrative unit.

(c) Since a general decision was taken that no new T.D. Block would be opened during the IV Plan due to financial constraints, it was not possible to agree to the proposal of the State Government.

Proposal for Providing Auto-Rickshaws to Unemployed Harijans on Hire-Purchase Basis

7419. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to emulate the example of Kerala Government by organising Harijan Development Corporation all over the country to provide young unemployed Harijans auto-rickshaws on hire-purchase basis; and

(b) whether such quick-return scheme can also be floated through co-operatives of the youth Harijans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Harijan Development Corporation on the pattern of the Corporation proposed to be set up by the Kerala Government. The question of setting up such Corporations is, however, primarily to be decided by the State Governments concerned.

There is, however, a general scheme to generate, during 1973-74, additional job opportunities for a minimum of 5 lakhs educated unemployed persons. Under this scheme the jobs to be created are to be productive or lead to the creation of durable assets. Some types of schemes envisaged under this general scheme are:—

1. Self employment schemes;
2. Engineering and technicians co-operatives;

3. Training programmes which will provide employment to teachers etc.,
4. Surveys, studies and investigations;
5. Employment subsidies to Engineering degree and diploma holders;
6. Organisations of Statistical network.

The actual programmes under the scheme are to be formulated by the State Governments and by certain Central Ministries. In the guidelines which have been given to the States, it has been suggested that every effort would be necessary to absorb all graduates who are unemployed among the Scheduled Castes.

Embracing of Buddhism and other Religions by Harijans

7420. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans who embraced Buddhism and other religions during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether Harijans have lost faith in Hinduism and continue to suffer from social disabilities; and

(c) what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to eradicate the social disability of Harijans by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Such information is not being collected.

(b) There is no reason to believe that Harijans have lost faith in Hinduism. The practice of untouchability, although on the decline, is still prevalent in certain areas.

(c) The measures undertaken by the Government to remove the social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes in-

clude legislation, publicity and propaganda and programmes directed at raising the socio-economic standard of these classes through various educational, economic and other developmental schemes. Details of these measures are given in the annual reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are laid before the Parliament from time to time. These measures will be stepped up during the Fifth Plan.

Practice of 'Maat' Vogue in Jaunsar-Bawar Area of Dehradun District

7421. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of 'Maat' is still in vogue in Jaunsar-Bawar area of Dehradun District under which Kolta Harijans continue to be worse than slaves of the caste Hindus;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to free them from this seridom; and

(c) the quantum of indebtedness among the Koltas and whether the indebtedness continues since generations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSI): (a) A system of contract labour locally known as 'Maat', whereunder a Kolta debtor works under a money-lender in lieu of interest, is reported to be in vogue in Jaunsar Bawar Area of Dehradun District.

(b) Indebtedness is the root cause for this practice. The economic development schemes for Harijans are directed towards raising their economic level and to free them from indebtedness.

(c) The quantum of indebtedness is not precisely known, but the debts are reported to be of long standing.

Percentage of Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7422. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the country;

(b) the percentage in Orissa; and

(c) the special steps proposed to be taken for their improvement in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to 1971 Census figures (including age group 0—4), the position in respect of the country as a whole is as under:—

Scheduled Castes	14.71*
Scheduled Tribes	11.29*

(b) The position in respect of Orissa is as under:—

Scheduled Castes	15.61*
Scheduled Tribes	9.46*

(c) The details of the continuing schemes for the educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa are given in the Statement Attached.

STATEMENT

List of schemes for educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa.

A. Schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1. Post Matric Scholarships Girls Hostels.

B. Schemes under the State Sector Programme

Scheduled Castes

1. Prematric scholarships
2. Hostels
3. Additional Post-matric scholarships

Scheduled Tribes

1. Madhyamik Vidyalayas
2. Pre-matric scholarships
3. Hostels
4. Teachers Quarters in Primary Schools
5. Upgraded Sevashrams
6. Conversion of Madhyamik Vidyalayas into High School
7. Residential Primary Schools
8. Additional Post-matric scholarships
9. Repairs to Sevashrams
10. Training Institute for teachers.

Proposal to Abandon New Schemes for Increasing Generation of Nuclear Power

7423. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to abandon until 1980 all new schemes to increase nuclear power generation in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): No, Sir.

Legislation to Curb Money Lending

7424. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to enact any Central law to control the money lending in the country specially in the tribal areas of Orissa State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): "Money-lending and money-lenders" is a State subject. There is no proposal to enact any Central law to control money.

*These are provisional and unpublished figures.

lending in the country. In so far as the tribal areas of Orissa State are concerned. The Orissa (Scheduled Areas) Money-Lender's Regulation, 1967 is in force for controlling money-lending.

Payment of Cess by Salt Manufacturers

7425. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the salt-manufacturers by way of cess to the Government of India during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) how much of the amount was utilised for the development of salt industry in the States, State-wise during the period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Statement No. I indicating the cess collections during the last three years. State-wise and year-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4830/73].

(b) Statement No. II indicating the expenditure on development and other works during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4830/73].

Setting up of Salt Cess Board

7426. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have approached the Central Government for establishing the Salt Cess

Board to look after the demands of salt manufacturers and development work in that area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are examining the suggestion for the constitution of the Salt Cess Board.

Proposal to Develop Salt Industry in Gujarat

7427. SHRI VAKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by the Gujarat State for the development of salt industries in Gujarat during the last three years; and

(b) the number of proposals approved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The information regarding development works proposed by Government of Gujarat is as follows:—

Year	No. of proposals received from the Govt. of Gujarat	No. of proposals approved
1970 . .	11	2
1971 . .	5	4
1972 . .	41	18

Indo-Bangladesh Agreement for Exchange of Registered Letters, Postal Articles and Insured Letters

7428. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to conclude an agreement with Bangladesh for exchange of registered letters, postal articles and insured letters; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Postal services such as the un-registered and registered letter post, insured letter post and parcel service are now available with Bangladesh on an *ad-hoc* basis. Formal agreements for Letter, Registered and Insured articles have been finalised. The agreement for parcels is about to be finalised. All the four agreements will be concluded with Bangladesh Postal Administration shortly.

Setting up of a Centre for National Information on Scientific and Technological Development

7429. SHRI M. S. SANJEAVI RAO: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a centre for National Information system as an infrastructure for scientific and technological development in this country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Review of the Industrial Production Trade

7430. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether a review of the Industrial production trends in the country has been recently made and its bottlenecks identified; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the review and the time by which decision thereon is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Annual Administration Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development for the year 1972-73 (which was recently discussed at the time of voting of the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development) devotes a whole chapter to review the trends in Industrial Production and the recent Policies. This chapter, entitled "The year in Retrospect—Trends in Industrial Production and Policies" includes a scrutiny of the problems affecting utilisation of capacity.

Some of the bottlenecks were identified in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan published by the Planning Commission, and various steps have been taken to solve the problems identified. These include steps to create increased capacity and to obtain better output from the existing installed capacity in the country.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के टेलीफोनों पर

अध्य

7431. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : क्या संचार मंत्री मंत्रियों के टेलीफोनों पर व्यय के बारे में 6 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 3360 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहूगुणा)

(क) जी नहीं, अभी कुछ मंत्रालयों में यह सूचना आनी बाकी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Industries in Backward District

7432. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHAN-
WAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of industries set up so far in each of the industrially backward Districts, since these have been so declared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Industrial licences issued for location in Backward areas during the period 1-1-69 to 31-12-72	No. of Industrial units granted 10% Subsidy in backward areas upto 31-3-73 as reported by State Governments	* No. of Industrial units in backward areas as sanctioned concessional finance by Financial Institutions upto 30-12-72.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	13	45
2	Assam	12	..	4
3	Bihar	13	25	18
4	Gujarat	15	57	93
5	Haryana	7	..	37
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1	..	14
7	Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	2
8	Kerala	2	39	82
9	Madhya Pradesh	11	44	34
10	Manipur	..	9	3
11	Maharashtra	36	38	53

*The Financial Institutions have also granted loans on normal terms to many industrial units in backward areas.

12	Mysore	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	26	52
13	Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	15	15
14	Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	25	17
15	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	17	33
16	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	23	21
17	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	15	48
18	Goa	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	52	31
19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	2
20	Nagaland	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	2
21	Tripura	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	..	..
22	West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	..	5
23	Pondicherry	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	18	1
TOTAL								229	416	612

Alleged Flourishing Market in Bombay Under-World of Censored Portions of Indian and Foreign Sex Films

7433. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether flourishing market has developed in the Bombay underworld for the censored portions of the so-called, Indian and foreign sex films;

(b) if so, whether a number of uncensored versions of feature films, which have otherwise been heavily cut by the censors, have also come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government towards such films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No such case has come to notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Comments of Tamilnadu Chief Minister on Charges of Corruption

7434. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1224 on the 28th February, 1973 regarding Charges of corruption against Tamilnadu Ministry and state:

(a) whether Union Government have received the comments of Tamilnadu Chief Minister in regard to the charges of corruption contained in a Memorandum submitted to her; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1224 answered on the 28th February, 1973, comments of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the alle-

gations made in the memorandum submitted to the President have already been obtained. However, his comments on the further note and rejoinders sent to the Prime Minister by Sarvashri M. Kalyanasundaram and M. G. Ramachandran are still awaited. The Chief Minister has been reminded in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Deputation of Staff Artistes, Camera-men, Editors etc. of T.V. Centre of A.I.R. not sent to Foreign Countries for Advanced Training

7435. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff Artistes, Camera-men, Editors, Sound Recordist in Television Centre of All India Radio are not being sent for advanced training in foreign countries;

(b) whether several foreign scholarships are getting lapsed every year due to this policy; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Staff artistes of various categories working in the TV Centre are sent abroad for training depending upon the requirements of the organization.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Safety of Workers Working in Atomic Power Stations from Radiological Exposure

7436. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the measures taken to ensure the safety of the workers working in our Atomic Plants from radiological exposure?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): In order to ensure the safety of workers and the environs, atomic plants are designed and operated so that under all operational conditions radiological exposures to the personnel do not exceed the maximum permissible levels.

Disposal of Radio-Active Wastes

7437. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the manner in which the radio-active wastes from our Atomic Energy Plants are disposed off?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Radio-active wastes contain not only fission products but also corrosion, activation and decay products. Liquid wastes with low levels of radio-activity are diluted and dispersed to the environment with suitable treatment as necessary, while highly radio-active liquid wastes are usually concentrated and contained. Solid radioactive wastes irrespective of the level of radio-activity are conditioned in concrete containments and buried in waste burial grounds. All such disposals under controlled conditions are invariably followed by regular monitoring-cum-surveillance measurements as an additional check to prevent contamination.

Guidelines for Setting up Monitoring Units in States to ensure Implementation of Plan Project

7438. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has formulated some guidelines for setting up monitoring units in States on a scientific basis to ensure proper implementation of plan projects and programmes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The Guidelines are being formulated and will be issued shortly.

Use of Solar Energy as Power

7439. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether solar energy is among the sources of power under the consideration of the Department of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the total quantity of power that the Sun radiates per square kilometre of the earth's surface;

(c) whether sun is one of the very few energy sources with a magnitude sufficient for human needs; and

(d) if so, whether Government purpose to make use of solar energy for power purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Committee on Science and Technology has set up an expert committee to assess the potential in solar energy as an alternative source of energy.

(b) It is estimated that India which lies between latitude 70° North and 37° North receives on an

average solar radiation of 550 calories/cm/day. The intensity of solar radiation is recorded by the India Meteorological Department at several locations in the country.

(c) It has been estimated that the total solar energy reaching the earth is much greater than required by the world population, and technically could replace entirely the conventional sources like fuels and electricity.

(d) The deliberations of the NCT expert committee on solar energy will determine the potentials in promising areas of utilisation. The results of R and D programmes would enable the extent of success to be evaluated so that its utilisation on an extensive scale would be considered.

Direct Dialling facility on Delhi-Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar Line

7440. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a few connections have been provided for direct dialling on Delhi-Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar direct dialling line for the use of Ministers and Secretaries; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the service to M.L.As' hostels also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 8 long distance telephone connections from Ahmedabad telephone System have been given at Gandhinagar as direct connections and junctions to PBX's located at the Secretariat and the Chief Minister's Residence. These lines have access to Delhi etc. similar to other Ahmedabad subscribers.

(b) It is not proposed to provide any more long distance connections to Gandhinagar from Ahmedabad exchanges.

Vigilance Commissions set up in States to check corruption

7441. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have set up Vigilance Commissions to check corruption in administration;

(b) whether these commissions are working on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission;

(c) how far these vigilance commissions were able to function as an effective check on corruption at the administration level both in the States and the Centre; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to strengthen and improve the functioning of these commissions and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry against M/s. Arthur Butler Co., Muzaffarpur

7443. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workers Union and Factory Manager have submitted certain specific charges of embezzlement of company's fund to the investigation committee against the Directors of Messrs Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur;

(b) whether a member of Legislative Assembly had also submitted a memorandum to the Committee in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry against the Directors by the C.B.I., and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The report of the Investigation Committee is at present under consideration of Government.

पेंशन दिये जाने के खिलाफ शिकायत

7444. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना टाऊन में चौक थाना स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संघ के अध्यक्ष और एक संसद सदस्य ने पटना टाऊन के एक मुखबिर को पेंशन दिये जाने के खिलाफ उनको शिकायत भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले से सम्बन्धित तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Patna R.M.S. Employees' Protest against bifurcation of P-4 Section of Patna R.M.S.

7445. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P-4 Section of the Patna R.M.S. under P.T. Division has been bifurcated by the P&T administration; if so, the reasons therefor;

(a) whether any machinery has been devised or any principles laid down for solving various boundary disputes between States; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and if not, how the Centre proposes to tackle these disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). As has been stated earlier also, the Government's view is that these disputes can be solved in the light of their own facts and circumstances and it would be difficult to evolve any set principles to fit all such cases. It is, therefore, not proposed to set up any machinery, as such, for resolving such disputes.

Restriction on Employment of Foreign Technicians in Industries

7450. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on the employment of foreign technicians in industries in India; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). There are no special restrictions other than those under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, on the entry (and employment) of foreign technicians in industries in India. Income tax concessions for a limited period are given only to foreign technicians approved by Government for employment in industries in India, and for this purpose, the need for and the suitability of the foreign technicians proposed to be employed is examined by the concerned authorities. This examination (and recommendations based thereon) is also helpful in consideration of appli-

cations for grant of long term visas, where such visas are required by foreign nationals.

With a view to determining the need for and screening the suitability of foreign technicians, certain guidelines have been laid down which are kept in view while the various administrative Ministries consider proposals for contracts of service of foreign technicians, for approval. These are:—

- (i) The employment of the foreign technician is unavoidable having regard to the special needs of the project on which he is going to work and the technicians special qualifications in the area of work required to be performed by him.
- (ii) Indian personnel with requisite qualifications and experience are not available.
- (iii) Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the training of Indian personnel under the foreign technician, so that the former might be able to replace the latter as early as possible and, in any event, by the expiry of the term of service of the foreign technician.
- (iv) The salary allowed is reasonable (after making allowance for the fact that he may have to be given an inducement to leave his home country).
- (v) The advantages of the tax benefit accruing to a foreign technician under tax laws should be borne in mind in according approval for his remuneration.

Furthermore, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 seeks to regulate the employment of foreign nationals in positions where they are not necessary by providing that foreign nationals employed without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India

are liable to be denied the facilities of transferring abroad any part of their remuneration in India.

Under the same Act, foreign controlled firms and Companies in India are not permitted to accept, without the prior permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India, appointment as agent or technical or management advisers in India of any person, Company or firm.

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, 1972 which has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha envisages certain further restrictions on the employment of foreigners in India. (Since this Bill is before Parliament, and is yet to be passed, the specific provisions in this Bill on this subject are not being indicated here).

Setting up of Industries in Public Sector in Maharashtra

7451. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new industries in the public sector in Maharashtra during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the names of industries, the location and capacity thereof and the capital outlay thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfers of Officials in Delhi Administration

7452. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been transfers of the officials holding higher

posts in Delhi Administration recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following officers have been transferred recently in public interest keeping in view the administrative convenience:—

- (1) Shri B. R. Tamta, IAS, transferred from the post of Labour Commissioner, and appointed as Commissioner, Food and Supply, Delhi Administration.
- (2) Shri M. B. Kaushal, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police (South District), Delhi and appointed as the Inspector-General of Police, Goa.
- (3) Shri R. K. Ohri, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police, Manual, on his deputation to the Bureau of Police Research and Development.
- (4) Shri R. K. Sharma, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police, Lines, and appointed as the Superintendent of Police (South District) Delhi.
- (5) Shri N. K. Shinghal, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police (Central District) and appointed as Superintendent of Police (New Delhi District).
- (6) Shri Kulbir Singh, IPS, transferred from the post of

Additional Superintendent of Police and appointed as Superintendent of Police, Lines, Delhi.

- (7) Shri Kartar Singh, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police Manual, and appointed as Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

Loans and Advances to National Small Industries Corporation

7453. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of loans/advances/financial help given to the National Small Industries Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of loans/advances/financial help proposed to be given to the Corporation during the financial year 1973-74; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant more loans and advances to the Corporation in view of the bad financial condition of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI):

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
(a)	Year	Grant	Loan
	1970-71	63.65	176.00
	1971-72	111.51	164.08
	1972-73	318.14	166.67

(In 1972-73 Government had agreed ration for a loan of Rs. 3 crores which to stand guarantee to the bankers of the NSIC had proposed to take to the National Small Industries Corporation finance its hire purchase operations)

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Year	Grant	Loan
(b)	1973-74	160.53	16.80

(In addition a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for investment in share capital of the Corporation).

(c) Financial position of the Corporation is under constant review by Government and provisions for 1973-74

have been made after taking into account their actual requirements of funds.

**Joint Experiment with NASA of USA
on Satellite Instructional Television**

7454. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Department of Atomic Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of U.S.A. for conducting joint experiments on satellite instructional television;

(b) the advantages to be derived by India from this agreement; and

(c) when the joint experiments are expected to begin?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Copies of the Memorandum of Understanding are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The experiment will provide a system-test of a hybrid system using a satellite in combination with a ground net work for television transmission and reception.

(c) The experiment is now expected to begin in 1975.

Inclusion of Bhandara District of Maharashtra in the list of Backward Districts

7455. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have requested the Central Government to include Bhandara district in the list of backward districts approved by the centre; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Bhandara district has been included in the list of industrially backward districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions.

**चलचित्र परिषद् और राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र
निगम की स्थापना**

7456. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चलचित्र परिषद् और राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र निगम स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और ये कब तक स्थापित हो जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । सरकार का समूचे फिल्म उद्योग के समन्वित विकास के लिए फिल्म परिषद् तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक बहुमुखी राष्ट्रीय फिल्म निगम के माध्यम से अनेक कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है । इनका ब्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

Talks of Minister of State in the Ministry with Leaders of Non-Gazetted Employees of Andhra Pradesh

7457. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the non-gazetted employees of Andhra Pradesh had a talk with the Minister of State for Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the issues discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Shri K. C. Pant, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, held discussions with the representatives of the Andhra NGGOs on the 15th, 17th and 18th March, 1973, for ending the strike by NGGOs in Andhra. The strike by the Andhra NGGOs has since been called off. The Government welcome this step which will further help normalise the situation in the State.

Use of Science and Technology for Removal of Regional Imbalance during Fifth Plan

7458. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the special features of the schemes incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan to utilise Science and Technology for the removal of regional imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): One of the objectives of the Science and Technology Plan will be reduction of regional imbalances in the economic development of the country. With this end in view, special emphasis is being given in the improved utilisation of locally available raw materials and other natural resources in backward areas. The S and T Plan is still under formulation and it is too early to give details of schemes.

Activities of Mizo Hostiles

7459. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to check the activities of the hostile Midos in Mizoram;

(b) whether they have been helped by the foreign powers; and

(c) if so, which are those powers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). The entire Union Territory of Mizoram has, by a notification issued by the Administrator on the 1st March, 1973, been declared as a "disturbed area" for a further period of six months under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955. The Mizoram Administration have also tightened security measures with a view to preventing an increase in such underground rebel activity.

(b) and (c). The House had been informed of the assistance given to the underground rebel movement by Pakistan, prior to the emergence of Bangladesh.

Treatment of Workers of Political Parties as Political Prisoners in Jails

7460. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether political workers belonging to various opposition parties are not treated as political prisoners in jails;

(b) if so, whether any suitable instructions have been issued to the various States for treating these political workers as political prisoners; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Jail rules of most of the States do not provide for separate classification, as

political prisoners, and all prisoners are normally classified into two or three groups, for the purpose of treatment in jails, on the recommendation of the court convicting them.

(b) and (c). 'Jails' being a State subject, the State Governments alone are competent to frame rules for the classification etc. of prisoners.

Solution of Andhra Problem

7461. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete solution has been found regarding Andhra problem; and

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There has been improvement in the situation and efforts are under way to find satisfactory solutions to the complex problems of Andhra Pradesh.

स्वाधीनता के रजत जयन्ती समारोह के
दौरान स्मारक स्तम्भों का निर्माण
किया जाना

7462. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या स्वाधीनता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के रजत जयन्ती समारोह के दौरान पांच हजार स्मारक स्तम्भ निर्माण करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई ?

यह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : स्वाधीनता की 25वीं जयन्ती के कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में

विशेष प्रकार से बनाई गई स्मारक शिलायें, जिनके एक ओर संविधान की भूमिका तथा दूसरी ओर स्थानीय क्षेत्र के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के नाम हैं. देश के प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में लगाये जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने उनको दिए गए नमूनों तथा ब्लूप्रिंट के आधार पर इन शिलाओं को बनाने का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया है। उनमें से कुछ स्थापित भी किए जा चुके हैं।

पाली शहर (राजस्थान) में डाक-तार
कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते
की अदायगी

7463. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाली शहर (राजस्थान) में डाक-तार कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हमबरीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जो नहीं

(ख) मकान किराया भत्ता मंजूर करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने शहरों के वर्गीकरण के संबंध में जन संख्या के जो मानक निर्धारित कर रखे हैं, वे पाली के मामले में पूरे नहीं होते।

Next Meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

7464. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the date of the next meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission has been fixed;

(b) if so, the subjects proposed to be discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the names of Indian Personnel who are likely to take part in that meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). No, Sir.

The next meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission is likely to be held sometime in 1974.

(b) and (c). The subjects proposed to be discussed at the meeting and the names of the Indian personnel who are likely to take part in that meeting will be decided in due course.

Increase in the number of Chances for Assistants' Grade Examination of U.P.S.C.

7465. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on the 22nd November, 1972 regarding enhancement of age limit and increase in number of chances for Assistants' Grade Examination of U.P.S.C. and state:

(a) whether the position regarding increase in the number of chances from two to three for the Assistants' Grade Examination has been reviewed by the Government following the decision taken on I.A.S. Examination; and

(b) if not, the time by which the decision will be arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The decision to allow 3 chances in the I.A.S., etc. Examination to be held this year is a purely transitional measure. The final position will be known next year when the question

of any changes required in the examination for other services including the Assistant's Grade will be examined.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

7466. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to re-organise the Planning Commission to improve the functioning of some of its divisions; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Proposals to reorganise and strengthen the Industry and Minerals Division as well as the Monitoring and Information Division are presently under consideration with a view to improving the process of planning as well as the implementation of programmes in the key sectors of the economy.

Paper and Pulp Project in North Bengal

7467. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a Paper and Pulp manufacturing project in the public sector in North Bengal based on local raw material available there in large quantities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): At present there is no proposal under consideration for setting up a Paper and Pulp manufacturing project in the public Sector in North Bengal.

Backward Region Development Authority

7468. SHRI R. N. BARMAN.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering formation of a Backward Region Development Authority in order to develop infrastructure in backward regions in consultation with the State Governments to augment industrial development; and

(b) if not, what other steps his Ministry proposes to take to bring about a radical change for the development of backward regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). While the Central Government together with the States and financial institution have provided for certain incentives to attract investment and industries to Backward areas/Districts, no final view has been taken on formation of Backward Region Development Authority.

Acceptance of Purses by Ministers at Public Functions

7469. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a policy regarding the ac-

ceptance of purses by the Central and State Government Ministers at public functions;

(b) whether any rules regarding the utilisation of money received in the form of purses presented at public meetings have been codified or it is left to the discretion of the persons receiving it; and

(c) the number of Central Ministers who have been presented purses at public functions and the amount of money so received during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Provisions regarding the acceptance and disposal of purses presented to Ministers are contained in para 3 of the Code of Conduct for Ministers. A copy of this code was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 18-11-1964. That para *inter alia* provides that if any purse or cheque intended for a registered society, or a charitable body, or an institution recognized by a public authority, or a political party is presented to a Minister, he should pass it on as soon as possible to the organisation for which it intended. There is no provision in the Code of Conduct requiring the Central Ministers to report to the Prime Minister the receipt of any purse by them.

Inadequate Communication system in Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan

7470. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Communication system in the Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan is not adequate; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the communications system suitably?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b). Due to the limited availability of financial material resources, it has not been possible to make the communication system adequate enough to meet the increasing demands throughout the country. Various schemes like opening of more public call offices and telephone exchanges, conversion of manual exchanges to automatic exchanges, installation of Microwave/Coaxial Systems, introduction of National subscriber Trunk Dialling etc. have been planned for execution in a phased manner. These schemes cover the area falling in Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan also. Microwave Systems will be commissioned in Jaipur-Bikaner, Bikaner-Sriganganagar, Jodhpur-Ajmer and Ajmer-Jaipur routes during the coming years. A Trunk Automatic Exchange has been planned for Jodhpur to be commissioned during the 5th Five Year Plan for providing National Subscriber Trunk Dialling facilities to subscribers of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sriganganagar and Udaipur.

The Department is also keeping a continuous watch over the pressing requirements of communication channels in the area and are commissioning open wire carrier systems in various sections from time to time.

Setting up of Industries in Jodhpur

7471. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the large and medium size industries in the public/

Joint sector which Government are planning to set up in the Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan; and

(b) the time by which they will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Removal of Restraint on Monopoly Houses for establishing industries in Backward Areas

7472. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the general restraint on the monopoly houses which propose to come forward to establish industries in backward areas; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government's policy in regard to large industrial houses is given in the Press Note dated the 2nd February, 1973, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 281 for 21st February, 1973.

Raising Status of Extension Centre of SISI

7473. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

LOPMENIT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the development of engineering industries in Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Government propose to raise the status of the existing Extension Centre of the Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India to a Branch of the Institute and also strengthen it appropriately by technical personnel and equipment including testing facilities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

(b) While considering proposals for the setting up of new Branch Institutes or raising the status of existing Extension Centres, an all India view of the situation is taken by the Government. Subject to the availability of funds, the proposals considered essential are given priority.

Installed capacity of Minerals Sand separation Plant of Indian Rare Earths, Chavara

7474 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of the Minerals Sand Separation Plant of the Indian Rare Earths at Chavara and its actual production during the last three years and its year-wise break-up;

(b) how much of these quantities have been exported and the countries to which these exports have been made; and

(c) the steps taken to develop and improve the functioning of this plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The existing mineral sand separation plant of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. at Chavara (Kerala) was erected to treat 650 tonnes of raw sand per day to produce the following minerals:

Minerals	Capacity	(Figures in tonnes) Actual production during		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Ilmenite	1,00,000	14,473	80,825	95,870
Rutile	5,000	607	3,464	4,390
Zircon	7,000	1,320	3,644	6,380
Monazite	300	162	186	175
Sillimanite	300	..	..	..

(b). The country wise break up of the exports during this period is given below:—

Mineral	Exports (in tonnes)			Country of destination
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
Ilmenite	19,600	52,600	60,000	Japan.
Rutile	270	..	..	Japan
Zircon	200a	525b	3,500a	Czechoslovakia.
				b Japan.

(c). In addition to installation of equipment necessary for improving sillimanite recovery, the capacity of the plant is being expanded by 30 per cent in order to increase the production of ilmenite to 130,000 tonnes per annum with corresponding increases in the production of other minerals. It is the intention eventually to double the capacity of the existing plant.

Number of persons employed by Delhi Station including Commercial and Yuva Vani Services

7475. SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed by Delhi Station including Commercial and Yuva Vani Services on long term/short term basis as casual artistes to work as Copyist/Typists and Production Assistants, Announcers and General Assistants during the last three years;

(b) the mode of selection of the artistes;

(c) how many amongst the above artistes are the relations of A.I.R. employees and employees of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

(d) the number of artists referred to in part (a) who were later on taken as Staff Artistes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 245.

(b) Panels of casual artists are drawn up after holding Voice/Practical/Typewriting test and interview. Persons so selected are given casual bookings on rotational basis according to programme requirements.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) 9.

Criteria for Booking Casual Artistes for A.I.R. and T.V.

7476. SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the A.I.R./T.V. for the booking of casual artistes for various programmes broadcast/televised; and

(b) how many relations of A.I.R. employees (all categories) have been booked for various A.I.R. programmes during the last two years at A.I.R. Delhi and T.V. Centre (Delhi)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The criteria for booking casual artistes for various programmes broadcast on the Radio are:—

The suitability of the artists for the particular programme, the artist's knowledge of the subject of broadcast, quality of his voice and aptitude to write or perform for the sound medium.

Selection of artistes booked for TV is based on their having a telegenic personality, fluency of expression and **experience in the type of programmes** for which they are booked.

(b) As relationship with AIR employees is neither a criterion for booking a casual artiste nor a disqualification, no records exist on the relationship of individual casual artistes with AIR employees.

Number of Artistes booked for Yuva Vani Programmes

7477. SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many artistes have been booked in the Yuva Vani programmes (Mehfil, music, talks and drama) from the date of inauguration of the Yuva Vani upto now;

(b) what is Government's policy with regard to these bookings, and how many of the artistes have been given repeat broadcasts; and

(c) whether the relatives of the A.I.R. employees are given special consideration and given bookings repeatedly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 27,750 (approximately).

(b) For programmes like Music, Plays and Features, Announcements, What's Happening, Mehfil and in the Groove, artistes are selected on the basis of auditions. For programmes of 'Sports and sportsman' and 'Dialogue' they are selected on their merit. Play-wrights, Short story writers and Poets are offered assignments on the basis of the quality of their scripts. Other participants for Talks, Discussions, Interviews are selected on the basis of their registration.

About 10,000 persons are offered broadcast assignments every year. Of these more than 50 per cent constitute the 'New Talent'. About 4,500 artistes/participants get more than one booking per year. This figure includes persons who are approved for more than one category of programmes.

(c) No, Sir.

Production of 100 Films Suspended due to Impost on Raw Films

7478. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the production of about 100 films has been suspended and the fate of another 300 hangs in the balance as a result of the latest imposts on raw films; and

(b) the measures proposed to be adopted for saving the industry from falling into a state of crises and preventing a large number of people going out of employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government have received representations from several film industry associations against the proposed enhancement of import duty on Raw Cine Film. The matter is under consideration.

Putting into Operation of the 2nd Unit of Kota Atomic Power Station

7479. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is expected to go into commercial operation;

(b) what will be its capacity; and

(c) the areas to be covered by it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station will have a capacity of 200 MWE and is expected to go into commercial operation by the middle of 1976.

(c) Power generated by this unit will be fed into the Rajasthan grid for utilisation in the Northern regional system.

Rewards made by a Superintendent of Police, Delhi

7480. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' of 14th March, 1973 entitled "commendable indeed" regarding rewards made by a Superintendent of Police in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The news-item referred to has been seen by Government. According to the report received from the Delhi Administration, the Superintendent of Police, Central District, had awarded the Reader working under him during the year 1972 on many occasions by commendation Certificates and with cash rewards for the commendable work done by him during the year in connection with the various law and order problems.

A.I.R. Engineers' Demand for a separate Engineering Unit

7481. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio Engineers have demanded separate engineering units independent of Station Directors; and

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by them and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Representations have been received that the engineering wing at AIR Stations should be under the direct charge of an engineering officer as, at certain stations, senior engineers are made to work under relatively junior Programme Officers.

Various aspects of the representation are to be examined.

विविध भारती द्वारा सिने-गायकों को रायल्टी का भुगतान

7482. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विविध भारती तथा आकाशवाणी के अन्य प्रसारणों द्वारा सिने-गायकों अथवा गायिकाओं के रिकार्डों के रेडियो कार्यक्रमों में प्रयोग करने के बदले उन्हें किसी प्रकार की रायल्टी आदि का भुगतान करने की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972 के दौरान प्रत्येक सिने-गायक अथवा गायिका के गीतों के रिकार्ड कितनी बार प्रसारित किये गये हैं और इस के लिये प्रत्येक सिने-गायक अथवा गायिका को आकाशवाणी द्वारा कि राशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

टेलीफोन अधिकारियों और व्यापारियों के बीच कतिथ सांठ-गांठ

7483. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन अधिकारियों और व्यापारियों के बीच ट्रंक कालों के मामले में सांठ-गांठ होने के कारण सरकार को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और

पिछले वर्ष के दौरान कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतिनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर धोखाभंडी की किसी घटना की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रेक्षण (आव्जर्वेशन) सेट पहले ही लगाए जा चुके हैं । ट्रंक कालें मुफ्त न की जा सकें इसकी रोक थाम के लिए ये सेट कार्य कर रहे हैं । जब कभी ऐसे मामले पकड़ में आते हैं, तो दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त विभागीय कार्यवाहियां की जाती हैं । इस तरह के मामलों की ठीक ठीक संख्या कितनी है, यह सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है । यदि आवश्यकता हो तो यह सूचना दे दी जाएगी ।

बिहार में कागज का कारखाना

7484. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार के छतरा क्षेत्र के जंगलों से टीटागढ़ और रोहतास कागज मिलों को पूरी मात्रा में बांस सप्लाई किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार के हजारीबाग अथवा छतरा में कोई कागज कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) छतरा क्षेत्र से रोहतास पेपर मिल, इण्डियन पेपर पल्प कंपनी और बंगाल पेपर मिल को बांस का सम्भरण किया जाता है और टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल को इस क्षेत्र से बांस का सम्भरण नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त कागज मिलों को बांस का संभरण करने के पश्चात् हजारीबाग और छतरा क्षेत्र में जो बांस बाकी बच जाता है वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद कागज सयत्र चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

राज्यों में आदिवासियों का उत्थान

7485. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य आदिवासियों का उत्थान करने में असफल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या राज्यों के आदिवासियों में बड़ा असन्तोष फैला हुआ है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

Regulations made by State Governments relating to Diet, Ex-Gratia Family Allowance of Detenus in Jails

7486. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 327 on the 14th March, 1973 regarding issue of instructions by Home Ministry to States in regard to the guiding rules for detainees under MISA and state the details of the regulations made by each State Government relating to diet, *ex-gratia* family allowance man-

ner of treatment, etc., of the detenus in jails?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Regulations relating to diet, *ex-gratia* family allowance, manner of treatment, etc., of detenus in jails are framed by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned in exercise of powers available under section 5 of the MIS Act, 1971, and are notified in the respective Government Gazettes. Copies of such regulations that have been framed are being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licence to Coca-Cola Export Corporation

7487. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Actual Users' Licence given to the Coca-Cola Export Corporation (CCEC) was for an amount of Rs. 97,600;

(b) if so, whether in 1968, Actual User's Licence was converted into a bi-annual licence, thereby doubling the production of Coca-Cola concentrate in India, and the Corporation was issued *ad hoc* licences totalling Rs. 7 lakhs during 1972; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUMRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. on half yearly basis.

(b) The actual user's licence was not converted into bi-annual licence to the benefit of the company. But an *ad hoc* import licence of Rs. 7 lakhs was issued in the year 1971-72.

(c) The reason for *ad hoc* allotment was reduction with effect from 1st April, 1971 in import replenishment against exports from 20 per cent to 4.5 per cent and consequent request for imports to feed existing bottling plants.

Foreign News Agencies operating in India

7488. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign news agencies operating in India at present and the country of origin of each of these agencies;

(b) whether some of the U.S. News agencies are, CIA (Central Intelligence Agency of U.S.A.) sponsored; and

(c) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) There is no such specific information.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The following foreign news agencies are operating in India:—

Name of Agency	Country of origin
1	2
A.D.N. (Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst)	East Germany
Agence France Presse	France
ANSA, Italian News Agency	Italy
Associated Press of America	U.S.A.
W.D. News Agency	West Germany

Deutsche Press Agentur
(German Press Agency) West Germany.
Economic News Service . Hong Kong

Kyodo News Service; . Japan.

Police Press Agency . Poland

Reuters . . . U.K.

Tanjug . . . Yugoslavia

Tass . . . U.S.S.R.

United Press International U.S.A.

USSR Novosti Press Agency . U.S.S.R.

Asian News Service . Hong Kong

Bangala Desh Sangbad Sangstha . . . Bangladesh

Czechoslovak News Agency Czechoslovakia

Iraqi News Agency . Iraq

World Feature Services Ltd. . . U. K.

ASA PRESS . . France

Romanian News Agency Romania

Researches conducted in the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (U.P.)

7489. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House Building Research conducted by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee in Uttar Pradesh caters to the needs of providing maximum number of houses at cheap cost and in a very short time;

(b) whether its research in Primary School building caters to the needs of providing maximum number of Primary School buildings with the limited financial resources in much less time; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take the results of researches conducted in Laboratories of Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

(U.P.) to the wider sections of urban and rural people of other States as has been done in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir. The technique of low cost housing and primary schools has been widely publicised.

Besides the State of U.P., other States such as Madhya Pradesh, Haryana have made enquiries regarding low cost housing and primary schools. Full information has been provided to them and engineers and architects from those States have been invited to see the construction being carried out in U.P.

Demonstration by T.V. Centre Staff Artistes

7490. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. Centre Staff Artistes held a demonstration regarding the recruitment policy for T.V. Centre and *gheraoed* the Senior Officers of A.I.R. recently;

(b) if so, what were their demands and whether their main demand had been conceded and a quota has been fixed for promotion;

(c) if so, whether the existing rules provide for such policy and the persons selected and appointed fulfil the basic requirements of the post of T.V. producer in respect of age and education; and

(d) the particulars of the persons who have been appointed as a result of this agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) There was a demonstration by TV contract staff but no senior officer was *gheraoed*.

(b) The main demand of the Staff Artistes Union was about avenues of promotion to higher posts. They demanded that a quota may be fixed for departmental promotion to the post of Producers (Grade II). This demand is being considered from all aspects.

(c) Pending formulation of the recruitment rules for the TV staff it was decided, apart from direct recruitment, to have a limited departmental selection from amongst those contract staff who have already been working in Television. In the case of experienced departmental candidates age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment were not insisted upon.

(d) The Selection Committee recommended the following five persons as suitable for being appointed as Producer Grade II in Television:

1. Shri Rajeshwar Nath, Drama Artiste.
2. Shri Kewal Kapoor, Production Assistant.
3. Shri Sudhir Tandon, Camera-man Grade II.
4. Shri S. N. Moitra, Floor Manager.
5. Shri Chaman Bagga, Property Assistant.

But their promotion had nothing to do with the agitation and was done on merits.

Agreement with other Countries for setting up Industrial Estates

7491. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into agreements with some

countries other than Zanzibar for setting up industrial estates; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India is assisting the following countries in setting up of industrial estates either under the Indian Technical and Economic Assistance Programme, or specific credit agreements or under S.C.A.A.P. (Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan):—

Afghanistan.

Kenya.

Mauritius.

Nepal.

Tanzania.

Action taken by States on letter written by Prime Minister to Chief Ministers of States about Humane Treatment of Suspected Naxalites

7492. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2238 on 16th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Kerala and Assam have by now replied to the Prime Ministers' letter of 1st May, 1972 about the need for imaginative and human treatment of Naxalite prisoners;

(b) if so, the nature of the replies and action taken by the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether he is aware that Naxalites in different jails in West Bengal are not classified as political prisoners and are kept in detention without trial including many of them in solitary confinement and that their jail conditions are deplorable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Reply has been received from the Chief Minister, West Bengal. The Government of Kerala have intimated that the letter received from the Prime Minister is under the active consideration of the State Government. Reply is also awaited from the Chief Minister, Assam.

(b) In his reply, Chief Minister, West Bengal, has expressed general agreement with the approach suggested in the Prime Minister's letter and has also intimated measures already taken in pursuance thereof. These include the provision of facilities for study in jail and for taking public examinations from jails, etc., in case of those who have given up their belief in the politics of violence and murder.

(c) The classification and treatment of detenues in West Bengal is governed by the provisions of West Bengal Maintenance of Internal Security Order, 1972. There is no such classification as "Political Prisoners". The question of improving conditions in jails, with particular reference to facilities for study and work is engaging the State Government's attention.

Proposals Submitted by Scientific Workers of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for Reorganisation of the Institute.

7493. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific workers of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, had submitted specific proposals for reorganisation of the ISI to the Council of the ISI on 23rd May, 1972;

(b) whether these proposals are for making the internal management of the ISI more broad-based, democratic and collective and

(c) whether Government have examined the proposals and if so their reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a matter of opinion.

(c) No, Sir. These proposals are addressed to the Indian Statistical Institute, which is an autonomous body. The Council of the Institute is considering these proposals.

Payment of Pensions to Freedom Fighters

7494. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who have been given pensions so far, State-wise; and

(b) how many applications were received and how many are still pending, State-wise, and the time it will take to dispose of all the applications of freedom fighters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information regarding the number of applications received, sanctioned, rejected and pending, (State-wise) as on 31st March, 1973 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4831/73]. Efforts are also being made to complete examination of all the applications received upto 31st March, 1973 by 14th August, 1973, that is during the Jayanti Year and pension granted in as many cases as are found eligible.

Inadequate Capacity of Sangli and Miraj, Telephone Exchange in Maharashtra

7495. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTK-HINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchanges at Sangli and Miraj in Maharashtra are not in a position to meet the demand for new telephone connections; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to enhance the capacity of these exchanges and when these are likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The capacity of telephone exchange at Miraj is sufficient to meet the entire present demand for new telephone connections. While the capacity of telephone exchange at Sangli Main is inadequate to meet the entire pending demand of telephone connections the capacity of telephone exchange at Sangli (Madhavnagar) is sufficient to meet the entire present demand.

(b) In place of the existing 1680 lines manual telephone system at Sangli a 2100 lines automatic exchange is proposed to be commissioned there by about 1975.

Plan Outlay for Mysore State for 1973-74

7496. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay proposed by Mysore State for the year 1973-74; and

(b) the Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and

(b) Against Mysore Government's proposals for an outlay of Rs. 87.10 crores for the Annual Plan for 1973-74, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 3237 crores on the basis of an assessment of State's own resources of the order of Rs. 42.22 crores and Central assistance of Rs. 40.15 crores, worked out in accordance with the formula of the National Development Council.

Tribal Development Blocks in Kerala

7497. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tribal population in Kerala and whether any Tribal Development Block has so far been set up in that State; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to set up a Tribal Development Block in Kerala for the proper development of tribal areas there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the 1971 Census the tribal population in Kerala is 2,69,356. There is a Tribal Development Block at Attappady in Kerala which was set up in 1962-63.

(b) Does not arise.

State-wise Location of PRT Offices in the Country

7498. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices in the country State-wise at present; and

(b) the number of new Post and Telegraph Offices opened in the State of Kerala during the financial year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Number of Post Offices and telegraph Offices in various states of the country:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Post Offices	No. of Telegraph Offices
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	44	24
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,960	1,037
3	Arunachal Pradesh	81	19
4	Assam	2,416	367
5	Bihar	9,144	991
6	Chandigarh	36	19
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11	1
8	Delhi	373	104
9	Goa, Daman & Diu	167	57
10	Gujarat	7,104	636
11	Haryana	2,103	267
12	Himachal Pradesh.	1,752	175

Sl. No.	Name of State	No of Post Offices	No. of Telegraph Offices
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,035	110
14.	Kerala	4,000	785
15.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	10	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6,142	727
17.	Maharashtra	9,366	1,043
18.	Manipur	320	22
19.	Meghalaya	236	28
20.	Mysore	8,567 (as on 31-12-72).	1,574
21.	Mizoram	129	5
22.	Nagaland	98	11
23.	Orissa	5,795	574
24.	Punjab	3,292	380
25.	Pondicherry	86	28
26.	Rajasthan	7,485	765
27.	Tamilnadu.	10,848	1,304
28.	Tripura	366	58
29.	Uttar Pradesh	14,397	1,258
30.	West Bengal	6,327	621
TOTAL		1,15,690	13,059
(b)		Post Offices Telegraphs Offices	
		94	33

Irrigation Project in Quilon District of Kerala

7499. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked the Central Government that the Kallada Irrigation Project in Quilon District should be taken up outside the Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have cleared the first stage of the project and had sanctioned some amount; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the project and the amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such request has been received in the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The project was cleared by the Planning Commission in 1966. At that time, the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 13.28 crores. The broad features of the project were:—

(i) construction of a masonry dam across the Kallada river

to impound 524 million cubic metres of water;

- (ii) a pick-up weir about 5 km downstream of the dam; and
- (iii) the left and right bank canal systems to irrigate 52,650 hectares of land in Quilon district.

The estimated cost of the project as now revised by the State Government is Rs. 44.91 crores. The project is now programmed to be executed in stages. The expenditure on the project is being incurred by the State from the State Plan funds and no amounts as such are being sanctioned by the Planning Commission. Upto the end of 1972-73, the expenditure incurred by the State is estimated to be Rs. 3.40 crores.

Misuse of Incentives for Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

7500. Dr RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the various incentive schemes for setting up industries in the backward areas are being misused;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those who have misused the schemes; and

(c) what measures have been taken to prevent the misuse of the incentives in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Plan to Boost Indigenous Research and Development in Industries to Reduce Dependence on Imported Know-How

7501. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian industries, particularly private industries, have generally ignored the need to develop indigenous technical know-how;

(b) whether as a result of this, the country had to depend on imported know-how in many fields of industrial activities;

(c) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology had examined this aspect of scientific and technological development in the country; and

(d) if so, whether the Committee has worked out any plan to boost research and development in Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). It is the view of the NCST that the vast infra-structure of institutions and capabilities created in the country have not been utilised by the industry to the full extent and this has resulted in continued dependence on imported know-how in some sectors of economy. With a view to promoting R&D effort in industry which will contribute to increased technological self-reliance, the NCST has suggested the levy of an R&D cess on all industrial units on a graded basis. The funds so raised will be disbursed to those units provided their R&D projects have been approved by the NCST for inclusion as an integral part of the total national effort involved in the concerned sector of economy.

कोटा में चलती-फिरती डाक-सेवा आरम्भ करना

7502. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा में चलती फिरती डाक सेवा आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के लिए विभाग ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उसके अनुसार चलते फिरते डाकघर बी-2 शहरों और कुछ अन्य चुने हुए उन शहरों में चालू किए जाने हैं जिनकी जनसंख्या 3 लाख से ज्यादा हो, बशर्ते कि कार्यभार और वित्तीय दृष्टि से उन्हें चालू करने का औचित्य सिद्ध होता हो । चूँकि कोटा शहर की जनसंख्या 3 लाख से कम है और शहरों की उपयुक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं है, इसलिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में वहाँ चलता-फिरता डाकघर चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Inquiry into the Affairs of U.P. Hill Development Corporation

7503. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to inquire into the affairs of U.P. Hill Development Corporation as urged by the former Chairman of the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). It is for the State Government to decide whether an inquiry into the affairs of the U.P. Hill Development Corporation is called for. There is no proposal with the Central Government to hold any enquiry into the affairs of the U.P. Hill Development Corporation.

Setting UP of Second Press Commission

7504. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the journalists' associations have demanded the setting up of a Second Press Commission in view of vast changes in the conditions of newspaper industry since the First Press Commission submitted its report about two decades ago; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir; some journalists' associations have asked for the setting up of a Second Press Commission.

(b) It is felt that there is no need for setting up a Press Commission at this stage.

Satellite Stations to Relay T.V. Programmes

7505. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to set up satellite stations to relay television programmes has been finalised;

(b) if so, the number of stations to be set up and their locations;

(c) the estimated cost of the plan; and

(d) when the work on these satellite stations is expected to begin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): On the assumption that the Question relates to the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment for which the ATS-F Satellite of NASA is to be used the reply is as

follows:

(a) and (b). The proposal to conduct the Experiment has been sanctioned. Under the BAR-NASA Agreement, NASA will make available to India the ATS-F Satellite for a period of one year for conducting the Experiment. The Satellite will be used for relaying Instructional Television Programmes to clusters of television stations in rural areas in six selected clusters in different parts of the country. In addition, according to present plans, rediffusion will also be carried out through Earth Stations in the vicinity of Bombay, Delhi and Srinagar.

(c) The cost of the project as originally sanctioned is Rs. 6.36 crores but this is likely to be revised. The actual revised cost is not yet available.

(d) Work on various aspects of the programme has commenced already. The experiment itself is likely to commence in 1975.

Development of Tribal Blocks in Gujarat

7506. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat is facing difficulties in the development of Tribal Blocks because of the cut in the provisions imposed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There has been no cut in the financial allocations for the welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes including the Tribal

Development Blocks Programme in the first four years of the Fourth Plan. However it is likely that some cuts may be necessary in the last year of the Plan viz., 1973-74, not only in regard to Tribal Development Blocks but also in respect of certain other Centrally Sponsored Schemes, as a result of a general cut imposed in the Budget Estimates for the year 1973-74.

Request by Confederation of Central Government Officers/Association to the Prime Minister for Fair Scrutiny of Pay Commission's Report

7507. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association has sought a fair scrutiny of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to administrative and personnel reform; and

(b) whether the Secretary-General of the confederation has demanded the above scrutiny by the Prime Minister's Secretariat; if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Implementation Cell has already been set up in the Ministry of Finance. The Cell is composed of officers drawn from different Services.

Shortage of Cement in Kerala

7508. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of cement in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply of cement to Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is only one cement factory in the Kerala State with an annual capacity of about 50,000 tonnes against their requirements of about six lakh tonnes per annum. Tamil Nadu is the chief source of supply of cement. In view of the power cut to the extent of 75 per cent imposed by the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board, the Supply position of cement in the Kerala State has been affected from February, 1973.

Arrangements have been made for the supply of about 900 tonnes of cement per day to Kerala against one lakh units of power per day made available by the Kerala State Electricity Board to Tamil Nadu for making it available to the cement industry. An additional quantity of 8000 tonnes per month is also being moved from Tamil Nadu to Kerala State. Travancore Cements, Kottayam is expected to produce about 4000 tonnes per month.

Employment for Educated Persons in States

7509. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been drawn out for providing employment to the educated persons in different States;

(b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard and the allocations made to each State in this connection; and

(c) the details of the schemes if any submitted by Rajasthan Government in this regard and Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon. Member has in view the 'Half a Million Jobs Programme' for educated persons in 1973-74. Although a number of schemes were introduced for providing job opportunities for educated job-seekers from 1971-72, it was clear that an effective impact should be possible only by a massive attack on the problem. The Central Government has, therefore, made a provision of Rs. 100 crores for stimulating creation of additional job opportunities for half a million educated persons during the current year. Preparatory work on this was begun by the Planning Commission early enough and the State Governments and Union Territories were requested in January this year to formulate programmes, on the basis of detailed guidelines given to them. These schemes are under formulation by the State Governments. Proposals have so far been received from 11 States. These schemes are being discussed with the State Governments and the necessary clearance given. The allocations to the various State Governments under this programme are being finalised.

The Government of Rajasthan have forwarded a programme involving an outlay of Rs. 6.8 crores with an employment potential of approximately 19,500 educated persons. The scheme is under examination and it is proposed to hold discussions with the State Government shortly with a view to finalising the programme of action.

Review of the Fourth Plan Projects by the Monitoring and Information Division of Planning Commission

7510. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monitoring and Information Division of the Planning Commission has in a recent review of

the Fourth Plan Projects identified faulty pre-investment planning and lack of co-ordinated scheduling of material supply and works as among the causes of delay in implementation of the plan;

(b) if so, the specific instances of such faulty planning brought home by the said division; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such faulty planning in future, especially, under the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No recent review of the Fourth Plan Projects has been carried out by the Monitoring and Information Division of the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Pakistani Soldiers and Mizo Insurgents Operating in Villages Bordering Chittagong Hills Tracts

7511. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hiding Pakistani soldiers and Mizo insurgents have again become active recently in about 200 villages bordering Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh and Mizoram; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent their activities and to round up and liquidate the insurgent elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) While there have been some recent incidents of violence, sabotage, robbery, dacoity, etc., suspected to have been committed by Mizo hostiles, it would not be correct to say that Mizo

insurgents have again become active in 200 villages bordering the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangla Desh, nor is there any information regarding the involvement of Pakistani soldiers.

(b) The entire Union territory of Mizoram has, by a notification issued by the Administrator on the 1st March 1973, been declared as a "disturbed area" under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955. A similar notification under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 has been issued by the Government of Tripura in regard to some of the border villages in that State. Security measures have also been tightened with a view to preventing an increase in underground rebel activities.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलिक्स सेवाएँ

7512. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में टेलिक्स सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कोई टेलिक्स विस्तार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य बातें क्या हैं

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती बहुगुणा)

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में 50 लाइनों की क्षमता वाला पहला टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज भोपाल में तारीख 10.9.1970 को खोला गया था । इन्दौर में 50 लाइनों का टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज तारीख 5.4.1972 को खोला गया था । तारीख 20.2.1973 को इन्दौर टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ा कर 100 लाइनें कर दी गई । जबलपुर और रायपुर में 50 लाइनों का एक एक टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने की मंजूरी की जा चुकी है । ग्वालियर में टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

Harassment of Ladies in Kashmere Gate, Delhi

7513. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police is harassing the General Public particularly ladies in late hours in Delhi specially in Kashmere Gate area; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such complaint was received from Kashmere Gate area. One such complaint was received from the India Gate area.

(b) Supervision over staff on patrol duty has been intensified. Departmental action has been taken against the constables involved in the India Gate incident.

Foreign Tours of Chief Consultant and Managing Director of N.I.D.C.

7514. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Chief Consultant and the Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi have undertaken official tours abroad during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973; and

(b) the names of the countries visited, the period of their stay there each time and the purpose of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House: (Place in Library. See No LT- 4832/73).

Detenus under Maintenance of Internal Security Act

7515. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detenus under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, as referred to in Statistical Information regarding working of MISA Act 1971 which was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 7th March, 1973 having Party affiliations, are considered as Political Detenus and given special class treatment in the Jails in India; and

(b) the reasons for not detaining a single person on charges of blackmarketing, hoarding and profiteering as revealed in the Annexure to the said Statement-XI (P.21)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to column 7 of Statement XI of the Statistical Information regarding the working of the M.I.S. Act, 1971, in which it has been indicated that a total of 830 persons were detained during the period 7th May 1971 and 30th June 1972 with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the Maintenance of Supplies and Services essential to the Community.

आसाम का भाषायी विवाद

7516. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री बरके जार्ज :

व्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या आसाम के भाषाई विवाद के सम्बन्ध में पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री द्वारा निकाला गया फॉर्मूला आसाम और त्रिपूरा के छात्रों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने अपना फार्मुला उन्हें भेज दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री द्वारा ऐसी कोई फार्मुला नहीं निकाला गया है। असम में शिक्षा के माध्यम सम्बन्धी विवाद में पंचदश मामले समाहित हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार असम की स्थिति पर निकट सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है और एक सौहार्दपूर्ण हल निकालने के लिये लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

शादियों पर की जाने वाली फिजलखर्ची

7517. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री ए० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री -ह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने शादियों पर फिजल खर्ची को रोकने के बारे में विभिन्न मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में लोगों से यह अपील करने का है कि वे इस प्रकार का दिखावटीपन न करें ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) शादियों तथा अन्य ऐसे अवसरों पर दिखावा करने के बारे में समय समय पर प्रकाशित समाचारों को ध्यान में रखते गए प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले महीने मुख्य मंत्रियों को दावतों, रोशनी

के आडम्बरी प्रदर्शन इत्यादि में साधानों के व्यर्थ के उपयोग से बचने की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हुए लिखा था। उन्हें कानून को जहां कहीं वह उबार था, कड़ा करने और सरकारी और अर्द्ध सरकारी संगठनों के अधिकारियों के मार्गदर्शन के लिये अनुदेश जारी करने की सलाह दी गई थी। मुख्य मंत्रियों ने आमतौर पर इन सुझावों का स्वागत किया है और उन में से कुछ ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी की है। सरकार आशा करती है कि सादगी और सुप्रवृत्ति प्राप्त की जा सकती है यदि सार्वजनिक मत भी इन मामलों में अपरम्परागत मूल्यों के पक्ष में व्यक्त किया जाय।

Laboratory to Scan Skylab Pictures

7518. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a laboratory to enable Indians to scan skylab pictures in June to September; and

(b) if so, its utility to the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Indian Space Research Organisation has been interested in the application of remote sensing techniques for earth resources surveys. The Space Applications Centre at Ahmedabad has a Remote Sensing and Meteorological Division where research and development work is carried out on the interpretation of data acquired through remote sensing techniques and also on instrumentation required to carry out this technique. The question of Indian participation in the SKYLAB project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of U.S.A. is under consideration.

Translation of Punjab Telephone Directory

7519. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindi translation job of Punjab Telephone Directory was executed through an unofficial agency; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the actual amount paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA).

(a) Yes.

(b) This was in accordance with the departmental practice in this behalf. The claim of the concerned agency has not yet been finally settled.

Reports of Expert, Groups Appointed by the National Committee on Science and Technology

7520. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert groups appointed by the National Committee on Science and Technology have since submitted their reports; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Science and Technology Plan, in the preparation of which the NCST Panels are engaged, will cover all the important sectors of our economy. Meeting of the minimum needs, technological self-reliance to the maximum extent possible and generation of employment potential are some of the goals set out for the

S & T Plan. The Plan will be based on a detailed assessment of the existing knowledge, competence and potential for development with reference to our socio-economic needs.

Mistakes in Hindi Translation of Punjab Telephone Directory

7521. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether PMG Punjab Circle has pointed out a number of mistakes of serious nature in Hindi translation of Punjab Telephone Directory printed recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the translating agency?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The Punjab Telephone Directory in Hindi has not yet been printed. However, some mistakes of routine nature were detected which have been rectified and action has been initiated to send it for printing.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the competent authority.

Performance Bonus Paid to the International General Electric Company in respect of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

7522. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether performance bonus to the tune of Rs. 2.60 crores was paid to the International General Electric Company in respect of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, the details of the performance since the commencement

of commercial operation of the Atomic Station in 1969?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The amount paid was Rs. 2.62 crores after deducting liquidated damages of Rs. 12.35 lakhs.

(b) The details are as given below:

Year	Revenue	Operating profit (after allowing for all operating and maintenance ex- penditure as well as depreciation)	Peak Genera- tion	Total units Generated
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)		(Lakhs Kwh)
1969-70 (11/69 to 3/70)	500.31	223.68	367 MW	8706.79
1970-71	1293.46	567.13	420 MW	24173.89
1971-72	745.78	198.76	406 MW	11893.23
1972-73	636.57	105.00 (Provisional)	336 MW	11327.34

Demonstration by Senior A.I.R. Officials before D.G., A.I.R. for Better Service Conditions

7523. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 100 senior A.I.R. officials ranging from senior Station Directors to Transmission Executives staged a demonstration before Director General in March, 1973 and handed over a memorandum demanding better service conditions;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4833/73]

Bhadrak Telephone Exchange without permanent accommodation of its own

7524. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhadrak Telephone exchange, Orissa is not provided with permanent departmental accommodation of its own; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have been taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Bhadrak Telephone Exchange is not provided with a departmental building.

(b) A plot of land measuring 0.94 acres is being selected.

Three chances for appearing in I.A.S. etc., Examinations

7525. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the advertisement issued by the Union Public Service Commission for the 1973 I.A.S. etc. examinations, provisions for three chances for appearing in the examinations has been made whereas there were only two chances heretofore;

(b) if so, whether this concession will be given to those candidates who are at present being interviewed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to his satisfying other conditions of eligibility, a candidate

who has already availed himself of two chances can appear in the Indian Administrative Service etc., Examination to be held in 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Post Offices opened during 1970, 1971 and 1972 in areas with population less than 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000

7526. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices opened during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 in areas which are having a population of less than 2,000, less than 5,000 and less than 10,000; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to provide postal facilities in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Number of Post Offices opened is as follows:—

To serve a population of :

	Years		
	1970	1971	1972
(a) less than 2000	1189	1093	971
(b) Between 2000 to 5000	1346	1520	1549
(c) Between 5000 to 10,000	210	192	204

The above figures do not include the information in respect of Maharashtra and Tamilnadu Circles.

(b) The policy for opening of post offices in the rural areas has been progressively liberalised so as to permit opening of a large number of post offices in the rural areas. In pursuance of this objective, Government have also undertaken to bear considerable loss on the opening and continuance of rural post offices. The number of rural post offices has increased from 18,121 as on 15-8-1947 to 1,02,505 as on 31-12-1972:

322 L.S.—7

Employment of 82,000 persons in P&T Department by Fourth Five Year Plan

7527. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was planned to generate additional employment to the order of 82 thousand persons by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, the actual additional employment generated during the first

four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) the break-up of the additional employment circle-wise; and

(d) the break-up for the State covered by the Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh separately?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Average area served by Public Call Offices, Combined Offices and S.O.

7528. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3269 dated the 14th March, 1973 regarding State-wise average area served by P.C.O., C.O.

and sub-P.O. and state the average area served by a Public Call Office, Combined Office and S.O. in the case of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh, separately, of the Punjab Circle mentioned in item No. 11 and also in the component States, separately, of the Assam Circle mentioned in item No. 9 therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): A statement showing average area served by a Public Call Office, a Combined office and a Sub-Post Office in Component States of Punjab and Assam Circles is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing average area served by one Public Call Office, One Combined Office and one Sub Post office in Component States of Punjab and Assam Circle.

Sl. No.	Name of States	Average area in Sq. Km served by-		
		One PCO	One CO	One SO
I. Punjab Circle.				
1	Chandigarh	2.09 (Local PCO's)	9.00	4.07
2	Haryana	427.72	170.1	120.8
3	Himachal Pradesh.	551	296.0	199.54
4	Punjab	345	138.39	81.89
II. Assam Circle.				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	No PCO	4236	3979.90
2	Assam	519	222	173.49
3	Manipur	3724	1064	828.00
4	Meghalaya	1857	656	511.11
5	Mizoram	20846	4169	1603.54
6	Nagaland	5432	1492	612.11
7	Tripura	574	181	158.74

Tribal Development Blocks in the Country

7529. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of the regular Tribal Development Blocks in each of the States and Union Territories, at present;

(b) the criteria on which these development Blocks are accepted as Tribal Development Blocks; and

(c) whether any other Block, which satisfies these conditions, would also be accepted as a Tribal Development Block?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing the names of States together with the number and the names of T.D. Blocks in them, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4834/73].

(b) The criteria for the opening of T.D. Blocks are:—

- (i) A total population of 25,000;
- (ii) A minimum tribal concentration of 66-2/3 per cent;
- (iii) An area of 150-200 sq. miles; and

(iv) Viability to function as a normal administrative unit.

(c) In view of the financial constraints, it is not possible to open any new T.D. Block in the country during the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Proposals relating to the Fifth Plan are under consideration.

Small Scale Units in Jaipur

7530. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IN-

DUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industrial units to be set up in Rajasthan with particular reference to Jaipur District during the Fifth Plan Period; and

(b) the extent to which production in the small scale sector will be increased thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). According to the proposal drawn up by the Task Force on Small Scale Industries about 8,600 new small scale industrial units are envisaged for Rajasthan during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. District-wise details of these units as well as the likely increase in the production thereby are yet to be worked out.

Foreign Exchange Allocation for Small Scale Units in Rajasthan

7531. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the ratio of the foreign exchange granted for small scale industrial units in Rajasthan during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): During 1972-73 (from April to December, 1972) small scale industries in the country imported raw materials, components and spares worth Rs. 5230 lakhs. Of this, the share of Rajasthan was Rs. 98 lakhs.

Burials of I.N.A. martyrs

7532. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are collecting facts about the burials of the

I.N.A. martyrs who embraced martyrdom in thousands in Manipur, Eastern Assam and Nagaland;

(b) whether the Hindus, the Muslims the Sikhs and Christian Comrades of Netaji's I.N.A. sacrificed their lives, hand in hand, in the historic battle of liberation for their motherland; and

(c) if so, the time by which collection of facts about their burials will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). With reference to Unstarred Question No. 3345 answered in this House on 14th March, 1973, an enquiry was made from the Government of Manipur about the existence of graves of I.N.A. freedom fighters around Imphal and other areas of Manipur. The State Government have since reported that, according to the information available from the local I.N.A. Martyrs Memorial Committee, bodies of personnel of the I.N.A. were cremated or buried by the surviving members at various places, but no particular area can be taken as graveyard or cremation ground as no identification marks were left at these places. In view of this no further enquiries are being made in the matter.

Utilisation of Idle Capacity in Industrial concerns in West Bengal

7533. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether capacity is remaining idle in many industrial concerns in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names of such concerns;

(c) whether by utilising the new 'Joint Sector' policy adopted by Government, efforts are proposed to be

made to utilise idle capacities of these industrial concerns; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to available statistics some idle capacity exists in about 160 units (mostly engineering units) in West Bengal.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4835/73]

(c) and (d). The recent policy regarding joint sector projects as given in the Press Note dated 2-2-1973 does not envisage Government participation in private industrial undertakings having idle capacities. Various factors leading to under utilisation of capacity include lack of demand, power shortage, shortage of raw material inputs, unsatisfactory labour-management relations as also internal factors such as managerial deficiencies, financial problems etc. These various factors are constantly under investigation and review by Government. Steps are also taken from time to time to improve raw material availabilities. Liberalisation measures for fuller utilisation of existing capacities have been announced in respect of 65 Industries.

Issue of Licences outside West Bengal for Goods manufactured in West Bengal

7534. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new licences to industrial concerns outside West Bengal have been issued for the production of industrial goods for which capacities of many West Bengal industrial concerns are lying idle; and

(b) if so, the names of such industrial concerns to which new licences have been issued and their State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). It is understood that there is some idle capacity in West Bengal in respect of industrial such as electric motors, commercial vehicles, road rollers, railway leaf springs, industrial machinery and auto ancillaries. The various factors leading to such idle capacity include lack of demand, transport problems, raw material shortages, unsatisfactory labour-management relationship and internal deficiencies—such as financial management problems. The existing capacities in various industries are always taken into account when licensing new capacities.

Economic growth at national and regional level

7535. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the outlines of the new measures proposed to be taken by Government to attain sustained economic growth both at national and regional level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The document on Approach to the Fifth Plan, which has already been laid on the Table of the House, outlines the strategy for removing poverty and attaining sustained economic growth. The Main ingredients of the strategy consist of

(i) a rate of growth of 5.5 per cent in gross domestic product;

(ii) expansion of productive employment opportunities parti-

cularly to raise the incomes and the consumption standard of the bottom 30 per cent of the population;

- (iii) accelerated growth in the output of agriculture, and basic industries and industries reducing goods for mass consumption;
- (iv) adequate public procurement and distribution system for assured supply of essential consumption goods and articles particularly to poorer sections at reasonable prices;
- (v) a National Programme of minimum needs covering primary education, medical care, nutrition, drinking water, housing etc. which *inter-alia* will maximise efficiency and productivity;
- (vi) vigorous import substitution and export promotion;
- (vii) an equitable prices-wages-incomes balance;
- (viii) strengthening of machinery for project preparation, evaluation and implementation;
- (ix) professionalisation of administration and management;
- (x) selective and integrated development of backward areas;
- (xi) adoption of multi-level planning and strengthening of planning machinery in States for the formulation and implementation of integrated area development programmes; and
- (xii) involvement of the people in the process of planning at various levels.

Presently the contents of programmes and policies for implementing this strategy are being worked out.

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROPERLY
DISTRIBUTING YARN**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I have a point of order to raise and I seek your guidance and protection.

On this problem of yarn control and distribution, I had tried to raise the matter on the floor of the House on the 4th April, but you were pleased not to allow me. Two days later, the same matter was allowed to be raised by another member, and I drew your attention at that time to this and asked how the member was allowed to raise this last week, on April 10, I showed you and this honourable House over 125 telegrams received on the problem faced by the powerlooms in Gujarat and you told me that I should send a proper notice. I did it the same day, the same afternoon, i.e., on 10th I am given to understand that the Minister was willing to reply to the Short Notice Question, which I had tabled, yesterday, i.e. on the 17th but my Short Notice Question never came up. But, meanwhile, the call attention has been admitted. So far, I had no knowledge of this call attention having been admitted because I was hoping, naturally, that my Short Notice Question would be permitted because the Minister had agreed to reply. Now I find that I am getting the worst of both the worlds.

MR. SPEAKER: The Short Notice Question is in the hands of the Minister and not of the Speaker. He has to answer it. I shall enquire into it as to why, if your question was agreed to be replied to by him, did it not come up yesterday.

So far as this is concerned we found that the background of this call at-

tention was different from the previous request by members. I particularly examined it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: With all respect, may I say that I had raised the matter not only with regard to Gujarat alone but had broad-based it by covering the entire country. I wrote to the Commerce Minister on the 10th forwarding all the 125 telegrams, and I also sent a copy of my letter to the Commerce Minister to the Prime Minister and requested that Government should intervene. My Short Notice Question has not been answered by the Minister—I have not been invited to raise it....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall let you know what happened.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Now I cannot participate in this call attention. I have so much of information on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name may not have been there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is my fault in that?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall let you know what happened.

Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I think, the Lok Sabha slipped up on having 'Obituary References' in the morning....

MR. SPEAKER: We did not know about anything.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Socialist Forum has been closed down.

MR. SPEAKER: That must have been a very happy news for you.

Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोशी (शाजापुर) :
उपाध्याय महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक
महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य
मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“सूत के समुचित वितरण में सरकार
की असफलता के कारण हथकरघा
बुनकरों और सूत के वास्तविक उप-
भोक्ताओं की कथित दयनीय दशा ।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
On 9th March, 1973, Commerce Minis-
ter announced statutory control on
pricing and distribution of yarn as
the power cuts in the yarn producing
States and the price spiral which hit
the yarn availability in February, 1973
indicated a further shortage in the
ensuing months. Formal orders dec-
laring the controlled prices and dis-
tribution channels were issued by the
Textile Commissioner on the 13th
March, 1973. After taking account of
the availability of yarn for the decen-
tralised sector, the Textile Commis-
sioner made *ad hoc* allocations to the
various State Governments on 19th
March 1973; these allocations covered
the latter half of the month of March.
The State Governments were called
upon by Commerce Minister to set up
distribution agencies within their
States who were to be responsible for
liaison with the mills from which al-
lotments had been made to the State
Governments, for lifting the yarn
from the mills and arranging distri-
bution to the decentralised sector.
Commerce Minister further requested
the State Governments that in case
Central Government's assistance was
needed, Cotton Corporation of India
would be directed to act as their sole
selling agent. The State Governments
were also called upon by the Textile
Commissioner to intimate their coun-
tywise requirements of the cotton yarn.
At the same time, the mills were also

directed to send their countywise pro-
duction of free yarn so that allotments
based on the actual requirements of
the States could be made from April
1973 itself. It was feared that a size-
able quantity of yarn might have
been cornered by traders which would
further accentuate scarcity conditions
in the decentralised sector; the Tex-
tile Commissioner, therefore, delegated
the powers of eliciting information
from traders regarding stocks of yarn
and the powers of the search and sei-
zure under the Cotton Textile (Con-
trol) Order, 1948 to the Deputy Com-
missioners and Collectors in all the
States and Union Territories. The
Commerce Minister personally inti-
mated all the Chief Ministers, Gover-
nors and Chief Commissioners of the
various States and Union Territories
about the action taken by the Central
Government and soliciting State Gov-
ernments' co-operation in reaching the
cotton yarn to the decentralised sec-
tor. The State Governments have
also been informed that they would
be permitted to utilise such quantities
of hoarded yarn as are recovered by
them, in addition to the quotas al-
lotted by the Textile Commissioner.
Besides, where State Governments
have given additional power to spin-
ning mills, they will be permitted to
appropriate the additional production
of yarn for their own States.

Ad-hoc allocations for the second
half of March 1973 have not, unfor-
tunately, reached the powerloom and
handloom weavers. Most States have
not taken physical delivery of the
yarn which has been allotted to them
and, therefore, have not been able to
arrange for its distribution to hand-
loom and powerlooms. When alloca-
tions issued on 19th March, the State
Governments were asked to intimate
by 15th April the quantities lifted,
the quantities not lifted and the rea-
sons therefor. Till today no State
Government has furnished this infor-
mation to the Textile Commissioner.
In many cases there was a communi-
cation-gap between the distribution

agencies of the State Governments and the mills from whom allotment had been made in favour of such agencies. This has caused accumulation in the mills who are consequentially facing financial difficulties. In some cases a stage of near stalments had arisen on the point of mode of payment for the yarn to be lifted from the mills. A large number of State Governments had so much inflated their requirements on the basis of handloom and powerlooms, that the average monthly requirement of free yarn worked out to 112 million kilograms as against the highest figure so far of 34 million kilograms per month of free yarn consumed by decentralised sector in 1972. The Textile Commissioner had to make allotments for the month of April 1973, again on *ad hoc* basis on 17th April, 1973, because all the State Governments have not so far intimated their countwise requirements to him.

To remove all these bottlenecks and to establish a dialogue between the State Governments, textile industry and the trade, a Review Committee Meeting was held on the 11th April 1973, at Bombay, which was attended by officers of the Government of India and State Governments, representatives of the Industry in the spinning sector, powerloom sector and handloom sector. Besides, the concerned senior officers of almost all the State Governments were specially invited to participate in the deliberations of the Committee. One of the major decisions of this meeting was to appoint a High Level Implementation Committee in each State under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries Department of the State Government so that the State nominees and the mills should get together and activate the lifting and distribution of yarn. Even before the meeting of the Review Committee, special officers of the Central Government had been sent to some State to size up the problem and discuss the difficulties being experienced by State Government. All

the other bottlenecks, of which a mention had been made earlier, would be removed by the decisions taken in the Review Committee Meeting. On 14th April 1973, Commerce Secretary has drawn the attention of Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories towards expeditious implementation of these decisions. In the initial stages some difficulties have been felt, but once the State Governments provide the essential feed-back to the Textile Commissioner and activate their distribution agencies, the problems would gradually disappear.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह क्या दुर्भाग्य है कुछ समय में नहीं आता कि जैसे सरकार किसी चीज को हाथ में लेती है तो चीज गायब हो जाती है और अव्यवस्था पैदा होती है। राजा मिडास के बारे में ऐसा कहा जाता था कि What he touched, it turned into gold.

किन्तु इस कांग्रेस सरकार के बारे में बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस को यह हाथ लगाती है वह चीज एकदम गायब हो जाती है।

9 मार्च को सूत का व्यापार और सूत का स्टॉक हाथ में लेने की घोषणा की गई थी और एकदम सब गड़बड़ी, सब अव्यवस्था पैदा हो गई। वास्तव में डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड सेक्टर के नाते जिस का उल्लेख आप ने अभी किया वह कई लाख की तादाद में है। लगभग 30 लाख तो हथकरघे के अंदर हैं और 7-8 लाख पावर लूम के अंदर हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है कि इस विकेंद्रित सेक्टर की सरकार बढावा देती चली जा रही है। पिछले साल भर के अंदर तिगुनी इन की पैदावार हुई है। हम इस का स्वागत जरूर करते हैं। किन्तु साथ साथ हम यह चाहते हैं कि इन की और उचित ध्यान दिया जाये क्योंकि यह जो लम्बा वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उस में यह स्पष्ट उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि :

"The *ad hoc* allocations for the second half of

unfortunately not reached the power-loom and handloom weavers."

यानी आपने खुद स्वीकार किया कि मार्च का कोटा अप्रैल तक भी नहीं पहुंचा। क्यों नहीं पहुंचा। सरकार जितनी दक्षता से काम करती है इस का स्वयं यह एक उदाहरण है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि जिन जिन सरकारों को काउन्टवाइज अपनी आवश्यकता बताने के लिए लिखा गया था

"Till today no State Government has furnished this information to the Textile Commissioner."

यानी 9 मार्च को इस को आप ने अपने हाथ में लिया और आज अप्रैल आधे से ज्यादा बीत गया एक महीना हो गया आप की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इतना बढ़िया काम करती हैं कि उन की आवश्यकता क्या है यह नहीं बता सकी जब कि हजारों लाखों मजदूर बेकार हो गए। आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि नागपुर और दूसरी जगहों में ट्रकाने लूटने की भी खबरें आई हैं क्यों कि जैसे ही सरकार ने अनाज का व्यापार हाथ में लिया अनाज गायब हो गया..

(व्यवधान)...तो सवाल यह है कि जब काम नहीं है लोग बेकार हैं उन को जो चीज चाहिए वह मिलती नहीं है तो मेरा यह कहना है कि कोई भी चीज करने के पहले उस का जो पूरा विचार होना चाहिए वह होता नहीं है। यह सब से बड़ी भारी बीमारी है। क्यों कि आप इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि वह सब आप के हाथ में लेने के बाद,

"Officers have been sent to site up the problem".

यह हाथ में लेने के बाद मार्च का कोटा गया ही नहीं है। स्टेट्स ने अपनी आवश्यकता भेजी नहीं। बनकर सब बेकार हो गए। इतना ही नहीं इस अव्यवस्था के कारण स्टॉक्स मिल में ही पड़े हुए हैं। कई मिलों ने तो अपने गोडाउन्स में जो कपास रखा हुआ था उस को हटा कर सूत रखा है। यानी उन का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है और बनकर बेकार है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ करती नहीं है।

वास्तव में जो कमी हो गई थी वह सुपर फाइन यार्न में हुई थी जो 100 काउन्ट और 120 काउन्ट का होता है जिस की सामिलमाद को आवश्यकता थी पावर कट की बगल से थोड़ी कमी पैदा हुई थी। उस में मंहवाई भी बढ़ी थी यह भी मैं मान लेता हूँ। किन्तु सब थोड़े बरह टके, इस न्याय के अनुसार सारा ही सूत का धन्धा शासन ने अपने हाथ में क्यों लिया? यानी फाइन और सुपर फाइन के लिए जो 80 से ले कर 120 काउन्ट तक होता है, उस की कमी थी, किन्तु आप ने सब ले लिया। अब ले तो लिया, किन्तु यह जो ऐडहाक बेसिस पर एलाटमेंट किया गया यह एलाटमेंट भी ठीक नहीं है। यह आप के बगल का जो उत्तर प्रदेश है उस की जो आवश्यकता थी उस का 25 प्रतिशत उन को मिला है। यानी 1 करोड़ 80 लाख किलोग्राम की आवश्यकता हो और सिर्फ 50-60 किलोग्राम की आवश्यकता पूरी हो ती क्या होगा? मतलब यह कि कितने लोग उससे बेकार हो गए यह बात समझ में आ जाती है। गुजरात का यह पत्र मेरे पास पड़ा हुआ है, उन को पावरलूम के लिए 324 किलोग्राम की जरूरत है और दिया गया 25 किलोग्राम तो लह लूमस कैसे चलेंगे? इतना ही नहीं, उन को कोटा उठाने के लिए जो मिलें दी गई हैं उन में से एक मिल तो पश्चिम बंगाल में है और उन्होंने जिन मिलों को पत्र लिखे उन में से एक छोड़ कर किसी ने जवाब ही नहीं दिया। वास्तव में जिन की जगह से उपलब्ध होता था वहां से देने के बजाय दूसरी जगह से देने के लिए कह दिया। जैसे दिल्ली के लिए मैसूर में आए, कोयंबटूर से आए या आन्ध्र वाले के लिए दिल्ली के लिए आन्ध्र से जाय यह जो सारी अव्यवस्था हो गई मंह क्यों हुई? पहले तो उन को वहां से उपलब्ध हो जाता था जैसे गुजरात में उन को वहां से उपलब्ध होता था, अब उनसे कहा गया कि पश्चिमी बंगाल से लीजिए यह आप के हाथ में क्यों किया यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

महाराष्ट्र में जहां मालेगांव है, भिवंडी है, जैसे बड़े पावर लूम के केन्द्र हैं उन को टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने बताया कि आप को 38 किलोग्राम मिलेगा। गुजरात में बता दिया कि आप को 25 किलोग्राम मिलेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उन की आवश्यकता जितनी है उस का एक चौथाई मिलेगा। इसी दिल्ली में पचास हजार बुनकर बेकार हैं। यानी कम से कम दिल्ली में तो मिलों में सूत है, बुनकर काम करना चाहते हैं तो यहां यह दिक्कत क्यों है? यह जो अव्यवस्था पैदा हो गई यह क्यों हुई।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो उद्योग या कारीगरी है, सरकार के एक ऐसे गलत निर्णय की वजह से जब उद्योग ठप्प हो जाता है और कारीगर एक बार जब उद्योग छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चला जाता है तो देश की सब से बड़ी हानि होती है। फिर आप को कारीगर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए जो उद्योग है वह चलता रहे इस बात को देखने को जरूरत है।

महत्व की बात यह है कि सब को उस की आवश्यकता के अनुसार सूत मिलना चाहिए। ये जो आंकड़े हैं, 1971 की अपेक्षा 1972 में इस की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई है 972.10 लाख किलोग्राम जबकि 1971 में 191 लाख किलोग्राम कम हुई थी। यानी आवश्यकता से ज्यादा पिछले साल इसका उत्पादन हुआ है। जनवरी में तो 80 मिलियन किलोग्राम हुआ था और फरवरी में थोड़ा कम हुआ है 67 मिलियन किलोग्राम। किन्तु वह फाइन और सुपर फाइन की कमी थी जिस की वजह से 1 काउन्ट से लेकर 120 काउन्ट तक सब आपने अपने हाथ में ले लिया।

मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि ये सारे जितने बेकार हुए हैं इनको सरकार सूत दे। इसमें काटन कारपोरेशन करेगा की बात कही गई है। वितरण की व्यवस्था काटन कारपोरेशन करेगा यह कहा गया है। इन्हीं दिनों में बाजार में काटन आएगा। उन को काटन खरीदना है और काटन खरीदते यह सूत का भी विवरण कैसे करेंगे? एक दिया हुआ काम तो ठीक कर नहीं पाते हैं तो दूसरा कैसे करेंगे? मैं बड़े बड़े जो हैं उन की बात नहीं करता, बड़े बड़ों के पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं, एग्जिस्टिंग जो छोटे पैनेल्स हैं उन के हक में हम हैं। उस में जो दिक्कत है वह यह है कि छोटे छोटे जो बुनकर हैं जिन को मास्टर बीवर सूत देता था, वह मास्टर बीवर आज बीच से चले गए। तो या तो कोई बढ़िया कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी खड़ी हो जिसके जरिए से ठीक ढंग से उचित स्थान पर और उन की आवश्यकता के मुताबिक ये चीजें उन को जल्दी से जल्दी उपलब्ध हों, इस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक इस का ठीक ढंग से वितरण होना चाहिए। यह कह देना कि अभी तक सरकारों ने हमें कोटा नहीं बताया, यह नहीं चलेगा। यू विल हैव टु स्पेसिफाई सर्टेन टाइम लिमिट। काउन्ट वाइज उन की आवश्यकता क्या है यह आप के पास उन्हें पहले ही भेजना चाहिए। दूसरे, इस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की मशीनरी सिर्फ काटन कारपोरेशन के ऊपर न छोड़ कर आप को अलग रूप से इसकी व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। पहले तो आप यह तय कीजिए कि परमानेंट बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं या केवल आज भी जो कमी आ गई है शार्टेंज है उस को मीट करना चाहते हैं? परमानेंट बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं तो मशीनरी परमानेंट बेसिस पर खड़ी करनी होगी। कल को काटन कारपोरेशन के गले बांध दें,

या किसी और के गले बांध दे, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए यदि आप ने यह तय किया हुआ है कि परमानेंट लेना है तो एक अलग मशीनरी इस के लिए खड़ी कीजिए। और जो आप ने एक रिव्यू कमेटी, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाई, उस में कौन कौन व्यक्ति हैं? सरकार का इंडस्ट्रियल आफिसर तो जरूर होगा। किन्तु जिस क्षेत्र में सारे बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं वहां के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० जो हैं उन्हें भी उस के साथ रखें तो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में ज्यादा सुविधा होगी। तो उन को इस के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा या नहीं यह भी बता दीजिए और यह अच्छे ढंग से और सही वितरण की व्यवस्था हो जिस से लाखों लाख बुनकर जो बेकार हैं उन को काम मिले, उन को रोज़ी रोटी मिले, यही मेरी मांग है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I fully share the deep sentiments expressed by the hon. Member about the grievances of the handloom weavers and the people who are in the decentralised sector. The origin of the problem—as was explained in this august House on 9th March—is that the yarn producing States were subjected to severe power cut. In Tamilnadu which produces more than 30 per cent of the yarn, the mills there were subjected to 75 per cent of power-cut. Naturally, there was scarcity. To grapple with this problem it was decided we would evolve a system of distributing this yarn pro-rata. As the hon. Member pointed out, there are more than 27 lakh handloom weavers and 1.7 lakhs authorised powerlooms. Since the availability was less than the requirements, we evolved a system of dividing it pro-rata. When an operation of this magnitude is being taken up, naturally the Government of India can only depend on the machinery of the State Governments.

The alternatives before the Government of India were either to allow the scarcity conditions to continue as they were and the hoarding to continue or attempt to evolve a system whereby an equitable distribution would be made. It was with this purpose in view that on 9th March an announcement was made about the complete take-over of yarn and its distribution through the States.

It has been worked out by the task force that a handloom weaver on an average per day will produce 5 metres of cloth and his requirements will be .5 kg. per day. The moment we decided about this complete procurement of the yarn, we informed the Chief Ministers and the State Governments to gear up their machinery to see that allocations are made in proper form. In this vast country, where there are 27 lakh weavers who are engaged in different types of weaving, naturally. We have to rely on the State Governments. Repeatedly we have asked the State governments to take necessary measures. I may point out in this context that the allocation to State Governments for the second half of March was made on 19th March. Unfortunately, many of the States have not lifted the stocks. When the situation became grave, we called a meeting of the senior representatives of the State Governments on 11th April so that the whole system could be streamlined. In this context, even as early as 9th March when the announcement was made by my senior colleague, the Commerce Minister, of the State Governments were told that if they had got any difficulty to gear up the machinery for distribution the Cotton Corporation of India's machinery would be available. So far no State government has asked for this help. Naturally, we thought they were prepared. In this particular context I am not blaming any particular State Government.

[A. C. G. George]

One can easily imagine the magnitude and complexity of the problem that came up. The State Governments are trying to do their level best to tune up their machinery. It is basically a question of the administrative machinery being ready to take this up. In the case of such a problem, there are bound to be some teething troubles, and a period of gestation has to be allowed. Now, we are quite confident that though may not be able to meet the full requirements of the weavers, an equitable distribution can be made.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Why were they not asked to lift the quota from the mills which were nearer? Why should the Gujarat people be asked to lift from Bengal?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय (गोरखपुर): स्पीकर सहाब, मैंने पहले भी इस प्रश्न को सदन के सामने रखा था। कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट पार्टी भी इस को उठाया था और उस की एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी ने इस एक्ज्यूट प्राबलम को सोल्व करने के लिये एक कमेटी भी बनाई उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री जी के समक्ष पेश की गई थी। जो मेरी ही अध्यक्षता में बनी थी। उस कमेटी में 17 रिकमेन्डेशन दी थीं। माननीय मंत्री जी तथा श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा जी, जो इस विभाग के भूतपूर्व मंत्री थे, स्वयं उस कमेटी की मीटिंग में मौजूद थे। उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रीगण भी वहां पर मौजूद थे और उन्होंने उस कमेटी के सामने अपने विचार प्रकट किए थे। महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर तथा अन्य राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि तथा मेम्बरज पार्लियामेंट ने भी अपनी रायें प्रकट की थीं।

एक बड़ी अजीबो-गरीब बात है—इस देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग धन्धा काटेज-इण्डस्ट्री है, अंग्रेजों के समय में, बल्कि उसके पहले भी जो मोटा कपड़ा था, वह

गरीब वर्ग इस्तेमाल करता था और बारीक कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता था। हम ने अहद लिया था कि जब हम गवर्नमेंट में आयेंगे, सब से पहला काम हम काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज को डवलप करने का करेंगे। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उस के लिए 1964 में एक कमेटी भी बनी थी, उस की रिकमेन्डेशन भी आप के सामने हैं। पिछले दिनों माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छा ब्यान दिया था और सारे सदन में उस ब्यान को स्वीकार किया था—कि सरकार ने यार्न को टेक-ओवर कर लिया है। लेकिन आज, श्रीमान्, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की क्या हालत है? एक तरफ हम समाजवादी कदम उठाते जा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम जनता की सारी जरूरत की चीजों को मुहिया करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 35 हजार वीवर्स भूखे मर रहे हैं, उन को सूत नहीं मिल रहा है।

सूत का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं—लेकिन किस तरह से कर रही हैं? इन्कमटेक्स के बेसिज पर—जो सब से ज्यादा इन्कम टेक्स देता है उस को दुकाने दी जा रही हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करना चाहता हूं। मैंने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री और वहां के डायरेक्टर हैण्डलूम से कहा कि यह कौन सा तरीका है? अगर बिरला की तोंद को ही भरना है, अगर इस बात को मानकर चलना है कि वे उद्योगपति हैं, इस लिए उन को ज्यादा प्राफिट मिलना चाहिए तो आज जो हम गरीबों की बातें करते हैं, उस के उत्थान की बात करते हैं—यह नहीं चल सकेगा। सारी हैण्डलूम इण्डस्ट्री बन्द है, सारी पावर-लूम इण्डस्ट्री बन्द है, बिजली की कटौती अलग है—यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि उसके पास खाने को भी नहीं बचा है। नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक से उसको पैसा नहीं मिलता है,

सारे बड़े लोग दुकानदार बन गये हैं। इन लोगों की कोआपरेटिव नहीं बनाई जा रही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन की सर्विस कोआपरेटिव बना कर दुकानें दीजिये। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ — क्या गोरखपुर से 25 मील दूर गांव में रहने वाला गरीब बुनकर सूत लेने के लिये गोरखपुर आयेगा—श्रीमन्, इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है।

हमारे यहां रजतपमन्द ताकतें, वे ताकतें जो आज देश में समाजवाद को मजबूत नहीं देखना चाहती हैं — वे खड़ी हो रही हैं। मुझे अफसोस होता है—जोशी जी कहते हैं कि आप ने सूत के व्यापार को टेक ओवर कर लिया है। मैं जोशी जी को बताना चाहता हूँ—टेक ओवर अवश्य करना चाहिए, मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ 373 स्पिनिंग मिलें हैं, जिन में 273 कम्पोजिट मिलें हैं, जिन का काम पतले सूत को तैयार करना है। हम को 60 नम्बर का सूत चाहिये, हमारे यहां 30 करोड़ रुपये का माल पड़ा हुआ है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट करने की सुविधा चाहिए—गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रही है?

आप कहते हैं कि 110 नम्बर के सूत का भाव बढ़ रहा है, मेरे पास फिगरस मौजूद हैं—1970 में जिस सूत का भाव 162 रुपये था, वह दिसम्बर, 1972 में बढ़ कर 205 रुपये हो गया है और इस समय तो और ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। तो एक बहुत बड़ी विषम स्थिति है, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आप राष्ट्रीकरण नहीं करते, प्रोडक्शन पर कब्जा नहीं करते, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर कब्जा नहीं करते तब तक और कोई विकल्प नहीं है जिस से सही

तरीके से हैण्डलूम वीवर्स की हालत को दुस्त कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस का जबाब दें।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I wish to make a categorical reassertion that the basic decision that we have taken about the procurement of hundred per cent yarn is correct. That is the best that is possible, especially to the weaker sectors.

I would like to point out one thing which I probably slipped in my reply earlier to Joshiji. In the meeting that was held on the 11th April, it has been decided that the *ad hoc* allocation of April and the cross-country movement of yarn will be eliminated to the maximum extent possible and that the entire production of the State will be given to the State itself. This is bound to bear some fruit, and this particular re-dislocation in the allocation system will be solved quite soon.

I may also point out that we have addressed the State Government. It is quite possible that there is some hoarded yarn. An inducement was offered to the State Government further, and the Deputy Commissioners and Collectors in the States were given power to seize the hoarded stocks and the State Government was able to seize the hoarded stock with persons in the State which was over and above their normal quota. That was a further inducement in two ways: first, to unearth the hoarded stocks and second, the quota available with the State Government may be further bolstered up.

It has also been indicated to the State Government that if by any chance they are able to provide more power to the spinning sector, this particular additional production will be available for the State Government over and above the quota that is already fixed. These measures have been taken so that the State

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Government will be further induced to tackle this problem in an alert and prompt manner.

In reply to Mr. Pandey, I may say that the basic intention of the whole decision is to see that the weaker sector is benefited. If there are some instances to show that these licences were issued on the basis of income-tax, we will not fail to see that this malady is rectified. It has been specifically requested of the State Governments that they must form local committees where the trade unions, MPs and MLAs must be represented, and not the officials alone, so that all the people may be heard and the problems in the field can be tackled.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I asked one question, why the co-operative weavers' society is not being formed and why those persons who have been paying higher income-tax are being given these things. What is the policy of the Government?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Since the specific point has been referred to in this House, we will definitely address the State Governments to look into this matter and see that necessary preventive measures are taken.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister will give a shock to lakhs of handloom weavers and powerloom weavers. They are waiting anxiously and eagerly to get yarn and start and work the mills. There is nothing in his statement which gives any assurance or any ray of hope as to when they will get the required quantity of yarn to earn their livelihood.

This Government's scheme regarding the price and distribution of yarn is a very big fraud on lakhs of handloom and powerloom weavers in this country. It is a direct result of the unthinking and hand-to-mouth policy of this Government.

The Deputy Minister is totally wrong in saying that this question has arisen suddenly. It is not so. The situation has not arisen overnight or all of a sudden. Practically the whole of South India experienced power shortage in November, 1972, and since then this question was coming up. Production was declining, but this Government has failed to look into the problem in depth. What has happened?

The mills of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat also suffered loss of yarn production of the order of 20 per cent because of power shortage. Because of power shortage, cloth production also declined correspondingly. There was no acute shortage and so no shooting up of the price of coarse yarn. But the Government imposed controls on all sorts of yarn including coarse yarn; it was neither required nor essential.

While working out the details of the scheme the handloom weavers and the powerloom weavers and all the State Directors of Industries were not taken into confidence. The details were worked out behind closed doors with mill magnates and mill representatives, but the actual users or the representatives of the State Directors were not taken into confidence while working out the details. They are now facing difficulty and they are trying to co-ordinate with the State Government representatives and representatives of the handloom and powerloom weavers. I shall give a concrete example of deficiency or failure of this scheme. The Textile Commissioner had allotted 1,32,000 kg. of yarn in banks to the Government of Gujarat for 34,000 handlooms. According to this allotment, one handloom will get only 14 kgs of yarn per month while the requirement of one handloom is 35 kg. The present allotment will hardly feed the handloom for three or four days. The handloom weavers will remain idle for the remaining 26 or 27 days of the month.

Similarly, very small quantities of yarn are allotted to Gujarat power looms. They have allotted 25 kg per loom against the requirement of 325 kg of yarn per loom. Moreover the allotment is made in such a manner that it has become difficult, almost impossible, for power looms to lift the allotted yarn. Out of 12 mills allotted to them, only one mill has responded.

The Gujarat powerloom Association has brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat and I have also written to the hon. Minister of Commerce, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, and to the Chief Minister of Gujarat on the 5th of April regarding coarse yarn. I have mentioned that 50,000 workers have already been thrown out of employment and a further 50,000 workers will lose their jobs in the future, but nothing has been done so far.

In Gujarat there is public infighting of the ruling party and it seems to have made the administration slack, sluggish and unresponsive. This is the situation not only in the State of Gujarat; more or less it remains in the whole of the country like that; there is this infighting in the ruling party, and consequently there is deterioration in economic conditions and administrative ability. If the Government really wants to solve the crisis, it should remove control on coarse yarn and medium count yarn with immediate effect. Government should allow the yarn spinning mills to produce yarn on the basis of production of the year 1972 in hanks and counts. I ask the hon. Minister through you, Sir, to give categorical answers to my questions: why have the Government not taken concrete steps to solve the crisis till today? What prevents the Government from removing the control on coarse yarn on cones and sized beams? Why do they not make use of accumulated coarse yarn lying in

the godowns of mills and give them to the handloom and powerloom weavers?

When will Government supply yarn to handloom and powerloom weavers according to their requirements? Why should not the Government pay the difference in lost wages to handloom and powerloom weavers retrospectively from the date of imposition of control on price and distribution, that is, from the 13th March, 1973? Why were the handlooms weavers or the powerloom weavers or the State Directorate of Industry not taken into confidence while working out the details of the scheme? Why were the details worked out in a closed door meeting by the officials with the representatives of the Mill management?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I may be allowed to answer his question. The most important question that the hon. Member posed is this. He asked: are we prepared to withdraw the control? There is absolutely no question of removing the control. We want to produce 100 per cent of the requirements so that the weaker sections of the society may be benefited. Regarding coarse yarn, I may inform the hon. Member that the announcement made on 9th March is clear. But, if there is anomaly or discrepancy, we shall try to see that the machinery is geared up to rectify it as early as possible. So, there is no question of our going back upon this decision. Then another point that was made by him was that we have not taken the State Government into confidence. In an earlier answer, I had definitely mentioned that even before the announcement was made on 9th March, the Commerce Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the concerned Ministers as also the senior officials as early as on 26th February. That was a daylong session wherein the whole problem was discussed in detail. It

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was after taking into confidence the State Governments and Chief Ministers—in some cases, the Chief Ministers could not come but the senior ministers were there—and their senior officials this decision was arrived at. The whole programme was chalked out after detailed discussions with them. It was after this deliberation that the announcement was made on the 9th March. Later on also, we were keeping the State Governments informed of the steps that we were taking. So, this was clearly made known in my statement.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But, he is not answering my other part of the question. I seek your protection in the matter. He should give the information to the House and to the country as to why this scheme has failed. Why are they not supplying yarn to the handloom weavers and powerloom weavers who are now thrown out of employment?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the scheme has not failed as I explained earlier. There were some teething troubles. In a measure of such vast magnitude, some gestation period has to be allowed. We would try to expedite the process of rectifying the anomaly.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This is a disappointing answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jharkhande Rai.

श्री झारखंड राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर स्थिति अत्यन्त विस्फोटक है। देश में दो करोड़ लोगों की जीविका बुनकरी से चलती है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में चालीस लाख और आंध्र में चालीस लाख लोगों की जीविका इसी पर निर्भर करती है, इसी से वे अपनी आजीविका का अर्जन करते हैं। पूरे मामले के दो अध्याय हैं, पहला 1970 जून से लेकर 9 मार्च 1973 तक जब सूत की महंगाई बढ़ती ही जा रही थी और बराबर

बढ़ती ही गई, दूसरा अध्याय उस समय प्रारम्भ हुआ जब 9 मार्च के बाद सरकारी घोषणा हो जाने पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सूत करीब करीब गायब हो गया। पहले संघर्ष इस बात का था कि बाहर और भीतर सूत की महंगाई रोकी जाए। फिर अध्याय इस बात का शुरू हुआ कि सूत किसी भी दाम पर आज नहीं मिल रहा है और वह बाजार में मिलने लगे। मैं सीधे सवालों पर आता हूँ। क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर ने बम्बई से एक आदेश निकाला है केरल की मिलों को कि वे वहां के हैंडलूम और पावर लूम को बिल्कुल सूत न दें? क्या उन्हें इस बात की सूचना है कि आंध्र में भी चालीस लाख बुनकर इस समय मौत और भुखमरी के करार पर खड़े

क्या उनको सूचना है कि 17 और 18 तारीख को नागपुर और काम्पटी में तीन हजार बुनकर ने दो दिन तक पचास बड़ी बड़ी आड़तियों की ट्रकानों को घेरे रखा और वहां से माल निकाला? क्या यह भी सही है कि उस निकाले हुए माल के मामले को अधिकारीगण और पुलिस के लोग तथा बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति दफना देना चाहते हैं?

क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में हैंडलूम प्रोडक्ट्स का निर्यात जो पहले 25 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 29 करोड़ हो गया था वह पिछले दो सालों से लगातार घटता जा रहा है?

क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे कि अफ्रीका के देशों में, मध्य पूर्व के देशों में तथा यूरोप के देशों में हमारे हैंडलूम प्रोडक्ट्स की जो मांग बढ़ती जा रही है उस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और उसके लिए विशेष प्रयास किया जाए?

बंगला देश में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से तथा उत्तर भारत से तथा देश के अन्य भागों

से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में माल जाता था जो इधर बन्द हो गया है। क्या सरकार उनको बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही है ?

क्या आप आल इंडिया हैंडलूम बोर्ड को उस तरह को स्टेचुरी बाडी बनाने का विचार रखते हैं जैसे खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन हैं या इन दोनों का एक में विलय करके एक ही संस्था इन दोनों की बनाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में आजमगढ़ जिले में मऊ में जो जयपुरिया ने बहुत बड़ी सूत की फैक्ट्री खोली है उस मिल पर आप इस बात का जोर देने का विचार कर रहे हैं कि वहां तैयार होने वाला सूत उस क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को पहले देने का बाद जो बचे वही और जगह भेजा जाए। इस समय उल्टा हो रहा है। करीब कराव सारा सूत बाहर जा रहा है।

क्या यह सच है कि तमिलनाडु में सरकारी आदेशों का पालन बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है और स्टेलमेट पड़ा हुआ है। वहां पर भी सूत बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है ?

सभी सूती मिलों का चाहे वे सूत की हों या वस्त्र की, उनका माहम करके आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार कर रहे हैं और अगर नहीं कर रहे हैं तो मेरा आखिरी सवाल यह होगा कि सरकार की मौजूदा नीति मौत के सौदागर आदमखोर पूजीपतियों के आगे घुटने टेकने की कब तक चलती रहेगी ? क्या तब तक चलती रहेगी जब तक सैकड़ों और हजारों बुनकर नोजवान अपने कनवेंशनल हथियार ले कर निकल न पड़ें और सड़कों पर खून की होली खेलना शुरू न कर दें और सड़कों पर लाशों का अम्बार न लग जाए ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I would like to add only a few points to what my colleague has already stated. We are completely seized of the problem. Even before these issues were raised on the floor of the House, we on our own sent our officers to the different States where this problem has taken an acute form to study the situation. Secondly, we have called a meeting of the senior officers from the different States. You must appreciate that it is a very very large problem which has different aspects and ramifications and the implementation of the scheme depends to a great extent upon the expeditious administrative measures taken by the State Governments. For example, we have requested the State Governments to supply us their count-wise requirements. Unfortunately, we have not got the information. While, in some other cases, we have got complaints from the spinning mills that stocks are accumulating in their godowns, they are not being lifted. This is an anomalous situation. While we are fully aware that weavers are suffering because of lack of supply of yarns, at the same time, in some mills in some States the stocks are getting piled up. So, there is no gainsaying the fact that it is an acute and serious problem. We have taken concrete measures; we have sent our officers for making spot studies, for surveying the magnitude of the problem and for collecting information from the State Governments.

We also called a meeting of the senior representatives of the State Governments. A high-level Review Committee has been formed. It was decided at a meeting of the Review Committee that a high-level Implementation Committee should be set up in each State under the chairmanship of the Industries Secretary so that effective liaison and understanding may develop between the supplier mills and the State Governments.

[Shri D. P Chattapadhyaya]

The situation is no doubt acute. I will humbly submit before the House that it is not a question of apportionment of blame either to the State Government or to the Central Government or the administrative apparatus. It is a serious problem. We have taken every possible measure to solve it. As I said we have sent out officers, we have called a meeting of the State Government officers and information has been collected from the States; so that the distribution takes a very sympathetic and expeditious form in the near future, we will do everything possible at our command and at our disposal.

श्री भारखन्डे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जेनेरल पालिसी की बात कही है और सदिच्छा व्यक्त की है, लेकिन मैंने जो कान्क्रीट प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उनका उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैंने आल-इंडिया हैडलूम बोर्ड को खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की तरह एक स्टेचुटरी बाडी बनाने, या उन दोनों का विलय करने, जो एक्सपोर्ट घट रहा है, उसको बढ़ाने, बंगलादेश से वातचीत करने और टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर द्वारा केरल की मिलों को वहाँ के हैडलूम और पावरलूम को बिल्कुल यार्न न देने के आदेश आदि के बारे में प्रश्न पूछे हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने हा या न में उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. D. Dasai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact of the matter is that today in India we do not have reliable census statistics of the number of powerlooms and handlooms that operate. Neither have we with us the data of the counts which they use. These counts differ according to customer preferences and seasonal requirements. The result is today while on one hand there is shortage of yarn for the weavers, on the other hand, there is the accumulation of stocks in the textile industry, which

even on a conservative value exceeds Rs. 45 crores. The stock pile is increasing. There is a mill even in Delhi which has yarn worth over Rs. 1 crore lying in the godown. To store yarn, certain mills have been obliged to build new godowns and vacate the cotton godown for yarn with the result that cotton purchases have been reduced. The yarn stocks are piling up daily at the rate of about Rs. 1½ crores to 2 crores. The position during the last year was that the production was picking up, except in Tamil Nadu where there was a threatened power cut. I say that the solution which we have adopted in the matter of food-grains could have been adopted, namely, the deficit States could have been isolated from the surplus States.

Unfortunately, the whole country has been put in a situation which has resulted in all the powerlooms and handlooms operating only for about 3 to 4 days in a month. Lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment. The Government, if it is taken at its own words, has said—it is on record—that there are about 3 million handlooms employing 60 lakhs people and about 2 lakh powerlooms employing about 7 lakhs people, altogether 67 lakhs people just having work for only 3-4 days in a month. And for the rest of the month they have no work. Therefore, there is an acute distress among these people. The reason is not the non-availability of yarn stock but the pattern of requirement and distribution which could not be understood or undertaken by the new set-up.

Government has given a solution of the Cotton Corporation taking over the yarn distribution. The Cotton Corporation is not equipped to discharge its own functions satisfactorily. The Cotton Corporation does not have the people who can understand the yarn business. After all, yarn trade is not a trade which is learnt overnight. It requires a detailed knowledge of the business as any other business. Even

barbar's business requires some knowledge and experience. The Cotton Corporation does not have people who can undertake the yarn business. The result is that not a single State has been able to avail of the Cotton Corporation. After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Has any State benefited? I want to know whether any one part of India or other, any State, which belongs to one party or other has approached the Cotton Corporation to intervene and solve the problem? If that is so, I will be delighted to know and correct myself.

I would like to ask a few questions. How are Government going to ensure a smooth corruption-free distribution machinery of yarn of different counts, from 1 count to 120 counts, to cater to the needs of weavers in a vast areas of our country, from Ladakh to Kanyakumari, from Manipur to Dwarka. The looms are located in small isolated villages. The difficulty is in approaching and catering to their individual requirements. How much yarn has been allotted and distributed in the past 5-6 weeks since the yarn control has been enforced? What is the extent of unemployment in the yarn trade? How many persons have been dealing in it? How many will be thrown out of employment? Will the Government withdrew the control once yarn production picks up to normal level?

The hon. Minister of Commerce has mentioned that this matter will be reviewed after 2-3 months when the yarn production and the power-cut are restored. Have not the State Governments inflated their demands? On what basis are you now going to allot yarn to States and looms?

These are very vital questions. With the present stance, there has been an acute scarcity, an acute distress. The Government is blaming the State Governments and the State Governments are blaming the Textile Commissioner. The merry-go-round is

continuing. It has to be broken at some point. I would request the Government to adopt....

13.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The solution is to have fuller and more effective control.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I would be happy if the Minister would answer these questions and also tell us how he proposes to resolve this problem.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Before taking up the specific questions raised by the Hon Member, I would like to dispel a mis-understanding about the role of the Cotton Corporation of India in the matter of distribution of yarn. The responsibility for the distribution of yarn has been taken over by the State Government and its agencies and in case the State Government feels that its agencies are not equal to the task, only then, the Cotton Corporation of India is there to help them. So, it would not be correct to suggest that the whole responsibility for distribution of yarn throughout the country has been given to the Cotton Corporation of India.

Now, coming to the specific question raised by him, I would like to answer them one by one. About the count-wise distribution, as I have already said. The State Governments were requested to furnish the information regarding their total requirements for yarn countwise. Till the 15th April, we, unfortunately, could not have the necessary information from the State Governments.

Secondly, he has asked the total quantity actually given. There is a great difficulty in answering this question. I can only say the total quantity allotted to the State Governments in the two weeks of the month of March, is 17 million kg. Here also, as I said before, the total quantity of 17 million kg. which has

[Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya]
 been allotted has not been entirely lifted by the State Governments and their agencies. May be they are now lifting.

The third question is: how many people have been unemployed. This also is a question, too big to be answered at this stage because we have not got the necessary information from the State Governments. So, I cannot give any figure.

Lastly, about the question whether there is some sort of a discrepancy between the demand submitted by the State Governments and the actual requirements based on the data of the previous years my answer is 'Yes'. In the year 1972, the actual demand from all the States was something like 34 million kg. Now, the demand put forth by the State Governments taken together amounts to 112 million kg. There must be something going seriously wrong somewhere. We are scrutinising and scanning the demands put forth by them.

I would like to repeat what I said earlier. It is a gigantic task. It is no question of apportioning the blame. All possible steps have been taken and a solution will be possible in the near future.

These are teething troubles. It is a vast problem having different ramifications.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
 That always happens with controls...
(Interruptions)

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
 The hoarders have done their worst in the matter....*(Interruptions)*.

13.05 hrs.

RE. GRIEVANCES OF STATE
 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not allowing any hon. Member.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: State matters should not be raised in this Parliament. If it is a matter which relates to the Union Government. I will see that representation and, if it is necessary, I will forward it to the Minister. So far as State employees are concerned, we are not in a position to discuss State matters here. If such demonstrations are held by some State employees, if we allow it in one case, we will have to do it in future in other cases also, which is not proper. So, I am sorry, I am not allowing it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan, I request you to be brief. We do not have much time. I will allow one minute each.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat):
 Sir, there is President's rule in three States and the State Government employees from all over India have come here to present their grievances. As far as their grievances are concerned they are concerning the Government of India also, as it relates to dearness allowance and also some increase in their emoluments. As far as their demands are concerned, they want need-based minimum wages, bonus for all, etc.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
 Sir, I have got a petition which is signed by the State Government employees and addressed to the parliament of India. They wanted to present this petition, but owing to some technical difficulties they could not possibly submit this memorandum. Their demands are confined to payment of bonus—8.33 per cent—which is a Central matter; re-instatement of those employees who were dismissed under Presidents Rule; need-based minimum wages, etc. Kindly allow us to present the petition to you then you will be satisfied that the demands of the State Government employees are fully justified.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to point out that though the demonstration is staged

before the Parliament by the State Government employees the issues that are raised are those in which the Central Government has to adopt a policy, and only by their decision the demands can be granted. The State Government employees want full neutralisation of the cost of living index by way of granting national dearness allowance pending which Central dearness allowance may be granted immediately. Second is need-based minimum wage. All these issues are under the Central Government. They have rightly come to submit the mass petition, but due to technical difficulties they could not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): As has been rightly pointed out, some of these issues come under the Central Government. Therefore, we demand that the Central Government should make a statement on these matters.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The main demand of the 40 lakh State Government employees is that they should be given full compensation for the erosion in real wages. They want equal treatment like Central Government employees. At present, they are not getting the same treatment. Central government should come forward and help the State governments.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, these issues which are confronting the State government employees also concern the Central Government. Therefore, I would like the government to take into consideration those issues which are worth considering and redress the grievances of the State government employees.

SHRI PILOO (MODY) (Godhra): Whatever the constitutional position of this may be, the fact is that great many financial powers have been usurped by the Centre, and, therefore, it becomes the Centre's responsibility to see that a man gets equal wages for equal work throughout the

country, if they want to preserve the integrity of the country. So, depending upon the zones where different price indices may possibly arise, there should be an automatic process based on that by which a man continues to enjoy the same wage and the same materials brought out of that same wage month after month, because he is not really responsible for the inflationary policies of this Government.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी अपनी मांगें लेकर यहाँ आये हैं उन को भी समानता के आधार पर महंगाई या दूसरी सुविधाएं मिलें। जब स्वयं केन्द्र सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को देता है तो वह प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों का भी मिलना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार जितनी सहायता देती है, उतनी सहायता मैं वे उन को नहीं दे सकती। इस लिए मेरा मुझाव है कि आप इन मांगों पर ध्यान रखें से विचार करें।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table Shri C. Subramaniam.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table. . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्टियां जो बातें अपने कन्वेंशन में, जत्तों में कहती हैं, उन को इस हाउस में कैसे लाया जा सकता है ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not allow it. I am not allowing anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: These matters should be discussed outside the House. I am not permitting them inside the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever may happen outside, there are many stages, public meetings, processions and so on. And hon. Members also speak. Why should this House take notice of all that? I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing was said in this House. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everything that has passed outside, how can I allow them to be raised in this House? Why should statements made outside this House come here?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जितनी पार्टियां है उन को बहुत कुछ कहते हैं, औरों को कहते हैं, बाहर प्लेटफार्म पर कहते हैं, वह इस हाउस में कैसे आ सकता है ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You forget that there is a platform outside. Anything that happens on the platform outside, how can I allow it in this House?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बाहर की बातें हैं वे बाहर कहे , उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी के कन्वेंशन में कुछ कहा, वह बात यहां कैसे आ सकती है ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopalan, about Members of your party, from your side,—how can those matters come here in this House?

I am sorry. (Interruptions).

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा

अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
आप इजाजत दें, तो कुछ कूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: She has volunteered to speak.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not at all interested in what is published in the newspapers. I have said here on many occasions, I do not contradict them. I have stated previously, I think in reply to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra himself, that if I were to start contradicting all such misreporting in the newspapers, I would be doing nothing else every day. I want to make it clear, I do not contradict them. (Interruptions).

If you keep quiet, I can say something. If you want to shout, I shall sit down.

Sir, it is obvious that we, this Government and this country believe in democracy in our country. Everything we are doing is to strengthen democracy; it is not to suppress the Opposition Parties. (Interruptions). We shall certainly blame the Opposition for what they are doing. If the opposition is going to say something. I have a great deal more to say on these questions. Mr. Mishra's party and some of his other friends have long been trying to find something which they could call authoritarian, but no such thing is happening on behalf of this Government ... (Interruptions) I did say that the time had come when the people must decide, not to suppress political parties but, whether they would tolerate political parties misleading them.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please, She has already explained and no more of this please.

13.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF N.R.D.C. FOR
1971-72

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-LT-4818/73.]

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR
GENERAL ON UNION GOVT. ACCTS.
(CIVIL) FOR 1971-72 AND COPY OF
ACCTS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1971-72.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4822/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA
SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND UNDER ARTICLE
320 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1911:—

(i) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973.

(ii) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4819/73.]

(2) (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(a) G.O. Ms. No. 185 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 24th August, 1972 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 1100 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 4th January, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963.

(ii) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of above Notifications and for not laying on the Table Hindi versions thereof.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4820/73.]

13.27 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-second Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order; either it should have been Shrimati Subhadra Joshi or Shri Ranen Sen.

MR. SPEAKER. I allowed it; any Member can be allowed by me. You will have to do it yourself, sometime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir; I do not think.

13.27 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 223 DATED 7TH MARCH, 1973 RE. SUBSIDY TO UTTARAKHAND

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Subramaniam, you can lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table.

Statement

After reply to Starred Question No. 223 put by Shri Narendra Singh Bisht in the course of supplementary Questions and answers thereto, the hon'ble Shri Krishna Chandra Halder asked whether the Transport Subsidy Scheme will be available to industries in Darjeeling, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. In reply it was stated that the area was covered by the Transport Subsidy Scheme.

On a point of fact, however, it is now to be explained that since Darjeeling is situated in West Bengal and the Transport Subsidy Scheme is not extended to West Bengal, industries in Darjeeling will not be eligible to the Transport Subsidy. Industries in other areas, viz., Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur will, however, remain eligible for Transport Subsidy.

Since during the supplementaries some mistake had crept in some of the facts given, the Ministry wanted to make doubly sure about the correct position. The double check caused some delay in preparing the statement.

13.28 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 17th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Dhar:—

"Shri B. S. Chowhan, Member, Lok Sabha, was produced before the Magistrate First Class, Dharampuri, on the 14th April, 1973, who remanded him to jail custody till the 17th April, 1973, as Shri B. S. Chowhan did not wish to give Personal Bond or bail."

13.28½ hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 17th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Panna:—

"I am to submit that Hon. Major Narendra Singh (Panna), Member, Lok Sabha, has been convicted and sentenced till rising of the Court

by the Court of Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Panna on the 17th April, 1575."

13.29 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE.
ALLEGED INACCURACY IN MINI-
STER'S REPLY TO S. O. NO. 234
DATED 7TH MARCH, 1973

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On 7-3-1973, I put the following question to Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister as a supplementary:—

"If it is or it is not a fact that before November, 1969 the tours undertaken by the Prime Minister for election and other party purposes used to be paid by the party, but since November, 1969, the procedure has been changed and the expenses are now debited to the Exchequer."

To that the Minister's reply was:

"It is not a fact."

I have given supporting document to prove that before amendment was incorporated in the Blue book entitled "Rules and Instructions covering Prime Minister when on tour and in travel" the relevant provision read as follows:

"71(6) It has been noticed that the rostrum arrangements are not always properly made because the hosts are sometimes unable to bear the cost. As the Prime Minister security is the concern of the State, all arrangements for putting up the rostrum and the barriers at the meeting place will be borne by the State whatever may be the occasion for which the public meeting is called, *except election meetings.*"

On 19-11-1969 paragraph 71(6) was amended to read as follows:

"It has been noticed that the rostrum arrangements are not always properly made because the hosts are sometimes unable to bear that cost. As the security of the Prime Minister is the concern of the State, all arrangements for putting up the rostrum, the barriers etc. at the meeting place *including that of an election meeting* will have to be made by the State Government concerned.

In the case of public meetings other than election meetings, all expenditure on the arrangements including provision of rostrum, the setting up of barricades, making lighting arrangements, public address system, etc., will be borne by the State Government. The term 'public meeting' mentioned in this paragraph shall cover not only meetings organised by the State Governments but also those held by the political parties to which the general public has access.

In the case of election meetings, all expenditure on police, setting up of barricades and making lighting arrangements will be borne by the State Government, while expenditure on public address system and any decorative arrangements will be the responsibility of the political party concerned. (The expenditure on all these items may in the first instance be borne by the State Government and then recovered from the political party concerned). In regard to the rostrum, only 25 per cent of the cost of the rostrum or Rs. 2500/- whichever is less, shall be contributed by the party, as the rostrum has to be of certain specifications because of security consideration.

NOTE.—Even though the political party concerned has to meet the cost of some of the arrangements

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

for an election meeting to be addressed by the Prime Minister, the State Governments have to ensure that the arrangements made fully meet the prescribed require-

You will notice that a substantial change was brought in the procedure, in that the expenses which were not being debited to the State Exchequer, prior to 19-11-1969 are now being debited to the State Exchequer. You will agree that what was stated was basically incorrect, wrong and misleading. Therefore, this is a fit case to be sent to the Privileges Committee for taking action against the Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I have heard with attention to the statement made by my Hon. friend accusing me of an inaccuracy whilst replying to a supplementary of Starred Question No. 234 on 7th March, 1973. The question which was answered on the 7th March, 1973 related to the percentage of increase in Pay and allowances of Central Ministers *vis-a-vis* other Government servants. The first supplementary Question was regarding the actual expenditure on pay and allowances of Ministers during 1970-71 and 1971-72. The information was furnished in reply. The second supplementary was regarding an explanation for decrease in the expenditure on salary of Ministers. The explanation was also furnished. The third supplementary was by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and he asked "if it is or it is not a fact that before November 1969 the tours undertaken by Prime Minister for election and other party purposes used to be paid by the party but since November, 1960 the procedure has been changed and the expenditure is now debited to the Exchequer". It was stated in reply that "It is not a fact".

The reply was factually correct because there have been clear instruc-

tions since 1951 that Ministers should not draw any travelling allowance including daily allowance for tours in connection with election work and these instructions had not undergone any change either in 1969 or 1970. matter issued from time to time was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1970 in fulfilment of an assurance given to a supplementary question asked by Shri N. G. Ranga arising from Starred Question No. 1171 dated 18th April, 1969 in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu then stated as follows:—

"They are misleading the House. I can prove it by an extract from the Blue Book. In November, 1969, the whole thing was unscrupulously changed."

There was no reply to this observation and the next question was then taken up.

Earlier Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had, in this letter to the Prime Minister dated 20th August, 1972, referred to expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings addressed by the Prime Minister. Security arrangements are different from expenditure on tours. The factual position in this regard was explained in a reply sent to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on 9th November, 1972, by Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Statement now made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu alleges that the Deputy Minister in his answer to a supplementary question misled the House as regards the expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings. Starred Question No. 234 answered on the 7th March, 1973 did not primarily relate to the expenditure on security arrangements. It was about tours undertaken by Ministers and Prime Minis-

ter. However, even if Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's supplementary question on 7th March is taken to relate to expenditure on security arrangements for Prime Minister during election meetings the answer furnished by the Minister is factually correct as explained below:—

My Hon. colleague Shri Mirdha had sent a reply to Shri Bosu's letter written by him to the Prime Minister on 20th August, 1972, in which it was stated that instructions issued in 1958 regarding security arrangements referred to as the 'Blue Book', no doubt, made a distinction between expenditure incurred on security arrangements such as construction of rostrums, barricades, etc. for ordinary meetings addressed by the Prime Minister and election meetings, and to provide that such expenditure should be borne by the State Government, whatever may be the occasion for such a meeting excepting election meetings. The Comptroller and Auditor General, however, had taken the view in the same year 1958 that certain essential security arrangements have to be made during the visits of the Prime Minister to the States irrespective of whether these visits are official or not and that all expenditure incurred by the State Government in moving and police and setting up of barricades and rostrums and making light and loud-speaker arrangements and in transporting them from place to place were appropriate charges on the State Governments. The advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General was circulated to all the States. This procedure went on up to 1969.

Early in 1969, it was considered that a distinction should be made between election meetings and other meetings addressed by the Prime Minister. The State Governments were informed that the expenditure incurred for election meetings on (1) public address system, (2) decorative arrangements and (3) Rs. 2500/- or

25 per cent of the cost of setting up of the rostrum, whichever is less should be required to be contributed by the political party. Thus, whereas there was no uniform practice until 1969 regarding the debit of expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings of the Prime Minister, clear instructions were issued only in 1969 that certain items of expenditure should be met by the Political Party concerned. The 1969 instructions did not impose any new obligation on the Government exchequer; on the other hand, the political party concerned was required to meet certain definite items of expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings. The reply furnished to the supplementary against these facts, was thus factually correct.

Sir, you will appreciate that all the relevant factual information had been furnished to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu long before Starred Question No. 234 was answered on the 7th March, 1973. The answer furnished to the supplementary was also factually correct, whether it is regarded as relating to expenditure on travelling and daily allowances or on security arrangements made in connection with election meetings addressed by the Prime Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On the statement made by the Hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no point of order or questions on that statement made by the Minister or Member.

I am not allowing it. Shri D. K. Panda.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No more Interruptions. Shri D. K. Panda.

13.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) HEALTH OF SHRI NAGABHUSHAN PATNAIK

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjangan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I am raising the question of M. Nagabhushan Patnaik, who is being lodged in the Visakhapatnam jail for the last several years. His health condition is abnormally deteriorating and it has reached a dangerous level. Therefore, I bring it to the notice of the hon. Health Minister that, in spite of an order from the Andhra Pradesh High Court that he should be transferred to the Hyderabad hospital, the Andhra Pradesh Governor, the bureaucratic officers and the Jail Superintendent, all of them, have colluded to prevent him from being transferred to the Hyderabad Hospital where at least some treatment could have been given to him.

A letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister, to the Home Minister and also to the Health Minister—the letter is dated 15th April 1973—by Shri Ratan Das, Secretary of Utkal Gandhi Smarak Nidi, Bakharabad, Cuttack. The whole of Orissa, the entire democratic minded people are standing behind this issue; they have demanded his immediate release. Apart from that, commutation of the death sentence has been demanded from all quarters, and 200 Members of Parliament have also signed it. I will read out one portion of the letter written by Shri Ratan Das:

"You might be aware that Nagabhushan is battling with death in his condemned cell, afflicted by serious stomach ulcer. He lost about 30 pounds in two months. Pitying his condition, on a petition by a well-wisher, the Andhra Pradesh High Court ordered his transfer to Hyderabad so that he could get proper treatment at the Osmania

Hospital there. But, unfortunately, the Andhra Pradesh Government has not complied with the order, pleading that Nagabhushan's condition's was not so serious as to need treatment in Hyderabad. This amounts to killing Nagabhushan through deliberate neglect, we think."

This has been stated by no less a person than Shri Ratan Das who believes in Gandhism, a total devotee of Gandhi. What is the conspiracy going on? Such a devoted young man is not lacking in patriotism, who is all-out to defend the country, all-out for reconstruction of the country, all-out for socialism....

MR. SPEAKER: The simple point was, the attention of the Minister was to be drawn to his health condition...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The simple point is that Andhra Pradesh is now under President's rule. Are they going to comply or not comply with the order of the High Court, ordering the transfer of Shri Nagabhushan to Hyderabad for treatment at the Osmania Hospital? Do they want to finish him off in the jail? People are fighting for commutation of the death sentence, but they want to finish him off in the jail.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It is also stated in that letter:

"The Superintendent of the Visakhapatnam Jail, Mr. Kapadia, has been acting *mala fide* in the matter from the very beginning. When the High Court ordered his transfer to Hyderabad, the Superintendent tried to transfer him to the Rajahmundry jail. The local medical authorities are colluding with the Jail authorities to deny proper treatment to Nagabhushan. Several telegrams from political prisoners to the State authorities pleading for Nagabhushan's transfer to Hyderabad were not transmitted by the Superintendent and this proves his *mala fide* in the matter."

Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether immediate steps are going to be taken to bring him immediately to Delhi for treatment in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Secondly with regard to all the ill treatment and conspiracies being indulged in by the Superintendent inside the jail, the only remedy will be his transfer to Delhi and proper medical treatment at the Medical Institute.

Thirdly, when there is a High Court, order, why should it have been violated?

The matter may be referred to the Home Ministry for an answer here and now.

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite your attention to one thing? Every day this 'Zero Hour' which was only meant for half an hour or so, actually goes beyond 1 O'clock and sometimes beyond 2 p.m. also and this is a very undesirable practice that is taking place.... (*Interruptions*) Everybody you do it. You go right upto 1.30 p.m.—and today 2 p.m. After all, there should be a limit.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) :
आप चाहते हैं कि हम यहाँ चुपचाप बैठे रहें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चुपचाप की बात नहीं ।
लेकिन यह हाउस है हाऊस का कुछ प्रोसीजर है । यह क्या बात हुई कि इन्हीं बातों में पड़े रहे.....

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : आप ही उलझाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, जो बात सही भी बताई जाती है उस में भी सिर अड़ाते हैं । अब देखिये दो बज रहे हैं । आज की डिमांड पर ग़ाम को मिनिस्टर ने जवाब देगा था वह आज नहीं दे सकेंगे ।

The time is so short. There are so many speakers and the time available is not so much. So, I have allowed the Minister—because a request came from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister—that the Minister of Agriculture will reply tomorrow, not to-day, because there is no time left.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: No reply from the hon. Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: What you have raised will be conveyed to him and I think he should come with some statement.

13.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(ii) STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF
MAZAGAON DOCKS LTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Rs. 51 per day is a lot of money. I want to give the money's worth to the people of the country.

Nearly 800 employees belonging to the clerical and subordinate staff of Mazagon Dock have gone on strike since 8th April, to protest against the policy of the management in respect of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, which had recommended a substantial wage rise. It will be recalled that both the Unions as well as the management had jointly approached the Tribunal under Sec. 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act and it is, therefore, amazing that the Management should now file an appeal before the High Court in order to defer and deny the substantial wage rise secured by the employees.

The Mazagon Dock Ltd. is a public sector concern in the Ministry of Defence Production and it must set an example before the employers in the private sector in respect of an award by the third party. Instead, it seems

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

that the management is bent upon involving the employees in litigation which, in effect, will mean denial of a wage-rise awarded by the Tribunal for another five years

I would like to remind the management that the former British management of the Mazagon Docks from whom the concern was taken over by the Government of India in 1960, displayed a better attitude towards the award of the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Ahmedji which had imposed a burden of nearly Rs 20 lakhs in respect of the demands of the workers.

I strongly protest against the policy adopted by the management. I strongly urge upon the Labour Minister to prevail upon the management to withdraw the appeal and implement Mr. F. H. Lala's award. Not to do so would be tantamount to admission that the public sector is no better than the private sector in respect of the demands of the workers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The imputations made in the hon. Member's statement are not correct.

Our policy has always been pro-labour and the Mazagon Docks sub-ordinate staff and the clerical staff are one of the highest paid employees in that kind of industry.

14.00 hrs.

So we have gone into appeal to the Supreme Court only because certain wrong and harmful principles were enunciated and we thought that it would be in the best interest of the country that this should be settled properly at the highest tribunal of the land. That is why we have gone to the Supreme Court and it is only to see that proper principles and guidelines are adopted in

such matters. We shall definitely accept whatever decisions are given by the Supreme Court in this matter. I want to say this again clearly that we have done our best to see that they get all the amenities. As I said, it is an undisputed fact that they are one of the best-paid workers in their category, in this industry, in the entire area. Therefore, Mr. Bosu's fears are completely unfounded and I would request him to use his influence—if he has any—to see that this matter is amicably settled to see that our vital national defence industries are not crippled by such unwarranted strikes.

(ii) FALL IN SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY, DIESEL AND KEROSENE TO SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): I would like to refer to the grave situation arising in the southern districts of Andhra Pradesh as a consequence of the sudden and steep fall in electricity, as well as diesel and kerosene supplies. As the House is aware, Chittoor district itself has got 90,000 pumpsets. They want electricity and diesel oil for those things. Not only Chittoor but adjoining districts are there which are affected. Whereas the total shortage of electric power is 50 per cent, the actual supply to the agriculturist is less than 25 per cent. And, from 25 per cent also there is this sudden and surprising fall which has taken place during the past few days. Several telegrams are pouring in continuously. Some action should be taken immediately to supply diesel oil to diesel pumpsets. Enough quantity of diesel oil should be supplied to them. Even kerosene is not available. This is a matter of grave concern to all of us and this problem should be immediately looked into and remedied. I request the Minister of Irrigation and Power; I also, request the Minister of Petroleum and

chemicals to look into this matter immediately. They should step up the supply of electricity and regularise it to the agriculturists. They should take urgent action to supply the required quantities of diesel oil, kerosene etc, to these districts of southern Andhra Pradesh. Otherwise lakhs and lakhs of acres of land in this drought-prone and dry areas face imminent danger, which will result in very serious consequences. Therefore I request the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Minister of Petroleum and Chemical to take immediate action in this regard, so that this situation may be remedied as early as possible. Thank you.

14.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—
contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now resume discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. Shri Ishaque has to continue his speech. But before that, I would like to say that I have received a request from the Chief Whip of the Congress party to the effect that only seven minutes may be given to each speaker from the Congress Party because of the large number of speakers. Shri Ishaque has taken four minutes already. He can take three more minutes only.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Sir, as I was saying, the Government's policy of wholesale trade in foodgrains has the blessing of the country. As you know, of the total workers in the country 43 per cent are cultivators and so the remaining 57 per cent of the total population constitute the consuming community. On the first count a majority of the people do constitute the consuming interest and this class will have blessing for the Government in its policy. Of the cultiva-

tors again, 90 per cent into the class of consuming interest, but they are periodical consumers only. Some consume for three months, some for six months and some for eight months. There are peasants having only two to three bighas of land who have to consume for ten months. Therefore, according to my calculation 96 per cent of the total population do constitute the consuming class. All these people will support this policy of the government to take-over. Only big jotdars and food-grain traders which constitute 4 per cent may oppose it. Therefore, I assure the government that this country is very much behind their policy of take-over. But the government must be pragmatic in implementing this policy otherwise this policy which could be the best friend of the country could also be the worst enemy if we do not or cannot implement it faithfully. I will suggest to the government to ensure people's participation in this policy. No doubt, there are good people in the administration yet I will ask the government to depend on the people's participation to make this policy a success. I will suggest that the issue of licences must be entrusted not to the government officers but with the Anchal panchayats. There are 60,000 anchal panchayats in the country. If we entrust this work to the anchal panchayats we would be ensuring public participation in the government policy and the policy of take-over will be a success.

I will again suggest that the petty traders be exempted from the mischief of licences because there are lakhs of people engaged in this trade who purchase one quintal of rice and wheat in one market and sell the same in the other. That is their only source of living. If these people are put to the restriction of licences they would not be able to pay licence fee and would be put to unnecessary troubles. These people should

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

be kept outside the perview of the licences so that they can continue with petty trade as they are doing at present.

The success or failure of the policy of take-over depends on the question of fixation of prices. If the government cannot fix the price of the foodgrains at a proper price then there is a danger of this policy not only getting a crack but also being exposed to the danger of all-out denunciation. I suggest the fixation of prices should be such as to give incentive to the producers as well as it should be reasonable to the consumer. The newspapers have come out with the report that the government could not make any purchase from Delhi mandi on the first day. There is nothing to be apprehensive of the big jo dars. They will face the problem of storage if they do not sell their stocks. But if the government does not give the producer an incentive price the production itself will be affected and the policy will be exposed to many weaknesses. I would again suggest that government must make a policy statement that the petty cultivators who will sell to the government would again receive foodgrains from the government at the same price, on their personal need.

In my view, that is the crux of the problem. These petty dealers sell the grains at a lower price immediately after the harvesting of the new crops, and the prices then come down. If Government would make a policy statement that all the petty cultivators would be given back the foodgrains again at the same price at which they sold it to the Government, then that policy statement will encourage them to sell all their produce to Government, and Government would also be able to acquire a huge quantum of foodgrains from them.

I would also request Government to infuse in the public servants a commercial attitude in their dealing with these people. The people are very much concerned about the attitude that the Government officers show to them. If the public servant could go about with this commercial attitude in this trade, it will help the trade very much and it will also make the policy successful.

Lastly, I would suggest that Government must do everything to create public opinion in favour of the foodgrains take-over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are doing that.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE. I know that they are doing their best. But I would suggest that this policy must be published throughout the country thoroughly through the block development offices. Thousands and thousands of pamphlets must be printed and given to the block development offices for distribution among the people so that the people can come to know about the new policy, and the policy statement which I have suggested if Government agree to it, must be given wide publicity, so that there may be a zeal among the public to sell the foodgrains to Government. That will by itself make this policy a success.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) I thank you for giving me this opportunity.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But only seven minutes.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Six minutes are enough for me.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. I want to co-operate with you so that next time I can get

seven minutes more. I want to speak only on one subject. I am not going to touch the vast subject of the production, storage, distribution and re-sale of foodgrains. I would like to draw the attention of the House today to a forgotten subject, namely panchayati raj and community development.

There were days when the whole of India was buzzing with enthusiasm for community development, and even persons from foreign countries used to come to India to see what wonderful work India was doing at that time in this regard. Ever since the introduction of panchayati raj in 1959, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were the two States which have done excellent work in this sphere. In course of time, the whole country has adopted more or less panchayati raj and community development. There was a time when the whole country looked to the panchayati raj institutions to get some inspiration for every item of development.

Panchayati raj was considered as grass-root democracy and since all the people living in a village are brought together and they sit in the panchayati raj institutions and also discuss their problems in the gram panchayats, they thought that the community as a whole would try to build up a new society and also do everything possible to improve its economy.

Sir, there was at a time, two lakh villages completely covered with panchayati institutions and about 98 per cent of the population were involved, physically, mentally and morally in running these institutions. There were 3,300 panchayat samitis working very efficiently and almost 281 zila parishads were functioning as more or less institutions which

were not merely for administrative purposes but both for developmental and administrative purposes. In those days, each individual without any reference to his caste or creed, wealth or poverty, education or otherwise, was impelled to come forward and help in building a culvert, a road, a bridge, or a school or a hut or a temple and so on, so much so that people's voluntary donation not only in the form of money and in kind but also their own free labour was available.

All of a sudden, somehow or other, something happened, and people thought there was something wrong. It was no doubt to some extent true that panchayati raj institutions were captured by those who were powerful in the villages, so much so that they began to use the panchayati raj not to improve the lot of the people but to improve the lot of the so-called rich and the so-called privileged. But a mistake like this is bound to happen in country like India where we are divided in the name of creed, caste and even sometimes regions. But a good thing like this should not have been ignored and sometimes, if I can use the word, completely shelved. Therefore, I appeal to the Government once again to see that the panchayati raj system as well as community development are brought into existence so that we can take up the threads where we left them and in the course of the next four to five years we can make India self-sufficient and more powerful than it is today.

One word more and I shall finish because I want to keep the promise that I made to you. Recently, there was a conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad Organisation

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

which was presided over by my good friend Mr. De, and was inaugurated by the President of India, Dr. V. V. Giri. Mr. F. A. Ahmed, the Minister in charge, also participated in it. There was a powerful message sent by our Prime Minister. All this indicates that there are bright and better days for panchayati raj. I appeal to the Minister in charge to see that panchayati raj and community development are not left to languish and die an unnatural death but to see that they are brought in once again in full swing.

Another point is, we are thinking of a number of programmes such as take-over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, removal of poverty, *garibi hatao*, and we want to see that more employment is generated; and again we are thinking about providing occupation to the educated unemployed. For all these things there cannot be any other remedy except panchayati raj which should be fully geared and must be done in its own way.

In this connection, I submit that the Constitution must be changed. Today the panchayati raj and community development are more or less a burden on the States; some times they encourage them; some times they discourage them. Instead of that, let it be a concurrent subject and let the Centre also participate with the States and see that efforts are made so that we shall be able to build a new community.

One word more and I have done. There is a lake called Kulleru lake in West Godavari district. It has several hundreds of thousands of acres and has great potential. Rich landlords are occupying the whole land and make hay while the sun shines. I think the hon. Minister must have gone and seen its potential. Crores of rupees worth land, water and fish are gobbled up if I may use that word, by powerful

people, and they do not allow the poor people to cultivate or benefit by this lake. Wherever there is any suffering, the Harijan comes first. Even yesterday in Rajasthan there were events which substantiate what I say. I am not going into that now due to shortage of time. Kuller lake must be immediately taken over by the Central Government and converted into a State farm.

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़): एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा की मांग हाउस के सामने पेश है। चार इसके महकमे है, एग्रिकल्चर, फूड कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट और कोऑपरेटिव्स। मैं एक किसान हूँ अगर किसान के जो ख्यालात आखिरी दो महकमों के बारे में है उनको मैं आधे मिनट में अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ। कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट और कोऑपरेटिव बहुत बड़ा धोखा है किसान के साथ, कम्प्लीट फ्राड है। इन महकमों के जरिये किसानों की सारी जत्थेबन्दी होमोजिनिटी, उनकी ईमानदारी, सबको तोड़कर रख दिया गया है। किसान को कुर्रुप्ट कर दिया गया है। आपस में गांव-गांव में लोगों को लड़ा दिया गया है और जो अखत्यारात है वे सारे सरकारी अफसरों के हाथ में हैं। किसान को इस में कुछ भी हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट की 5 करोड़ की डिमांड है। अगर यह रुपया बिजली पैदा करने में, नहरें निकालने में या गरीबों में भी बांट दिया जाए तो ज्यादा फायदा होगा बजाय इसके कि इस महकमे को कायम रखा जाए।

यही हाल कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट का है। कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट और पंचायती राज का काम सिवाय इसके कुछ नहीं है कि जो हां में हां नहीं मिलाता है उस का बस्ता उठा कर मंगवालो, उसके खिलाफ इनक्वायरी करा लो। जो पंचायत सरकार की मर्जी के मुताबिक नहीं चलती है, राय नहीं देती है या

दिलवाती है उसको सस्पेंड कर दो, सुपरसीड कर दो। सरकार ने सारे अखत्यारात लिए हुए हैं। चाहे जिस पंचायत को वह तोड़ सकती है। कानून तबदील किये जा रहे हैं। सब ताकत अपने हाथ में ली जा रही है। यहा तक कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर लगाने की भी तजवीजें स्टेटस में हो रही है। पंचायत को तोड़ कर अपनी मर्जी का आदमी वहां लगा दो जो सारी पंचायत को लूट कर खा जाए और कामन लैंडज का मालिक बन कर बैठ जाये। इस तरह का पंचायती राज लोगों को नहीं चाहिए। यह मंशा पंचायती राज का था भी नहीं। लेकिन आज इसी तरीके से ये चल रही हैं।

जहां तक कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट का ताल्लुक है, सहकारी योजना का ताल्लुक है अफसर तथा ग्रन्थ पदाधिकारी जो होते हैं, कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के अन्दर जो रकम होती है सब मिलकर खा जाते हैं, यही सहकारी योजना है। जो कभी कर्जा नहीं लेते हैं, उनके जाली दस्तखत करके पैसा खा जाते हैं। यह एक हकीकत है।

एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने फूड की ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में लिया है। मुझे इस में कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं इसकी हिमायत करता हूं। मोटी अकल का किसान यह सोचता है कि व्यापारी जो सैंकड़ों साल से उसकी खाल उतार रहा था वह अगर आज चीख रहा है तो इस में कुछ न कुछ किसान का भला जरूर है। अब किसान को व्यापारी की जगह सरकार लूटना शुरू कर दे तो इस बात पर मुझे सख्त एतराज होगा। मुझे डर भी इसी का है। कभी व्यापारी ने ठीक दाम किसान को नहीं दिए। जब होलसेल फूड ट्रेड व्यापारियों के हाथ में थी उस वक्त फूड कारपोरेशन के अफसर और व्यापारी मिल कर खाते थे। मंडियों में व्यापारियों ने कभी भी प्रोक्योरमेंट की मिनिमम प्राइस से ज्यादा किसी भी मंडी में एक पैसा भी ज्यादा प्राइस किसान को नहीं दी। यह रिकार्ड

है। कम भाव में खरीद कर सरकार को ऊंचे दामों में बेचते थे। सुबह से शाम तक किसान को परेशान किया जाता था, तंग किया जाता था। अब आपको एक बात का अध्यन रखना होगा। अब अगर किसान को ठीक दाम नहीं मिले तो इसकी सीधी जिम्मेदारी आप पर होगी। अब आप नहीं कह सकेंगे कि मंडी भाव कम है और हम ज्यादा दे रहे हैं दो तीन रुपये। किसान तब पैदा करेगा जब उसको इंसेटिव प्राइस मिलेगी। आज बगैर सिचाई पैदा होने वाली ज्वार का भाव 155 रुपया क्विंटल है, बाजरे का 160, मक्की का 125 और, जानवरों के खाने की चीज ग्वार का भी 125 लेकिन गेहूं आप खरीदना चाहते हैं 76 रुपये क्विंटल में। आप बताएं कि कौन गेहूं पैदा करेगा, कौन इनको देगा, ? गेहूं की पैदावार करने के तरीके आप दूसरे देशों में सीखे जहां से आप गेहूं मांगते या मगवाते हैं। कनाडा जैसे देश में अगर गेहूं की फसल ज्यादा हो जाती है तो सरकार खड़ी खेती में आग लगवा देती है और इसके लिए कई मिलियन डॉलर किसानों को देती है, फसल को बरबाद कर देती है ताकि भाव न गिरे। यहा किसानों को लूटने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसको आप रोकें। आप एलान करे कि गेहूं का दाम, किसान को इतना दिया जायेगा कि किसान गेहूं पैदा करे शीक के साथ। एक और चीज किसान को बरदाश्त नहीं होगी। लैबी का जो तरीका है, किसान ने जबरदस्ती अनाज वसूल करने का जो तरीका है, यह नहीं चलेगा। किसान अपनी मर्जी से बेचे और चाहे जिस को बेचे। अगर किसान का ज्यादा भाव में बिकता है तो बेचे किसी और को और नहीं बिकता है तो बेचे सरकार को। किसान को छूट होनी चाहिए।

आज एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री पर इस देश का सब से बड़ा बोझ है। जहां तक फूड का बोझ ताल्लुक है, हिन्दुस्तान की सौ फीसदी जनता को खिलाना उस की जिम्मेदारी है। इसके

[श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

अलावा किसान के मयारेजिन्दगी को ऊपर उठाना और गांवों की हालत को सुधारना भी उस के प्रावजेक्टिवज हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की अस्सी फीसदी जनता देहात में बसती है। इस मिनिस्ट्री को उसके लिए भाँ कुछ करना है।

यह मिनिस्ट्री भी बड़ी मजबूत है। उसकी अहमियत के मुताबिक ही उसके मिनिस्टर हैं। पूरी टीम है मिनिस्ट्रज की। सीनियर मिनिस्टर फखरुद्दीन अहमद साहब हैं। वह बड़े भले हैं, सबके लिए दुआ-ए-खैर करते रहते हैं। शिन्दे साहब तो अपने ऊपर पानी का कतरा भी नहीं ठडरने देते हैं। और प्राफेसर साहब को डबल "शेर" है। यह "शेर" भी है और "मिह" भी हैं और शायद उन के नाम की वजह से ही उन को एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में शामिल किया गया है।

लेकिन मवाला यह है कि जितना कुछ ये मिनिस्टर साहबान कर सकते हैं या करते रहे हैं। प्राफेसर साहब तो सांडों की नस्ल बढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं। अगर उन को कहें कि गाय खत्म हो रही है और आप सांडों की नस्ल बढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं, तो उन का जवाब एक ही होता है कि मेरे नाम के पीछे मत जाओ, मैं तो खाली मब्जीखोर हूँ। वह गाय को नहीं बचा सके। शिन्दे साहब इस महकमे के मुताल्लिक खूब जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तक जितने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हुए हैं, इस महकमे के बारे में वाकफियत शिन्दे साहब ने ज्यादा किसी को नहीं रखी है। लेकिन यह किसान के लिए कितना कर सकते हैं या लड़ सकते हैं, इस में मुझे शक है। चूँकि वह खुद भी किसान हैं, इस लिए वह सच बात कहने से घबराते हैं। वह डरते हैं कि कहीं कोई मोटिव इम्प्यूट न करे।

यह मिनिस्ट्री बहुत बड़ी है, लेकिन किसान को जो चाहिए, वह इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास

नहीं है। किसान को चाहिए बीज, लेकिन बीज इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास नहीं है—और अगर है, तो उस मैक्सिकन गेहूँ का बीज है, जिस की रोटी ठीक नहीं बनती है, जिसको हिन्दुस्तान में कोई पसन्द नहीं करता है। देसी फार्म व्हीट की कीमत 82 रुपये मुकरर की जा रही है, लेकिन उसके बीज नहीं मिलते हैं। जो संस्था बीज पैदा करने वाली है—इंडियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च, उसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री के बजट में 35 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मांगी गई है। इस भारी रकम से नहर निकालते या ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए देते। रिसर्च होनी चाहिए, लेकिन यहां क्या होता है कि गमलों में, ग्लाम हाउसिज में, थोड़ी-थोड़ी फसल उगाते हैं, उस पर तर्जुबा करते हैं और उस का एप्लिकेशन करने हैं सैकड़ों एकड़ के हिस्सा में।

इस गवर्नमेंट के ख्याल में किसान बहुत खुशहाल हो गया है और उस को हर जगह ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन नजर आता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के स्टेट फार्मर्ज तो बहुत बड़े बड़े हैं। उन में ट्रैक्टर की कमी नहीं है। नहर का पानी सब से पहले वहां मिलता है और सब से ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल वहां लगे हुए हैं। सारा फर्टिलाइजर वहां चला जाता है। लेकिन इन सब बातों के बावजूद एक भी स्टेट फार्म ऐसा नहीं है, जो नुकसान पर न चल रहा हो—सब घाटे पर चल रहे हैं। अगर बड़े बड़े स्टेट फार्मर्ज लास पर चल रहे हैं, तो किसान से कैसे यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि वह थोड़ी थोड़ी जमीन पर सारे इनपुट्स मूहैया करके फायदा उठा ले ?

यह मिनिस्ट्री किसान को ट्रैक्टर नहीं दिला सकती क्योंकि वह महकमा मिनिस्ट्री आफ हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के पास है। वह किसान को फर्टिलाइजर नहीं दिला सकती क्योंकि वह महकमा मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम एण्ड

कैमिकलज के पास है। यह मिनिस्ट्री फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरीज को चालू नहीं कर सकती है। आज उन में इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का चालीस से पचास परसेंट ही प्राइवशन के लिए यूटिलाइज हो रहा है। जहां उन की कैपेसिटी साढ़े तीन मिलियन टन की है, वहां मुश्किल से डेढ़ मिलियन टन नाइट्रोजन और आधा मिलियन टन से कम फास्फेट पैदा किया जा रहा है। आज हमारे मुल्क को 11 मिलियन टन खाद की जरूरत है, लेकिन उस की इतनी कमी है कि नजर ही नहीं आता।

ये लोग जापान से मुकाबला करने है, लेकिन इस देश का खाद का पर-कैपिटल कनजम्प्शन जापान का 147वां हिस्सा है। हमारी गेहूं की यील्ड मिश्र जैसे देश से भी आधी है और खाद की पर-एकड़ कनजम्प्शन भी उससे आधी है।

इस के अलावा इर्रिगेशन और बिजली भी इस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में नहीं है। अब उल्टी गंगा बहाने की बात हो रही है। ये लोग यू० पी० में पानी नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन गंगा को पहाड़ पर चढ़ा कर दक्षिण तक ले जायेंगे। यह गवर्नमेंट बीस साल में देश भर में मिर्फ आठ मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन को इर्रिगेट कर पाई है। बिजली में से किसान को सिर्फ 10 परसेंट मिलती है।

किसान को जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, यह मिनिस्ट्री उन्हें नहीं दिला सकते हैं। वह उन्हें मिट्टी के तेल नहीं दिला सकती है। सस्ना कपड़ा नहीं दिला सकती। शूगर के बारे में तो बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है। किसानों के साथ इम्प्राजो सुलूक हो रहा है। शूगर का महकमा इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास है। देहात में शूगर एक आदमी को 200 ग्राम के हिसाब से मिलती है, जब कि शहर में 400 ग्राम के हिसाब से।

अगर यह मिनिस्ट्री किसान का भला चाहती है, किसान को ऊपर उठाना चाहती है, तो वह उस की जरूरियात की तरफ भी ध्यान दे। किसानों को लकड़ी, तेल, सीमेंट खाद, व बिजली की कमी है। उस पर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। जमीन बांट कर, जंगलों को कटवा कर और गोबर को चूल्हों में जलवा कर यह न समझें कि किसान की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. India is a vast country with 80 per cent of its people engaged in agriculture. It had just attained self-sufficiency in food production. But, unfortunately for us, due to the adverse weather conditions and the consequent drought and shortage of water and power, accompanied by shortage of fertilizers, the food production this year was very much below the target. In order to make up the loss, emergency food production schemes have been launched throughout the country, including improvement of minor irrigation projects, and food is imported from abroad. Then, to combat the rise in prices, the distribution of foodgrains through the public distribution system has been stepped up by intensive procurement.

The State Governments have already started taking over the wholesale trade in rice and wheat. In most of the States wholesale trade in wheat has already been taken over. As a result of that the price of wheat has come down in most of the States and in some States it has remained steady.

Coming to land reforms, after the abolition of zamindari and the princely States, the feudal system came to an end. But the big landlords and farmers retained thousands of acres of land in their possession and cultivated them with the assistance of the landless labourers. Land reform is one of the methods by which we can

[Shri K. Pradhani]

expect that some land can be distributed to the landless labourers. The Central Government have laid down some guidelines in this connection which were approved by the Chief Ministers' Conference on the 23rd July 1972. Under those guidelines the ceiling on land for a family is 10 to 18 standard acres. The best land in a State with assured irrigation, which is capable of yielding at least two crops a year, is supposed to have 10—18 acres of land. The "family" is described as husband and wife with three minor children, etc.

After issuing the instructions to the State Governments, some of the State Governments have introduced Bill to amend the Land Reforms Acts according to the guidance of the Centre. But it is noticed that some States are very rigid, not to come down from 18 standard acres and some other States are very reluctant to go beyond 10 standard acres. The definition of "family" varies in various States according to the choice of the State Government. In one State, a major son who is authorised to retain land upto a maximum of one ceiling is not authorised to retain any land in another State. Under the circumstances, with the various deviations from the guidelines of the Centre, there will be a lot of disparities between the land reforms of one State from another State. So, I would request the hon. Minister to be very strict and not to allow any of the State Governments to deviate from the guidelines given by the Centre.

Then, I come to in-puts and machinery. In our country, most of the parts of our agricultural land are without irrigation and without agricultural machinery. Most of the lands are sloppy and hilly. Tractors are not best suited to them. Machinery is also not used properly there because of the high and low levels of the land.

Agro-industries which are being financed by the Centre deal with machinery. Before the tractors go into these low and sloppy areas, it is the duty of the Government to see that bull-dozers are used to level those lands. Then only the tractors can be used there. I hope, the Centre will assist the agro-industries of the backward States to come to the level of developed States.

Due to the indiscriminate cutting of the jungles the rainfall of our country is reduced from day to day and the fertility of the soil is also reduced. I request the hon. Minister to have planned afforestation to attract better rainfall in our country and to see that the sub-soil and under-ground water is best utilised.

Coming to pilot projects of Tribal Development, there are six pilot projects in our country which are functioning since 1971-72. They are located in various parts of the country. According to the present policy of the Government, the backward areas of tribals are to get first priority or the attention of the Government. I find that naked tribals residing in remote corners of Koraput district. I feel, some more pilot projects are opened for the benefit of the tribal people in those areas.

Lastly, I want to say a word about drought conditions prevailing in our country, specially, in our State which is a tribal and a very poor State. There is no popular Government in the State. It is now under the direct control of the President and the Agriculture Ministry at the Centre which is in-charge of agriculture, allotment of funds and all these things, to relieve the starving conditions of people, to release as much funds as possible under the crash programme and other things. I request the hon. Minister to take pains to have more funds released for this State.

श्री छोटे ल ल (चैल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। फिर भी मैं कुछ अपने विचार अवश्य रखना चाहता हूँ। विगत वर्ष 1972 की प्रथम छमाही में सरकार की तरफ से यह एलान किया गया था इस सदन के अंदर कि हमारा मुल्क खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया और अब किसी दूसरे मुल्क से अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मगर खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक सूखे की स्थिति ऐसी आई कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में सूखे के कारण गल्ले की कमी हो गई और जिन प्रान्तों में गल्ले की अधिकता थी वहां से लेकर के कमी वाले क्षेत्रों की पूर्ति की गई जिस से मारे देश में अनाज की कमी हो गई। फलस्वरूप हमें दूसरे मुल्क से लगभग 20 लाख टन अनाज मंगाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा और इस कमी को देखते हुए ही सरकार को यह भी कदम उठाना पड़ा कि अनाज का और खास तौर से गेहूं का ट्रेड सरकार ने अपने हाथ में इसीलिए लिया कि अनाज की कमी है। अनाज की कमी की वजह से जो व्यापारी वर्ग मूल्यों को मनमाना ढंग से बढ़ा कर के देश के तमाम गरीब लोगों को और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को परेशान कर रहे थे, मनमानी कीमत पर उनको अनाज बेच रहे थे और उन का एक प्रकार से शोषण कर रहे थे, इसलिए यह कदम सरकार ने उठाया।

उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि देश के वे नागरिक जो गरीब हैं जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं और जो कर्मचारी वर्ग के लोग हैं वह ऐसे राजनीतिक दलों के वहकाय में न आवें कि यह जो गल्ले के ट्रेड के टेक ओवर की स्कीम लागू की गई है उस के विपरीत जाये। उन के वहकावे में आने की कतई जरूरत नहीं है। यह उन्ही की भलाई के लिए कदम उठाया गया है। साथ ही साथ बहुत से किसानों को भी भड़काया

जा रहा है कि वह किसान सरकार को गल्ला न दें ताकि यह स्कीम फेल हो जाय। उस के लिए भी कई बार यहां पर प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है और मैं यह कहूंगा कि किसानों की भलाई के लिए ही यह कदम उठाया गया है। अभी-अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया है कि किसानों को जो पहले व्यापारी लोग परेशान करते थे उन परेशानियों को देखते हुए यह कदम उठाया गया है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसानों की भलाई के लिए ही सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है।

अब यह देखना है कि आखिर एक झटका कभी मुल्क में सूखे का पड़ गया या कहीं बाढ़ आ गई, कहीं प्राकृतिक आपदा आ गई तो उस के कारण देश में अनाज की कमी हो गयी, ऐसी हालत में सरकार को यह देखना होगा कि हमेशा हमेशा के लिए यह समस्या कैसे हल हो? मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और कोई कारण नहीं है कि अनाज की कमी यहां पर हो। मेरी समझ में यहां की कृषि की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल गलत है और वह इस प्रकार कि जो खेती करना जानते हैं उनके पास खेत नहीं हैं। जो खेत में रात दिन काम करते हैं वह मजदूर के रूप में काम करते हैं। अगर खेत उनको दे दिया जाय जो वास्तव में काम करते हैं खेत में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सकता है। आज देखा क्या जाता है कि जो लोग दूसरी जगह काम करते हैं उन के पास बड़े बड़े खेतों के पट्टे लिखे हुए हैं और वह कभी भी स्वयं खेती नहीं करते। कभी खेत में उतरते भी नहीं हैं। वह करते क्या हैं कि अपने खेतों को लगान पर और अधिया पर उठा देते हैं। वह जो लगान पर या अधिया पर खेत लेते हैं वह उस में कोई अच्छी खाद वगैरह नहीं डालते, ना उसमें रासायनिक बीज डालते हैं। और ना ही उस में ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं, पानी की सिंचाई भी कम करते हैं। इसलिये कि उनको इस बात का भय रहता है कि अगले वर्ष उन को यह खेत मिले या न मिले। यह

[श्री छोटेलाल]

एक ऐसी चीज है जो हमारे उत्पादन में बहुत बड़ी बाधक है। इसी कारण से हमारे देश में गन्ने का उत्पादन कम होता है। आज थोड़े से लोगों के हाथों में बड़े बड़े खेत हैं। वे लोग ही अनुसन्धान किये गये नये नये बीजों का, नये नये औजारों का उपयोग करते हैं—प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इन बड़े बड़े खेत मालिकों को रहने दें और वे ही अनाज की कमी की पूर्ति करें या सब को साथ लेकर चलें ?

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—यदि देश की नीयत इस मामले में खराब है तो बरकत कभी नहीं आ सकती। यह देश हमेशा अनाज की कमी से परेशान रहेगा। करोड़ों खेत मजदूर खेतों में काम करता है, लेकिन उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जब कभी खेत मजदूरों की बात उठती है—मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, यदि वे लोग किसी कारखाने में काम करते होते, तो उन्हें बहुत सी सुविधाये मिलती, लेकिन इन खेत मजदूरों को क्या मिलता है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक नया सदस्य हूँ, मैंने पिछले दो सालों में देखा है, अनेकों बार सदस्यों ने इस बात को यहां पर उठाया है—खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और वे आज भी भूमिहीन बने हुए हैं। उन को जो मजदूरी मिलती है, वह ऐसी मिलती है कि एक समय खा सकते हैं और दूसरे समय के लिये झींकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वे क्या काम करेंगे। जो आदमी भूखा रहेगा, वह बजाय हल को गहरा चलाने के केवल लाइन ही खींचेगा, क्योंकि वह कमजोर है, उस में शक्ति नहीं है, उसे पूरा खाना नहीं मिलता है, पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, वह हमेशा मानसिक चिन्ताओं में व्याप्त रहता है, परेशान रहता है। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि वह खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

मैंने 22 दिसम्बर, 1972 को जब शेडयूल्ड कास्ट कर्मिष्ठों की रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में बहस चल रही थी और समाज कल्याण मंत्री प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब उस बहस का जबाब दे रहे थे, एक प्रश्न पूछा था—खेती में काम करने वाले मजदूर अधिकतर शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उन की समस्याओं के बारे में मैंने जब कभी कोई बात रखी तो कृषि मंत्रालय कहता है कि यह समाज कल्याण की बात है, उन से कहिए। समाज कल्याण से जब कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की बात है, उन से कहिए। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि ये अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में लोग क्या करें ? आज जितने मजदूर हैं, उतने ही मालिक हैं, मालिकों का संगठन अलग है, वे लोग जबरदस्त हैं और खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर कमजोर हैं। इस लिए ये खेत मजदूर अपना संगठन नहीं बना पाते और उन के बीच में हमारे कार्यकर्ता भी नहीं जा पाते, न ही उन के पास धन है कि वे कार्यकर्ताओं को संतुष्ट कर सकें। इसीलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब से किया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार कर रही है। इस लिए मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप उन की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि उन के काम करने के घंटे निश्चित किये जायें। सुबह से शाम तक, रात-दिन उन को काम करना पड़ता है, इस लिए उन के काम करने की अवधि निर्धारित की जाए। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिए न्यूनतम वेतन आवश्यकता के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि तथा खाद्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade)
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country. Most of the people in our country, in one way or another, are connected with agriculture. In India most of the working people are agricultural labourers. Therefore, the economic prosperity of our country depends upon how much progress we achieve in agriculture. In short, the basic factor of India's prosperity is agricultural prosperity and it is a fact.

Looking into the Budget you will find that the Finance Minister emphasised the need for achieving self-sufficiency in the food front. 80 per cent of our cultivable land depend upon rains. Only 20 per cent of our cultivable land gets irrigation facilities. This was stated by the Finance Minister. He emphasised the need, therefore, for increasing irrigation facilities. He also said that dry farming techniques should be evolved. These things are said in his Budget Speech.

But if we look at the approach to the Fifth Plan we will be disappointed. The total rate of growth envisaged is 5.5 per cent. The rate of growth envisaged in agricultural is only 3.97 per cent. Out of the total outlay the amount earmarked for agriculture is only 19 per cent. In the Fourth Five Year Plan the amount earmarked for agriculture was to the order of 20 per cent. In short, in the agricultural sector in the Fifth Plan the total allotment is less by one per cent in so far as allotment is concerned. That is the painful state of affairs that we see today. To establish a strong economic condition in the country certainly we have to give more importance to the agricultural sector and more allotment should be made.

As I mentioned earlier, 80 per cent of our cultivable land depends on rains. There are many major rivers in our country which are not harnessed to the fullest possible extent

Neither the State Governments nor the Central Government have done anything decisive in this matter. Medium small-scale and major irrigation facilities should be increased by the Government. Underground water resources should be fully utilised. So far nothing has been done in this direction. Right from the north to south there should be a chain of tube-wells. Only through increasing irrigation facilities we can achieve anything in this field.

I would like to point out one more thing. As far as research is concerned it has a dominant role to play in agriculture. We have not made much headway in this field. Under the guidance of Dr. Swaminathan many research workers have been educated in the agricultural field. But most of these workers confine their work to wheat only. Even the Green Revolution was confined to wheat only. In Bengal and other eastern States and in most of the States in South India the staple food of the people is rice. Research work should be extended to other foodgrains also.

In Kerala the Government has undertaken a major scheme called the Kuttanad Development Scheme for increasing rice production. We want liberal help from the Central Government. Unless help comes certainly we cannot make much progress in this.

Research should not be confined to foodgrains only. It should be extended to cash crops and commercial crops such as pepper, cardamom and other things. As far as Kerala is concerned, coconut is a major cash crop. In my constituency—Peermade—pepper is the most important commercial crop. It brings foreign exchange to our country. But the pepper crop there is withering away because of a disease. In spite of many attempts on research we have not been able to remove the disease. Pepper is known as "black gold". The Central Government must

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M. M. Joseph]

do something in the matter and root out the disease.

Ginger is another cash crop in that area. That also has been affected by a disease. The Government must take immediate action to save the crop from this disease.

Sir, in Calicut, in the northern part of Kerala, the Development Council for Spices is functioning. But this Council, I am told, is going to be wound up. The Department of Agriculture has already taken some steps to wind up this Council. I came to know about it from a letter written by the Development Council. I got a letter from them. This is a very sad state of affairs. The Department of Agriculture should not take this action.

As far as agriculture is concerned, marginal and small-scale farmers should be given more encouragement. The Government should give more help to them. More credit facilities, more agricultural implements and more fertiliser should be provided to them. Then only we can increase production.

Surplus land is being distributed to the landless in certain States. In Kerala we have a scheme to distribute land among the landless agricultural labourers. Only those people who will carry out agricultural operations should be given the land and others should not be given. The Government should also give all facilities to those people and encourage them. As far as the agriculture is concerned we must accept the principle "sow less and reap more". That should be our motto.

15.00 hrs.

श्री धर्मराव अरुजलपुरकर (गुलबर्गा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ अपने विचारों को भी सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। भारत एक महान कृषि प्रधान देश है जिस में 75 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्वाह करते हैं। लेकिन उन को अपनी खेती

के लिए मौनसून पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है जो बिल्कुल गैर-यकीनी है जिस की वजह से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स और छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम अपने हाथ में लिया जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन को आवपाशी मिले। 1951 के अन्दर 588 प्रोजेक्ट्स जो लिये गये इन में से 12 साल के अन्दर 361 प्रोजेक्ट्स ही खत्म हुए हैं जिसकी वजह से आज यह कहा जा सकता है कि 10.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर्स जमीन को जेरे आब लाया गया है। जब कि देश के अन्दर जल सम्पत्ति बहुत है और उस को हम काम में नहीं ला रहे हैं तो जो हमारी गति है, जो तरक्की हुई है ये समता है कि वह बिल्कुल सुस्त रफ्तार में हुई है। इस को तेज होना चाहिए क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की इकानामी खेती पर निर्भर है। खेती की तरक्की से ही हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की है और इस के लिए जरायत की तरक्की होना जरूरी है। लेकिन इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक प्रोडक्सन का सवाल है कहा जाता है कि 1951 में जो 500 लाख टन पैदावार थी वह आजकल 1100 लाख टन हो गई है। लेकिन जितनी तरक्की जितना इजाफा पैदावार में होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। जो जमीन के अन्दर पोटेशियलिटी है उससे फायदा नहीं उठाया गया।

साथ ही साथ किसानों के लिए जो सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं, किसान की हालत पहले ऐसी थी जैसी कि एक कहावत है कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान कर्ज में जन्म लेता है, कर्ज में उस की परवरिश होती है और कर्ज में ही मर जाता है, लेकिन इस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से बहुत सारी चीजें की गयीं, और खास कर मैं यह कहूंगा कि 1970 में जो 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया जिस से कि छोटे किसानों को कर्जा आसानी से मिले, वह हमारा मकसद पूरा नहीं हुआ, और तजूर्बा यही बताता है कि छोटे किसानों

को कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है बल्कि बड़े बड़े किसान उमसे फायदा उठा रहे हैं और ज्यादा दौलतमन्द होते जा रहे हैं। कानून की पेचीदगियों में एक सीधा सादा किसान नहीं पड़ सकता, उस के लिए यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि वह सारे कागजात बैंक के सामने पेश कर सके, इस वास्ते उन को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। जिस तरह से बकाया रेवेन्यू वसूल किया जाता है उम तरीके से जो भी बैंक का कर्जा है, उस को उसी तरह से 10 एकड़ अगर उस की जमीन है तो पहले उस का वैल्यूएशन किया जाय, इसके लिए हर जिले में वैल्यूएशन अफसर मुकर्रर किये जाये, और उमक वैल्यूएशन के आधार पर जो भी कीमत उन की जमीन की हो सकती है, मान लीजिए कि फ्री एकड़ 1,000 रु० की कीमत है तो 10,000 रु० का वैल्यूएशन सर्टिफिकेट अगर किसान बैंक मैनेजर के पास पेश करे तो उस को पारखक दे दी जाए कि उस का क्रेडिट 10,000 रु० का है और जब चाहे वह रुपया ले सके। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, लेकिन छोटे किसानों को उस से लाभ नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए इस में सुधार होना चाहिए, कानून को बदलना चाहिए ताकि छोटे किसान इस का फायदा उठा सके जिस से मालदार लोगों के दरवाजे उन को खटखटाने की जरूरत न पड़े।

जहां तक चीनी का सवाल है उस के बारे में सारे देश के अन्दर आप ने एक पौलिसी बना रखी है कि 70 फ्रीमदी चीनी कंट्रोल है और 30 फ्रीसदी डी-कंट्रोल है। लेकिन 70 फ्रीसदी चीनी नहीं मिलती है लेकिन 30 फ्रीसदी शहर हमेशा मिलती है। इस के माने यह है कि जो आपकी शहर पौलिसी है वह ठीक नहीं है। जितने भी व्यापारी को आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं या फ्रेयर प्राइस शोस हैं वे सारी की सारी चीनी का ब्लैक

मार्केट कर रहे हैं। इस को बदलना चाहिए या तो आप सारी चीनी डी-कंट्रोल कर दीजिए, या सारी की सारी कंट्रोल कर दीजिए। जब तक इस नीति में कोई सुधार न हो तब तक शहर का वितरण आप करें और अगर आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो चीनी को डी-कंट्रोल कर दीजिए। लेकिन अभी जो दुधारी तलवार है यह लोगों को तकलीफ दे रही है। और खास कर जहां अकाल है, सूखा है, वहां पर कोई आदमी चीनी नहीं लेता है, वहां की सारी चीनी ब्लैक मार्केट में जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस ओर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं फ़ॉरेस्ट के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहगा, नेशनल कमिशन आन एग्री-कल्चर की ओर से यह सिफारिश की गयी है कि हर सूबे के अन्दर एक फ़ॉरेस्ट कोरपोरेशन होनी चाहिए, उस को कर्जा दिया जाएगा और उम के तहत अफ़ोरेस्टेशन के काम लिये जायेंगे। इस मिलसिले में मैसूर सरकार ने कर्नाटक फ़ॉरेस्ट कोरपोरेशन बनाया है जिस के तहत पेपर और पल्प की फ़ैक्ट्री बनाना चाहते हैं। उस के वास्ते उन को कम से कम 5 करोड़ रु० का कर्जा देना चाहिए ताकि हर एक जिले के अन्दर, जहां कहीं भी जंगलात हैं उस से फ़ॉरेस्ट वेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज बनायी जायें जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में मजदूरों को लगा सकें और उस का लाभ लोगों को मिल सके।

इस के साथ साथ एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज कोरपोरेशन के तहत हर जिले के अंदर एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज का कारखाना होना जरूरी है।

लैंड रिफार्म के तहत जमीनों के टुकड़े किये जा रहे हैं। टुकड़े करने के साथ साथ

[श्री वमराव अरुजलपुरदार]

जब तक आप छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर नहीं बनायेंगे, अच्छा बीज सलाई नहीं करेंगे, एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज का कारखाना हर जिले में नहीं खोलेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि लैंड रिफार्मिंग में फायदा नहीं होगा। एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज से लोगों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करने की सख्त जरूरत है।

हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक एक एग्रिकल-चरल स्कूल का होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। देश में 75 फीसदी लोग जरायत पेशा है। आज पुगने खेती के जो तरीके थे उनको नज्दोज करके मैकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग पर जोर दिया जा रहा है, खेती को माडर्नाइज किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि लोगों को इसकी तालीम भी दी जाए ताकि वे पैदावार बढ़ा सकें इन तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करके। इसके लिए हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक एग्रिकल-चरल स्कूल का होना निहायत जरूरी है।

इसी तरह मैं सूरी में मैं एक एग्रिकल-चरल यूनिवर्सिटी की मांग करता हूँ। वह भी बहुत जरूरी है।

यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो गेहूँ खरीदा जा रहा है इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन फॉर प्राइस गारंटी के लिए होगा। 1 लाख 60 हजार के तरीके कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज देश में हैं जिन में से मैं समझता हूँ कि तकरीबन 50 परसेंट बिलकुल करंट हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा ब्लैकमार्केट वे करना चाहती हैं। जिस तरह से आपने प्रोक्यूरमेंट के लिए एक मशीनरी बना रखी है, स्टोरेज के लिए दूसरी बना रखी है उसी तरह से आपको डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए भी अलग से एक मशीनरी बनाना चाहिए। अगर सरकार फेयर प्राइस गारंटी पर इसके लिए डिपेंड करेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक धोखा होगा और लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिलेगा। कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज जितती हैं उनके खिलाफ इनक्वायरी की जा और उस में अगर कोई गलत साबित हो जाए तो न सिर्फ उसका लाइसेंस रद्द किया

जाए बल्कि उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा भी दी जाए।

श्री अग्नि चरण दास (जाजपुर) : आज के जमाने में आदमी की सबसे पहली जरूरत खाद्यान्न की है और खाद्यान्न पैदा करने के लिए जमीन का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जमीन पर किसका अधिकार होना चाहिए? उसका होना चाहिए जो खेती करता है। जो उत्पादन करता है। जो उत्पादन करता है उसके हाथ में आज जमीन नहीं है। जमीन उनके पास है जो बड़े आदमी हैं, पैसे वाले हैं और वे शोषक वर्ग में शामिल हैं। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, एम० एल० ए० तथा राजनीतिक लोगों के हाथ में आज भी बहुत जमीन पड़ी हुई है आदिवासी, हरिजन आदि जो एम. पी. हैं या एम० एल० एज० हैं उनके पास भी जमीन होगी लेकिन बहुत कम। दूसरों के पास बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है। स्वेच्छा से वे जमीन छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। जब कानून बन जायेगा तभी किसी की जमीन ली जा सकेगी। मिनिस्टर, एम पी, एम एल ए सभी कहते हैं कि जमीन जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है उनको मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन कोई अपने आप उनको देता नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी वालों के पास भी बहुत है और विरोधी पार्टी वालों के पास भी बहुत जमीन है। कोई नहीं चाहता है कि जमीन के बारे में नए तरीके से लैंड रिफार्म किया जाए। वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनके हाथ से जमीन चली जाए क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि इससे उनका बड़प्पन कम हो जाएगा। यही वजह है कि आज तक जमीन के बटवारे के बारे में कानून जैसा बनना चाहिए बन नहीं पाया है। पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी सही तरीके से लैंड रिफार्म नहीं हुआ है। जो हुआ भी है वह भी नहीं के बराबर है। इसका कारण यही है कि बड़े बड़े लोग, शोषक वर्ग के लोग राजनीतिक लोग इसका कराना नहीं चाहते हैं, कराने नहीं देते हैं। यह सच बात है। मैं

समझता हूँ कि जब तक राइट टू प्रापटी कायम रहेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं बन पायेगा। गांव की जमीन गांव वालों के पास होनी चाहिये। जिन गरीब आदिमियों के पास जमीन एक बीघा, आधा बीघा, दो बीघा थी भी वह भी बड़े बड़े लोगों ने हड़प ली है। मनी लैंडिंग हमारे देश में चलता है। जब पैसा वसूल नहीं होता है तो केस करके गरीब लोगों की जमीन छीन ली जाती है। बहुत से तरीकों से गरीबों की जमीन ये लोग छीन कर ले जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक राइट टू प्रापटी लैंड पर है तब तक खाम कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। जो छोटे मोटे कानून लैंड रिफार्म के नाम पर बने भी हैं, वे भी कार्यान्वित सही ढंग से नहीं हो पाए हैं। इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जो शेयर कापर होते हैं उनको भी आज बेदखल किया जा रहा है। वे जब बेदखल होते हैं तो कोई उनकी बात कहने वाला नहीं होता है, कोई उनकी मदद नहीं करता है। बटारीदारों की कोई मुनता नहीं है। कारण यह है कि जो बड़े लोग होते हैं, पुलिस वाले अफसर, कोर्ट्स आदि उनके साथ होती हैं। कोर्ट में भी गरीबों की मुनवाई नहीं होती है, उनसे भी कुछ फायदा नहीं मिलता है।

जहां लैंड रिफार्म लागू किए गए हैं वहां जिस की जमीन दी गई है वह उस पर कब्जा नहीं कर पाता है क्योंकि दूसरे लोगों का उस पर कब्जा है। जब वह कब्जा करने जाता है तो दफा 144, 145, 107, सब लागू कर दी जाती है। उनको इस तरह से जमीन नहीं मिलती। हमारी पार्टी तथा दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि गरीबों को जमीन मिले।

पिछले दो सालों में कुछ प्रगतिशील घोषणाएँ हुई हैं। 18 एकड़ की बात रखी गई है। यह भी उचित नहीं है। अगर 18 एकड़ जमीन एक परिवार के पास रहने की

छूट दी जाएगी तो क्या आपने हिसाब लगाया है कि कितने आदिमियों को जमीन मिल सकेगी? जो बेजमीन हैं उनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और 18 एकड़ से उनके हिस्से कुछ भी जमीन नहीं आती है। ऐसी स्थिति में 18 एकड़ की बात झूठी बात हो जाती है। उड़ीसा में दस एकड़ उन्होंने रखी थी। यह एक प्रगतिशील कानून था। वहां भी यह कानून पास नहीं हो पाया और इसीलिए वहां की सरकार टूट गई। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस कानून को यहां पास किया जाए और जहां तक हो सके इसी मेशन में किया जाए।

आपने क्रेष स्कीम चलाई है। आपने कहा है कि एक, एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक एक हजार लोगों को दस महीने के लिए आप काम देंगे उनको तीन रुपया रोज मिलेगा। मैंने देखा है कि उड़ीसा में ग्रन्य स्टेट्स की तरह मे जितना पैसा इस स्कीम को दिया गया है वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ है। दस महीने का काम भी उनको नहीं मिलता है। कोई कोई काम है जो दो महीने में खत्म हो जाता है और वे बेकार हो जाते हैं। कान्ट्रेक्टर से आप कार्य करवाते हैं। वह उनको तीन रुपया भी नहीं देता है। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

रामूजाई

*श्री **शंभूजी पटेल** (दादरा तथा नगर हवेली): सभापति महोदय, मैं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा-नगरा हवेली का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। दादर नगर हवेली प्रदेश 90 प्रतिशत आदिवासी निरक्षर जनता का प्रदेश है। जनता का अधिकांश हिस्सा मेहनत मजदूरी करके जीवनयापन करता है। मुख्यतः सभी भूमिहीन खेतमजदूर हैं। मेरे प्रदेश में कोई खास औद्योगिक विकास नहीं हो पाया है। केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से कोई

राष्ट्रवादी

[श्री ~~संभूषण~~ पटेल]

औद्योगिक प्लान्ट पिछले 18 वर्षों से शुरू नहीं हुआ। मेरे प्रदेश में विपुल मात्रा में घास होता है अतः यदि कागज सम्बन्धी उद्योग वहां डाला जाय तो वहां की पिछड़ी हुई गरीब आदिवासी जनता के लिए वह उद्योग आशीर्वाद के समान बना रहेगा।

इस प्रदेश के सर्वतोमुखी विकास के लिए लघु उद्योग एवं कुटीर उद्योग बड़े ही उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगे।

शिक्षा का प्रसारण भी नहिबन्त है। वहां के लोगों की नई पीढ़ियों को शिक्षा भिमुख करने के लिए छात्रालयों की व्यवस्था के साथ शैक्षिक संस्थाएं बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू करनी होंगी। गरीबी के कारण बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं सरकार की ओर से निःशुल्क किये बिना चलने वाला नहीं है। वहां की जनता तकनीकी एवं ग्रेजुएट तालीम एवं शिक्षा चाहती है। बरसों तक पोर्तुगीस शासन में गुलाम रहने के कारण इस जनता का भारी शोषण हुआ है एवं उनके ऊपर जुल्म एवं दमन हुआ है। उनका आर्थिक एवं शैक्षिक विकास नहीं हो सका, उसका मुख्य कारण भी विदेशी शासन की जकड़न ही थी। 1954 में हम परदेशी शासन की हकूमत से मुक्त हुए लेकिन इस विस्तार के उत्कर्ष के लिए जितने जल्द कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये थे वे उठाये गये नहीं हैं। परिणामतः इस विस्तार की आदिवासी जनता आजादी के बाद भी बेचारी एवं गरीब रह गई है।

दादरा-नागर हवेली एक मुक्त प्रदेश हो जाने के बाद भी वहां के जमीनदार सूदखोर चाटुकारों जैसे स्थापति हितों की ओर से जनता पर जुल्म हो रहा है उनका शोषण हो रहा है। सरकारी बाबू लोगों की लाल फीताशाही एवं परेशानियों से जनता पीड़ित है। इस जनता के समूचे

कल्याण के लिए छोटे व बड़े उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए निष्पार्ज लोन एवं बोकेशनल मार्गदर्शन उन्हें मिलने चाहिये। यह सरकार का फर्ज है ऐसा मैं समझता हूं।

दादरा-नगर हवेली में जो थोड़े बहुत छोटे किसान हैं उन्हें सरकार की ओर से कुएं बनाने एवं आयरल इंजिन खरीदने के लिये लम्बी समय मर्यादा में अदा की जा सके ऐसी लोन मिलनी चाहिये। केन्द्र सरकार की ग्राम्य आवास योजना का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ इस प्रदेश को दिया जाना चाहिये।

दादरा-नगर हवेली लैंड रिफार्मिंग रेग्युलेशन 1971 जो माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी ने दिनांक 8-12-71 के दिन सरकारी गजेट में प्रसिद्ध किया है उसका शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अमल होना अनिवार्य है। अभी तक इस रेग्युलेशन का अमल नहीं हो रहा है। जनता इस रेग्युलेशन के अमल के इंतजार में बैठी हुई है। इस रेग्युलेशन का अमल होने से जमीन संपादित की जायेगी। वह जमीन तथा सरकारी जोतने योग्य जो जमीन है, वे जमीनें यदि वहां के भूमिहीन खेतमजदूरों को जल्द से जल्द मिल जाती है तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो जाएगा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस रेग्युलेशन के अमल में अब ज्यादा देरी न होगी।

दादरा-नगर हवेली में जनमत से चुनी गई 'चायत अस्तित्व' में है लेकिन इस पंचायत के पास कोई अधिकार या मत्ता नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं यदि गुजरात का पंचायत कानून हमारे प्रदेश में भी लागू कर दिया जाये तो हमारी पंचायत जनता के विकास कार्यों में एवं स्थानिक कारोबार में लाभप्रद साबित होगी।

दादरा-नगर हवेली के कलक्टर प्रदेश की भाषाओं से परिचित नहीं है। परिणामतः निरक्षर आदिवासी जनता गुजराती भाषी

कलक्टर की बारम्बार मांग करती रही है। विद्यमान कलक्टर दादरा-नगर हवेली के कल्याण के लिए सरकार की ओर से दी गई गत वर्ष की करीब 12.5 लाख रुपये की धनराशि भी खर्च नहीं कर सके। केवल 5.5 लाख रुपया ही वे जनकल्याण में लगा सके हैं। विद्यमान कलक्टर की उदासीनता से प्रदेश को काफी नुकसान सहन करना पड़ा है। उनके सामने जनता ने प्रदर्शन भी किया है। अतः उन्हें हटाया जाये और उनकी जगह गुजराती भाषी कलक्टर की अविलम्ब नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये।

दादरा-नगर हवेली प्रदेश में कही पूर्ण सूखे की और कही-कही अर्द्धसूखे की परिस्थिति है, फिर भी निम्नान कलक्टर ने उन स्थलों को नूखाग्रस्त घोषित नहीं किया है। वहां राहत कार्य भी नहीं के बराबर चला रहे हैं। यह एक बड़ी शोचनीय बात है।

अन्त में दादरा-नगर हवेली के कर्म-चारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के हिसाब से वेतन स्केल एवं महंगाई भत्ता आदि मिल, ऐसा मेरा अनुरोध है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : चेयरमैन साहब, पिछले दिनों में हमारे मुल्क में जो एक कहत की सूरते-हाल पैदा हुई, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने उस को जिस अच्छे ढंग से कंट्रोल किया, उसके लिए मैं उसको मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इतना बड़ा डाउट हमारे मुल्क में हुआ और हमारे एक्सपोर्ट का खयाल था कि शायद हमें पांच मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़े। लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री ने इम्पोर्ट के बजाये लोकल रीसोमिज के मुताबिक मुल्क में ही फूडग्रेन्ज की पैदावार बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में फूडग्रेन्ज की पैदावार बढ़ी।

इस मुल्क की तारीख में जो एक दूसरा बड़ा काम इस साल कर रहे हैं, वह है फूडग्रेन्ज के टेक-ओवर का। आल-इंडिया फूडग्रेन्ज डीलर्स एसोसियेशन ने और हमारे मुल्क के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की संस्था—फिकी—ने पिछले दिनों यह ऐलान किया कि इस मुल्क में ऐसे हालात पैदा किये जाय, जिससे इकानोमिक क्राइसिस और केओस पैदा हो जायें। लेकिन आज उनको मुंह की खानी पड़ रही है, हालांकि हमारे बड़े-बड़े अखबारों में लिखा होता है कि फूडग्रेन्ज का टेक-ओवर नाकाम हो रहा है।

हमारी जुबान की नजाकत देखिये कि जो आदमी एक्सप्लायटर हो, जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करे, जो प्रोड्यूसर को भी लूटे और खरीदार को भी लूटे, हमारी जुबान में उसको होलसेल डीलर कहते हैं। कुछ पार्टियों के मेम्बर यहां पर महंगाई के सवाल पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहते हैं, किसान के सावल पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहते हैं, लेकिन जब किसान और खरीदार को बचाने का सवाल आता है, तब वे प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं। जनपथ, स्वात पट्टी और कांग्रेस (ओ) के दोस्तों को मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि जब एफ०सी०आई० नहीं बनी थी, तो हमारे यहां पंजाब में जब अनाज की पैदावार मंडी में आती थी, तो ये होलसेल डीलर किस भाव पर अनाज खरीदते थे—तीस, चालीस रुपये क्विंटल। हमने प्रोटेस्ट करके, डिमांडस्ट्रेशन करके सरकार पर जोर डाला कि वह अनाज के प्रोड्यूसर्स को बचाये और उनको मिनिमम प्राइस दिलाये। कुछ साल पहले एफ० सी० आई० को कायम किया गया। जिन भाइयों की बुद्धि फिर गई है, या जिनकी हमदर्दी बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों से है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार आज अनाज के व्यापार की खुला छोड़ दे और किसान में न खरीदे और उस पर कंट्रोल न रखे, तो जिस एरिया से मैं आता हूं, वहां ये ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स गन्दुम की कीमत पचास रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा देने वाले नहीं हैं, हालांकि गवर्नमेंट 76 रुपये और 84 रुपये

[श्री सत्यपाल कपूर]

दे रही है। और वह कहते हैं कि बड़ी बेकारी होगी, सरकार ने अनाज का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया है, उससे बड़ी भारी बेकारी होगी। मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आख खोल कर कभी पंजाब और हरियाने की तरफ चले। वहाँ पर देखें तो इनको दिखाई देगा, हमारे यहाँ पिछले दो साल से कोई होलसेल डीलर नहीं है। 11 हजार कच्चे आढ़ती है जिनकी मार्फत हम प्रोक्योरमेंट करते हैं। 25 ऐसे हैंड्स हैं जो अनाज के प्रोक्योरमेंट और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को डील करते हैं। किमान के धर से लेकर मार्केट तक, मार्केट से एफ० सी० आई० के स्टोर तक, एफ सी आई के स्टोर से मिलिंग तक और मिलिंग से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर तक, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर से डिपो तक 25 हाथ ऐसे हैं जो इस प्रोक्योरमेंट और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को डील करते हैं। इनमें कोई बेकार होने वाला नहीं है। 24 हैंड्स तो आपके कायम रहेंगे। लेकिन एक जो ब्लैक-मार्केटियर होलसेलर है वह नहीं रहेगा। वह खत्म होगा और सरकार ने जो किया है वह ठीक किया है, हम उसकी पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट करते हैं।

अभी यह कहा गया कि 7 मई से कोर्स ग्रेन का व्यापार होलसेल वाले नहीं करेंगे। एक किस्म का कैम्पेस क्रियेट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं यह मतालवा करन चाहता हूँ कि आप कोर्स ग्रेन का काम भी अपने हाथ में लीजिए। इन पर डिपेंड मत कीजिए। अगर आप इन पर डिपेंड करेंगे तो आपका काम चलेगा नहीं।

इसके साथ साथ आपका जो एसेंशियल कमोडिटी ऐक्ट है उसमें दाल और खाने के बीज जो हैं, तेल है, वनस्पति घी है, इनको उसमें दर्ज नहीं किया है। तमाम यहाँ पर हल्ला करने वाले लोग जो हैं वह इनका बिजनेस करते हैं। आप इस ऐक्ट को इन पर भी लागू कीजिए।

इस काम में आपको सबसे ज्यादा जो बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है उसकी ओर आप ध्यान दें। सारी इंडिया में जो आप प्रोक्योरमेंट करते हैं उसका 65 परसेंट पंजाब और हरियाने से मिलता है। उसमें भी होलसेल डीलर इन्वाल्ड नहीं हैं। एफ सी आई जो है, ठीक है उसमें आप एक बहुत एफिशियेंट आदमी को चेयरमैन के रूप में लाए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक दिक्कत आ रही है। वह यह कि एफ सी आई प्रोक्योरमेंट थ्रू कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज नहीं करती। जो हमारे किसानों की कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज है, एफ सी आई दस लाख टन जो वहाँ से डायरेक्ट लेती है, वह थ्रू कोऑपरेटिव नहीं कर रही है, इस चीज को देखने की ओर इसके ऊपर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरे, जितने आप के मिडिल मैन और बिजनेस मैन हैं वह जब कांट्रैक्ट देते हैं, टेंडर देते हैं तो लोअर टेंडर देते हैं। उस का परपज एक होता है कि बाद में अंडर वेटेज कराएंगे, पानी डालेंगे, तमाम चीजें करेंगे ताकि कोऑपरेटिव को बीच से निकाल सकें। इस फूड टेक ओवर के काम को आप तभी कायदाव कर सकते हैं जब आप मैक्सिमम कोऑपरेटिव पर डिपेंड करेंगे। अगर एफ सी आई में आप के लोअर लेवल पर लगे हुए लोग यह समझे कि कोऑपरेटिव को फेल करना है तो आप का यह परपज पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए कोऑपरेटिव पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिपेंड करने की जरूरत है।

अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आप के यहाँ बैठे हुए कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स कहते हैं, आप ने अनाज मंगाया, उस में फूड की जगह फीड आया और वह मिला हुआ आया। तो उस की जगह आप मुल्क में अनाज की पैदावार और बढ़ा सकते हैं। अभी कुछ स्टेट्स ने प्रोपोजल्स आप के पास भेजे हैं कि आप एडिशनल एमाउंट हमें दें तो जैसे पंजाब

सरकार ने कहा है कि 35 करोड़ रुपया आप दें तो एक मिलियन टन अनाज हम आप को बढ़ा कर दे सकते हैं। इसी तरह से हरयाने की सरकार ने कहा है और इसी तरह से यूपी की सरकार ने कहा है। तो आप इम्पोर्ट की तरफ जाने के बजाय यह ऐडिशनल रिसोर्स स्टेट्स को प्रोवाइड करें, बिहार ने भी कहा है और लोगों ने भी कहा है, तो अनाज की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है और आप को एक्सपोर्ट में जाना पड़ेगा।

इस के साथ साथ ऐग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स को आप निक अप कीजिए ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस से। अगर ऐग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स की कीमत बढ़नी है तो उस वक्त आप को सोचना पड़ेगा। जैसे आप मराकरी मुलाज्मोन का महंगाई भत्ता निक अप करते हैं अगर इस उम्मीद के आप माने और माने नहीं मानना पड़ेगा, आज नहीं एक साल के बाद, दो साल के बाद मानना पड़ेगा, ऐग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स को आप को निक अप करना पड़ेगा प्रोडक्शन से और एक तज्जवीज आर देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइस आप व्यूरोक्रेट्स पर न छोड़िए कि वह इस का असेस कर के दें। मॉनिटर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स की एक कमेटी बैठ कर इस बात को सोचे कि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइस क्या हानी चाहिए।

एक यह एनान करना बहुत जरूरी है कि अनाज के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को जो प्राइस आप ने मकरर को है वह किसी कीमत पर भी बढ़ने न दी जाय। सारे मुल्क में अनाज की एक ही प्राइस रहेगी। इस समय व्यापारी केअस क्रियेट करना चाहते हैं। अबबार वाले उन का साथ दे रहे हैं। हमारे भाई मूख्तलिफ रंगों वाले उन का साथ दे रहे हैं।
... (व्यवधान) ... वह सत्याग्रह करेंगे

या उलटाग्रह करेंगे, उस से कोई घबड़ाने की बात नहीं है।

एक दूसरी बात यह न कि शहर को आप इम्मीडिएटली नेशनलाइज कीजिए। शहर का नेशनलाइजेशन आप को इम्मीडिएटली करना चाहिए।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : सभापति जी, अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस अनुदान पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया। गुजिस्ता साल जब इस डिमांड पर चर्चा हो रही थी उस वक्त सब मेम्बर्स ने यह राय जाहिर किया कि यह मिनिस्ट्री बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है और वह बिल्कुल ठीक भी था। इस राय से मैं भी मुतफिक था। लेकिन इस साल क्या देखते हैं कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन कहा गया? इस लिए मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराता। इसलिए कि यह मिनिस्ट्री दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज पर मुनहमर है जैसे इरीगेशन और पावर मिनिस्ट्री पर और पेट्रोलियम एंड केमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री पर यह निर्भर है। आज तो हम देखते हैं कि पानी नहीं है और जो कुछ भी पानी बावलियों में है उस को निकालने के लिए एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं है। अनाज ज्यादा उगाना है तो उस के लिए फर्टिलाइजर चाहिए, लेकिन आज फर्टिलाइजर मार्केट में नहीं है। ये चाजे इन महकमें के हाथ में नहीं हैं। किन्तु इन का असर बहुत काफी पड़ता है। किसान आज कितनी मशकला में है यह आप लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि उनका क्या तकलीफात है। उस का कैसे सान्त्व करने जा रहे हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आप अपने साथी दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स से बात कीजिए कि यह कैसे करना है। एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बढ़ानी है, फर्टिलाइजर यहा ज्यादा नहीं है तो इम्पोर्ट कीजिए, इरीगेशन कैसे करना है, यह आप सोचिए और करिए।

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

एक चीज पर मैं ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हूँ और वह है लैंड रिफार्म। लैंड रिफार्मस के लिए मैं सरकार को कांप्रेचुलेट करूंगा जो वह ले आई है। लेकिन कहा तक उन पर अमल हो रहे हैं यह सोचने की चीज है। बिल्कुल अमल नहीं हो रहा है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बात मैं कहता हूँ। वहाँ लैंड रिफार्मस आप लाए हैं लेकिन अब तक उस का कुछ इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। यह बात सही है कि वहाँ इस समय पापुलर गवर्नमेंट नहीं है। लेकिन सेंट्रल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। आप के आदमी वहाँ एडवाइजर हैं। वह बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वहाँ उस पर कुछ अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इस में पहले भी मैं ने यहाँ यह अजें किया था। उस की वजह से लोगों को कितनी तकलीफें उठानी पड़ रही हैं यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। एक आर्डिनेंस लागू है जिस से वह अपनी जमीन को बेच नहीं सकते। वह अपना खेत मार्टिगेज नहीं कर सकते। मार्टिगेज न करने से उन को लोन नहीं मिलता। बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि कानून ऐसा है। मार्टिगेज नहीं कर सकते इसलिए हम कुछ लोन नहीं दे सकते। लोन के बाँर वह काश्त कैसे करेंगे? ज्यादा बड़े बड़े जितने किसान हैं उन को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है लोन आवंटन करने में लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं जो मार्जिनल और स्माल फार्मर्स हैं उन को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। वह जब भी वहाँ जाते हैं तो उन को कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है। दूसरे, अगर आप कुछ लोन किसी तरह देते भी हैं तो वह क्या करते हैं कि उस लोन को अपनी फेमिलि को मेंटन करने में लगाते हैं। उस से वह डेवलपमेंट का काम नहीं करते हैं। आप बावलियों के लिए लोन दे रहे हैं, बैल खरीदने के लिये दे रहे हैं, दूसरे इन्पुट्स खरीदने के लिए दे रहे हैं, तो वह उस से यह न खरीद कर के उस रूँते को अपनी फेमिलि पर खर्च

कर के खत्म कर रहे हैं, इस के लिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है गवर्नमेंट से कि वह इसको देवे। उन लोगों को लोन देने की बजाय डेवलपमेंट ट्रान्ट दीजिये, जिस से कि वे लोग काम कर सकें। उन को फेमिलि मेंटनेन्स के वास्ते कुछ दीजिये, अगर इस तरह से आप उन को पांच साल तक मेंटन करेंगे तो फिर आगे चल कर वे लोग अपना केन्ट्रीवूशन दे सकेंगे।

कोऑपरेटिव मोसायटीज के बारे में मैंने पहले भी कहा था। वहाँ बड़ा कर्गजन और इन्फिनिशियन्सी है। कोऑपरेटिव के बारे में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले कर, कैसे उन को रिफार्म करना है, उस के बारे में सोचने।

मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री का बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस लिये कि दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री वाले इस काम में दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहे हैं, हालांकि हमारे देश के 80 फीसदी लोग खेती पर मुनहमिर हैं। चूँकि यह मिनिस्ट्री उन के लिये दिलचस्पी ले रही है, इस लिये बधाई देना लाजमी हो जाता है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जितने मेम्बरज हैं, किसानों के लिये हम लोग मोच रहे हैं, दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ पर ज्यादातर ट्रेड यूनियन या दुनिया भर की दूसरी चीजों के बारे में शोर होना है, एन० जी० ओज के मुतालिक बातें इतनी हैं, लेकिन जब हम लोग किसानों के बारे में बात कहते हैं, तो हमारे कुछ भाई हम को कुलक बोलते हैं। कुलक क्यों बोलते हैं, क्या वगैर किसान के आप कायम रह सकते हैं, जो किसान मेहनत कर के आप को अनाज देता है उस को कुलक बोलते हैं। अगर कोई उन की वकालत करता है तो उस को कुलक और रीएक्शनरी कहा जाता है

श्री सतपाल कपूर : कुलक और है, किसान और है।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : यह नहीं होना चाहिये। फार्मस फोरम को कुलक कहा जाता है। यहाँ एग्रर-कन्डीशन में

बैठने वाले किसानों की तकलीफों को नहीं समझ सकते...

श्री रामादितार शास्त्री (पटना) : हम को मालूम है ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : अगर मालूम होता तो ऐसी बात नहीं कहते । किसानों को आज क्या तकलीफ है—उमके पास पानी नहीं है, फर्टिलाइजर नहीं है । उन के लिये लैंड, उन को ये चीज दिलवाये, जिस से वे ज्यादा उगायेंगे और पूरी तरह से आप को खिलायेंगे ।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल (वागपत) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि अनुदानों पर जो बजट की मांगें हैं, उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बातें सदन के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । यह बात सही है कि इस देश के किसानों ने अपना खून पसीना बहाकर इस देश को अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर किया, लेकिन किसान की कठिनाइयों को गम्भीरता से नहीं सोचा गया, जिस तरह से सोचना चाहिये था और इसी का यह परिणाम हुआ है कि हम जितने आत्म-निर्भर हुए, इन चन्द सालों में फिर पीछे पड़ गये और फिर कुछ बाहर से अन्न मंगाने की बात चल रही है ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह जी के कल के वक्तव्य को मैंने पढ़ा, उनका कहना है कि 40 लाख टन अनाज ज्यादा पैदा होगा

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : रबी में ।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : जी हाँ, रबी में । अगर ये आँकड़े सही हैं तो मैं इस देश को और इस सरकार को बहुत भाग्यशाली मानता हूँ, क्योंकि देश के कई राज्यों में अकालड़ा हुआ है, बिजली का देश व्यापी संकट है,

इंजीनियर्स की हड़ताल रही है, अनेकों कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी पैदावार बढ़ रही है तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि सरकार और इस देश के किसान बघाई के पात्र हैं ।

लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि ज्यों-ज्यों किसान ने देश के बारे में सोचा, मेहनत की, सरकार का दृष्टिकोण कुछ उस तरफ अभी नहीं गया है । अभी कुछ ही खुशहाली देश में आई थी कि राज कमेटी बैठ गई, उसमें किसानों पर आय-कर का मामला लाद दिया गया । इस राज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी तक हमको हिन्दी में प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है । इस आय-कर में किसान उलझ जायेंगे, क्योंकि किसान दो बहियाँ नहीं रखता है, अलग में रजिस्टर नहीं रखता है । किसानों के साथ यह सही व्यवहार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

एक दूसरी समस्या किसानों के साथ भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून की है । चाहे बढ़ते हुए शहर हों या सरकारी योजनायें हों, उनकी जमीन को ले लिया जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उनके साथ भेद किया जा रहा है । इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर 3-4 रु० गज का मुआवजा किसानों को दिया गया है, लेकिन उसके बाद मेरी सही जानकारी है—इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर सरकार ने उम जमीन को 2000 रु० गज और 1800 रु० गज में बेचा है और बेच रही है । आखिर किसानों ने क्या कुसूर किया है, सरकार इतना बड़ा मुनाफा क्यों लेना चाहती है—मुझे यह किसानों के साथ भेद-भाव मालूम देता है, जो मिटना चाहिये ।

इसी से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली एक दूसरी बात भी है—योजनाओं के नाम पर बहुत सारी जमीनें ले ली गई हैं, आज भी दस-दास और बीस-बीस साल से जमीनें एक्काई पड़ी हुई हैं, मैं ऐसी हजारों योजनायें गिन सकता हूँ, लेकिन समय नहीं है । जब इस

[श्री राम चन्द्र बिकल]

तरह से किसानों की जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है और उस पर 20-20 साल से काम न हो, तो देश की पैदावार कैसे बढ़गी। जहां पर भी आपने योजना से ज्यादा जमीन ली है, उस पर खेती कराइये। शास्त्री जी ने तो कोठियों में भी गेहूं उपजाने की बात कही थी तो फिर इन जमीनों को क्यों खाली छोड़ रखा है। हमारे देश पर अन्न का संकट आया हुआ है, अगर हमारे देश की अधिकतम भूमि का इस्तेमाल हो जाये तो हम विदेशों के मोहताज नहीं रह सकते।

सिंचाई के साधनों का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। आज हमारे देश में 23 प्रतिशत भूमि सिंचित भूमि है, इस के आंकड़े को बढ़ाइये तो इस देश के किसान इतनी पैदावार करेंगे कि हमको अमरीका की तरफ देखने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी—लेकिन इसके लिये प्रोत्साहन दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय, किसान की मेहनत और लागत दोनों के मुताबिक सरकार अभी उसको मूल्य नहीं दे रही है, अगर उसकी मेहनत और लागत का हिसाब लगाकर उसको मूल्य दिया जाये तो पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है। इस देश में किसानों की उपेक्षा इसलिये है कि वह हड़ताल नहीं जानता, न स्ट्राइक करता है न भूख हड़ताल करता है, न आंदोलन करता है। इसीलिये किसानों की कठिनाइयों को नहीं समझा जाता। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो किसानों से कई गुना ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाते हैं, व हड़तालें करते हैं और सरकार उनके सामने झुक जाती है, उनका वेतन भत्ता बढ़ा देती है, मजबूर होकर बढ़ाती है। लेकिन किसान मजबूर है, वह मुनाफ़ा कमाने का आदी नहीं है—इसलिये सरकार को उनकी समस्याओं पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, कल कोई माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि चीन और रूस भी बाहर

से अन्न मंगा रहे हैं—मैं इसको कोई अच्छा उदाहरण नहीं समझता। आज रूस, चीन और भारत जिन देशों से अन्न मंगा रहे हैं, हमको देखना चाहिये कि उन देशों में—चाहे अमरीका हो, आस्ट्रेलिया हो, कनाडा हो, वहां के किसानों को सरकार की तरफ से क्या रियायतें दी जाती हैं, उनके साथ कैसा सलूक किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के उदाहरण कोई अच्छी उपमा नहीं कहे जा सकते।

बहुत दिनों से किसानों की मांग है कि फसलों और पशुधन का बीमा किया जाय। यहां पर घोषणा भी हुई, लेकिन उस पर राज्यों में अमल नहीं हो रहा है और केन्द्र में भी कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र और राज्य की योजनाओं में कुछ सामंजस्य नहीं है—चाहे खेती के बारे में हो, वन विभाग के बारे में हो, या पशुधन के बारे में हो। इसलिये केन्द्र और राज्यों में आपसी सामंजस्य होना चाहिये। यदि यह सामंजस्य हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं।

किसानों के साथ बिजली के मामले में भी भेद होता है। बिजली का रेट उद्योगों के लिए भिन्न है और सिंचाई के लिए भिन्न है। सरकार को चाहिये कि इस भेद को मिटाये। सिर्फ बिजली ही नहीं ऋण में भी भेद होता है, किसानों के लिए सूद ज्यादा लगता है, जबकि उद्योगों के लिये कम लगता है। सरकार इन भेदभावों के बार में गम्भीरता से सोचे।

मैं संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं कि एटम बम से ज्यादा बड़ी मार अन्न की होती है, नागासाकी और हिरोशीमा में जितने आदमी नहीं मरे, उस से ज्यादा 45 लाख आदमी एक ही दफ़ा में बंगाल में अकाल से मर गये। इसलिये उत्पादन करने वाले किसान को साधन देने होंगे, सामान देना होगा, तब वह इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकेगा और तब हमें दुनिया के किसी भी देश की तरफ

सहायता के लिये नहीं देखना होगा। जहां हम शस्त्रों में आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहते हैं, वहां अन्न में भी आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहते हैं। यदि अन्न के मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर होगा तो हमें विदेशों की तरफ नहीं देखना पड़ेगा। इस देश के पसीना बहाने वाले किसान को प्रोत्साहित किया गया तो एक दिन वह स्थिति आ सकती है कि हम दूसरे देशों को अन्न भेज सकेंगे। मगर मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि किसान की तरफ सरकार की उदार दृष्टि होनी चाहिये और किसानों को इस देश में सम्मान और साधन दोनों देने चाहिये।

श्री दलीप सिंह (वाह्य दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारी सरकार ने जो फैसला किया है अनाज का होल सेलट्रेड अपने हाथ में लेने का, उस का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूं। आज जब यह बात चली है कि गेहूं का ट्रेड सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया, तो जैसा मेरे पहले कई माथियों ने कहा और मुझे भी दो, चार दिन हरियाणा और पंजाब के गांवों में जाने का मौका लगा है, मैं ने देखा कि वहां पर किसानों के अन्दर एक प्रोपेगन्डा यह कर रहे हैं कि रुपया देते हैं अनाज मार्किट में न ले जाओ। वह रुपया किसानों को बांट रहे हैं और कहते हैं अनाज मार्किट में न ले जाओ, गेहूं तेज होगा, सरकार सस्ता गेहूं खरीद रही है। माननीय विकल जी ने जो बात कही वह ठीक कही, सभापति जी मैं एक किसान हूं और मुझे पता है कि किसान को कितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है और कितनी लागत लगा कर उस को अनाज और गेहूं पैदा करना पड़ता है। बात तो ठीक है कि सरकार ने गेहूं का 76 रु० और 84 रु० भाव मुकर्रर किया। किसान के अन्दर एक आदत रही है हमारे देश के अन्दर कि देश को अनाज की जरूरत होती है तो वह अनाज पैदा करने की पूरी कोशिश करता है, जब जवानों की जरूरत होती है सड़वाई में भेजने के लिये तो वह किसान

जवान भी देता है देश के लिये, फिर भी उस को सम्मानित नहीं किया जाता। आज देश का किसान इस बात को जानता है कि हमारी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री ने जब जब उस का आवाहन किया तब उन्होंने यह कहा कि देश को अनाज में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहिये तो उस ने खूब मेहनत की और देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की कोशिश की। आपने 76 रु० का भाव मुकर्रर किया तो वह इस बात का स्वागत करता है। आज भी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार यह चाहती है कि हम अनाज देश के लिये दें और पूंजीपतियों और ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स से बचें, तो किसान 76 रु० के भाव पर भी गेहूं देने को तैयार है। लेकिन 76 रु० का भाव मेरी समझ में जायज नहीं है, उस को आप ने ठीक करना होगा। मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि किसान को कम से कम बेहतर भाव देना चाहिये, 76 रु० का भाव थोड़ा है। लेकिन फिर भी किसान आप के साथ है, वह 76 रु० पर भी अनाज देने को तैयार है। वह जानता है, एक जमाना था जब किसान की गाड़ी जा कर के मंडी में खड़ी होती थी तो मंडी के सारे लाले चारों तरफ से आ जाया करते थे और उस को नीलाम करते वह लाला लोगों की मर्जी पर निर्भर करता था कि उस के माल को 40 या 50 रु० क्विंटल के भाव पर बेचें। किसान का उस में कोई दखल नहीं रहता था। और आप जानते हैं कि जिस माल का नीलाम होता है वह दिवालिया कहलाता है। जब दिवाला निकलता है तो सब चीजें नीलाम की जाती हैं ताकि कर्जदारों को रुपया दिया जा सके। किसान का माल नीलाम करने में और समझते थे कि वह दिवालिया है। लेकिन कम से कम आज किसानों को यह तो भरोसा है कि 76 रु० और 84 रु० का भाव तो मिलेगा ही। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं पिछले दो सालों से यहां कई बार इस बात का जिक्र आया कि हमारे फूड कारपोरेशन के जो इन्स्पेक्टर

[श्री दिलीप सिंह]

महै' दिल्ली के अन्दर नला और नज़फ़गढ़ मार्किट में, और इसी तरह ५० पी० और हरियाणा में जो हमारे इंस्पेक्टर जाते थे वहां पर किसान के माल को पास करने के लिए, आज किसान डरता है, उन्होंने मुझ कहा कि भाव तो ठीक है, लेकिन जो हमारा माल रिजेक्ट किया जायगा उस का जिम्मेदार कौन होगा। वह इंस्पेक्टर एक छोटा सा अधिकारी है जो किसान के माल को रिजेक्ट करता है और वही माल वहां के लाला लोग खरीद कर, 60 रु० में खरीद कर 76 के भाव पर उसी मंडी में अगले दिन किसी दूसरे किसान का नाम ले कर के सरकार को दे देते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अगर इस दफ़ा किसान के साथ यह बात की गयी तो किसान इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा, वह जागृत है अपने अधिकारों के प्रति। उस के माल को ठीक कीमत पर खरीदे ताकि मार्किट में उस का माल खराब न हो और किसी पूंजीपति के पल्ले न पड़।

मैं ने पिछली दफ़ा बताया था कि, माननीय विकल जी ने राज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया, मैं ने कहा था कि दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द पूंजीपतियों, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स ने अपने बड़े बड़े फ़ार्म बना लिये हैं और वहां पर अंगूर की बेलें लगायी और एक एक आदमी ने अपने फ़ार्म से 30,000 रु० 40,000 रु० की आमदनी दिखायी है जब कि आठ आने किलो अंगूर को कोई नहीं पूछता है दिल्ली के अन्दर अब चूँकि खेती की आमदनी पर भी टैक्स लग गया तो मैं दावे से कह सकता हूँ कि वे लोग अंगूर की बेलों को उखाड़ फेंक देंगे। मैं खास तौर से कृषि मंत्री जी श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम उन की गिरदावरी वह कभी कभी गमा कर देखें कि बेइमानों ने जो गरीब आदमी का खून चूसना चाहते हैं आया वह अब अंगूर की बेलें उखाड़ रहे हैं कि नहीं।

अब वह उस ज़मीन को खाली रखेंगे ताकि उन पर इन्कम टैक्स न लगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो आमदनी उन्होंने पिछले सालों में दिखायी है उसी पर टैक्स लगे ताकि उन को भी फल मिले जिस तरह उन्होंने गरीब किसानों को मारा। किसान के ऊपर राज कमीशन ने टैक्स लगाने की सिफारिश की जिस के आधार पर ऐग्रीकल्चर से होने वाली आमदनी पर अब टैक्स लगाया गया है। यह गलत बात है। किसान अनपढ़ है वह नहीं जानता कि इन्कम टैक्स की किताबें कैसे रखें। एक गरीब आदमी का लड़का 5, 6 हजार रुपये साल कमाता है और खेती से भी उस को हजार, दो हजार रु० की आमदनी है तो उस पर 8, 10 हजार रु० पर इन्कम टैक्स लग जायगा। इस पर कृषि मंत्रालय विचार करे और किसानों को इस मुसीबत से बचाने की कोशिश करे।

हमारे साथी विकल जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर किसानों को अपनी ज़मीन के तीन, चार रुपये गज के हिसाब से दाम मिले, जो उन की ज़मीन ऐक्वायर की गयी। सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि 8 आने से ले कर 3 रु० तक के उन को दाम मिले। मुझे कोई दुख नहीं था अगर वह ज़मीन उन लोगों को दी जाती जिन के पास घर नहीं थे। लेकिन वह ज़मीन उन को दी गयी जिन के पास 5, 7 कोठियां पहले से मौजूद हैं, और मैं इस का सबूत दे सकता हूँ, उन्होंने वह कोठियां अपने रिश्तेदारों के नाम कर के 800, 1200 गज में अपनी नई कोठियां बनायीं। किसानों के पास अपने जीवन यापन के लिए कोई साधन नहीं रह गया है। दिल्ली में 112 गांवों की ज़मीन ऐक्वायर हुई है, आज दिल्ली के मज़दूर, किसान बिल्कुल बेकार हैं, बरोज़गार हैं, उन के पास कोई काम का रास्ता नहीं है, और जो छोटा मोटा मुआवजा मिला भी वह खा गये। तो इस बात का ध्यान रखिये कि किसान की ज़मीन को इस तरह न लूटा जाय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to you for permitting me to intervene in this debate because my senior colleague would be replying to the debate tomorrow morning. At the outset I wish to put on record my very sincere thanks to all the Members and all sides of the House for very generous observations made in regard to the functioning of my Ministry and general goodwill expressed towards my Ministry. I am not afraid of criticism. In fact, criticism should be always welcome provided it is well-informed criticism.

16.00 hrs.

Before I go into the other matters, I wish to thank the very large number of Members who have participated in the tours arranged by my Ministry. This has never happened. 125 Members have so far participated in the tours organised by my Ministry.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): It was because you had arranged them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am thankful to all the hon. Members who undertook the journeys and who were prepared to undergo the inconvenience....

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Including good food and comfortable travel.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I think the tours must have been very useful to the hon. Members. I must apologise for the fact that only at one place in Punjab there was some inconvenience due to some eleventh-hour change in the programme; I am sorry for that, and I hope hon. Members would not mind it because that was due to factors beyond our control.

Shri Darbara Singh had said that Punjab was contributing 40 per cent

out of its total production to the Central pool, and this year, Punjab may contribute more than 60 per cent to the Central pool. I wish to congratulate both Punjab and Haryana, because in one of the most difficult years in the history of agriculture in India, they would be contributing almost five million tonnes of wheat together to the Central pool. Their targets are never paper-targets but are real targets. Therefore, I wish to thank, through Shri Darbara Singh and through you, Sir, the Punjab and Haryana Governments for the valuable contribution that they are making to the agricultural economy of this country.

Even in this difficult year, which has again never happened before, they have contributed 10 lakhs or one million tonnes of rice to the Central pool. They are very small parts of our country, and, therefore, this has to be appreciated, I am going to point out presently that my Ministry also has played a role in helping Punjab and Haryana to bring about this state of affairs.

The usual criticism has been made by some of our hon. Members. I do not know why Shri Jharkande Rao had misunderstood us, because he had also started in the same train. I could have understood Shri B. Reddy who is not here at the moment, and the Jan Sangh Member Shri G. P. Yadav advancing such arguments. The argument advanced is that even after 25 years of freedom, this country is again importing food, and this is the failure of the Congress party and this Government that they have not succeeded in solving the agricultural problems of this country. I would submit that my Ministry is not making a tall claim that we have solved all the problems of this country. But I wish to submit that we must have a real assessment of the state of affairs, so that we could suggest remedies, if there are any drawbacks or shortfalls.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

May I submit to the hon. Members that we should compare the situation of 1966-67 when we had a similar drought with the situation in 1972-73? In 1966-67, the level of production was 73 million tonnes; the highest peak that was reached was in 1964-65, and it was 89 million tonnes. There was fall in production as a result of drought to the extent of 19 per cent. Now, what is the fall in production? The highest production that has been reached in this country was in 1970-71 when it was 108 million tonnes. I am just giving broad figures. We understand that it was 104 million tonnes last year; because of drought and some natural calamities, this year, the level would be about 100 million tonnes, and I shall not be surprised if it is 100 million tonnes. This means that there has been a fall of 8 per cent in production, despite such severe drought. Are hon. Members very serious when they say that climatic and weather conditions should not cause any ups and downs in agricultural production?

Many hon. Members know the agricultural economy of the world. I have the figures of many countries of the world. The agricultural economy, unfortunately, not only in India but in all the tropical and sub-tropical regions, is subject to the vagaries of the weather. For instance, take Australia, one of the food exporting countries of the world. In 1966, there was a fall in production of 42 per cent in one year; it is a fantastic figure—almost half. In 1968, there was a fall in production of 26 per cent; in 1964, the fall in production was 26 per cent. Then, Canada; a fall in production of 16 and 20 per cent. USSR: fall in production in 1962 and 1963—25 per cent.

I am not criticising any country. I am only mentioning facts, because, agricultural economy as it is, is more subject to the vagaries of the weather

in tropical regions like India. Therefore, despite such grave calamities and one of the severest droughts in the history of this country, if we have succeeded in having a production of 100 million tonnes, does it not do some credit to all of you, to the Government of India, to the farmers in this country and the scientists of this country? Is it just an accident by which all this has come about?

I should say that in the past, even when there was a good season, good years of rainfall, the maximum production reached was 89 million tonnes, before 1966. Even in the worst year, we are having a production level of 100 million tonnes. Therefore, if we really pass a judgment, a well-informed judgment, we should not speak on the basis of prejudices. If there are any suggestions for improvement, I welcome these suggestions. I am not allergic to these suggestions or even constructive criticisms.

I would make a statement as to how we have managed both the food and agricultural economy of this country. Almost the whole year, from 1st April, 1972 to the 31st of March this year—1973—we have practically managed the food economy of this country without any imports. How do I make that statement? We have made six to seven lakh tonnes of import: two lakhs in February and four lakhs in March; that means six lakh tonnes of import. But, as against that, we have exported nine lakh tonnes to Bangladesh. Practically during one of the worst years in the history of this country, we have managed the food economy without any imports. I think hon. Members will be generous enough to appreciate the performance of this Ministry despite difficulties. I am not making a claim that all this is because I have made an earlier statement that there is no ideology in export-import. Our effort is, we should try to make our country self-sufficient. I have no doubt in my mind that whatever the

temporary setbacks, our agricultural economy is poised today to achieve self-sufficiency, and in the normal years, I have no doubt in my mind that surpluses will emerge in our country as far as food production is concerned.

This year, for instance, we have a target of production of 115 million tonnes. If normal weather conditions are there, I have absolutely no doubt that this level of production will be reached, mind you, with all the handicaps under which we have been functioning in this country, as a Ministry. There was power shortage. The reasons are well known. The House discussed at length all these matters. Then there was a shortage of fertilisers over which my Ministry have no control. Then, the storage of water in the reservoirs was not adequate. Despite all these handicaps—there are many other factors which I would touch a little later on—we have succeeded in having such a high level of production in one of the worst years.

I would only mention one signal point. Had there been adequate equipment and fertilisers and easy availability everywhere, without any additional effort, with the same acreage and same crop, same labour, without power shortage, two million to four million tonnes more of production would have come up. If the current year's production level is to be judged—it would have gone up to 103 million to 104 million tonnes—which is not a bad performance.

One Jan Sangh Member said “we should be ashamed of it.” We are not ashamed. He may be ashamed of it, but we are not. We are proud of the fact that our kisans' programmes in agriculture are going on well. I know the defects, the weaknesses and the drawbacks. I am one of the workers who have known many of the drawbacks of Indian agriculture.

In a country, which has emerged out of colonial role and backwardness and out of feudal land tenure system. These positive aspects have to be appreciated and realised. I shall now turn to the achievements of individual crops. My colleague Prof. Sher Singh yesterday mentioned that we had reached the level of 30 million tonnes of wheat production. But I shall approach this from a different aspect. In 1964, before previous drought, our highest wheat production was 12.3 million tonnes. As soon as the drought came, the wheat production in 1966 went down to 10.4 million tonnes but came up again to 11.4 million tonnes in 1966-67. It never crossed 12.3 million tonnes. This year, despite drought, power and fertiliser shortage, we had reached this production. I wish to place on record what tremendous efforts were made by the Ministry to move massive seeds from Punjab and Haryana to Bihar, Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat. A number of steps were taken by my Ministry to organise production programmes. I am happy to mention that North East India, which always happened to be a liability in this country in the food economy of the country, is coming up on the food map of India. Bihar has many difficulties. Land reforms are not implemented there. Many hon. Members expressed their anxiety that share croppers are not getting a rightful share in Bihar. But in spite of this, Bihar is now coming on the map of food production and this year our largest wheat production programme was in Bihar despite many drawbacks. Similarly Bengal, Assam and Orissa are all coming up and a lot of organisational efforts had been put in to bring about this state of affairs.

Cotton is an important crop in this country. This morning Members were agitated over the shortage of yarn, but this year the present yarn shortage is not due to the shortage of raw materials, for which my Ministry is responsible. It is a great

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achievement despite the drought and I wish this goes on record. Maharashtra and Gujarat are the premier cotton growing states in this country. The worst drought in history is in Gujarat and in Maharashtra and there would have been a set back in cotton production. This year we expected to produce around 56 lakh bales of cotton and according to trade estimates it is almost 63 lakhs of bales. The highest ever cotton production was 65 lakhs last year. The highest ever production in a good year in the past that is 1964-65 was only about 58 lakhs of bales. Our cotton production has started coming up even in adverse conditions, to the level of the best year in the past. This is due to the contribution made by our scientists. Hybrid—4 variety has been developed, not with the help of any international agency, but by our own scientists and with our own genetic materials. It is making a great contribution and we are now laying great stress on the development of certain command areas; Thungabadhra command area, Nagarjunasagar command area and Rajasthan canal command area. I shall not be surprised if in the next few years, three or four years, India emerges surplus in cotton, relieving the burden on foreign exchange for cotton imports. A lot of efforts had been put in by my Ministry to organise the production programme. Let us take up the oil seed economy. We are in a bad shape this year and the reason is two-thirds of our ground-nuts are grown in Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra and Gujarat, the same belt which is affected by severe drought condition. A new thing is coming up here and I claim that I had a humble part to play in that. Some years ago I visited the Soviet Union and I saw the sun flower there. I thought that it would be a good crop in India. Our scientists responded very well.

This year we had one lakh hectares of sun flowerseeds in our country. It

has given us still more oil. These seeds are the best ones and we are having a fantastic oil yield from these seeds which is unheard of anywhere in the world. This is a suitable rain-fed crop in this country. This year we have a programme of growing three lakhs hectares of sun flower. This means we shall be having almost three lakhs tonnes of oil from these oil-seeds. You know the oil-content in these flower seeds is more than 40 per cent. And we shall be getting 1½ lakhs additional tonnes of oil. I can assure you that within the next three, four or five years, by our expansion programme, the major deficit in oil will be made up. My colleague will give you the precise figure. The deficit is about two to three or four lakhs tonnes. And this is within our reach. Oilseed economy presents a complex picture. We shall not be in a position to find a solution to this problem. But, fortunately, with these sun flower seeds together with our efforts to encourage production of soya bean, groundnut, castor and other seeds we are likely to be out of the trouble within the next two or three years' time. It may not be a temporary feature but it would be a permanent feature of the oilseed economy in our country in times to come. Since my time is very limited, I would just like to say this much. In this debate, some of the hon. Members both from the Opposition as well as from this side made a very valuable contribution. Though they were not fiery or emotional speeches, they were very constructive. I am particularly thankful to Shri Birender Singh Rao—he is not here at the moment—Shri Murthy, Shri Krishnappa and even to Shri Sat Pal Kapur. I am particularly thankful to Shri Birender Singh Rao because I never expected that he would support the takeover of foodgrains trade by Government. I was surprised at his support. This shows the signs of time; things are changing and a new atmosphere is developing in the country. I congratulate Shri Birender

Singh Rao for supporting us in taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

I should not use the in appropriate word. But, I was very unhappy to hear Shri Yadav, J. S. Member. I thought that, in the beginning when he said this way or that way, he would like to support the land reforms. I also thought that the Jan Sangh was trying to shift their policy because of the new trends that are developing in the country and that they were trying to adjust themselves. But, in his speech, he attacked our policy, so vociferously, of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. I am sorry that his party is engaged in a *satyagraha* outside. They are opposed to this takeover. But, may I appeal to their good sense not to do so? Why are they opposing this takeover of the wholesale trade? He made a statement that Government was not touching the monopoly houses but only the small traders are being touched. I am sorry he does not understand the implication of the food economy of the country. This food economy and marketing of agricultural commodities in this country had been subjected to violent fluctuations in prices, speculation, hoarding and malpractices for centuries and particularly, after the post-independence period.

A major Part of the scheme and other details would be dealt with by my senior colleague. I would touch only two aspects of the problem. I would like to appeal to the good sense of the Jan Sangh members who are opposed to this to please try to understand the spirit of this. Theoretically this is one of the sound propositions that the Government of India has ever made. This is one of the most radical and revolutionary reforms undertaken for the rural development in the interest of landless labour whether he be the farmer, or the fixed income or salaried group. This is going to be one of

the most salutary measures. Every expert committee which has gone into this problem—I would particularly refer to the Inquiry Commission headed by Dr. John Woodhead, a British Officer and a most conservative officer—particularly, the Bengal Famine Inquiry Commission, after this tragedy of the Bengal Famine, had to say this about the foodgrains takeover:

“It is abundantly clear that a policy of *laissez faire* in the matter of food supply and distribution can lead nowhere and would probably end in a catastrophe”.

This is what the most conservative Commission said in 1945, about the foodgrains trade. They said that free trade should not be allowed in foodgrains. Then, there are a number of expert committees which have gone into this matter like the Ashoka Mehta Enquiry Committee, Venkatappiah Committee and Gadgil Committee. All of them came to this conclusion that there must not be free trade in foodgrains; there must be stability to the economy of this country. But, the Jan Sangh Members are very vociferous when they talk about the prices.

What about the spurt in the prices of foodgrains from time to time? You will be surprised to know that in this country due to the violent fluctuations to which our food economy has been subjected, our whole planning process had come into difficulties and even our rupee value has been upset sometimes for which one contributory factor has been the violent fluctuation in the food economy. The producers and consumers are being fleeced, as very ably mentioned by Mr. Krishnappa yesterday. In this country, there is a fashion to refer to the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai because he introduced decontrol. No doubt he was a great patriot and a stalwart but I do not agree with the common notion that because he introduced decontrol, every problem of the Indian

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food economy was solved. He brought about decontrol in 1954. In 1956 the foodgrain prices went up by 28.9 per cent. This year the price rise has been 16 to 17 per cent. In 1957 it was 9.7 per cent. In 1964 it was 24.9 per cent. The price rise was 11 per cent in 1965, 12 per cent in 1966, 31 per cent in 1967 and again this year it is 16 to 17 per cent. This is because friends of Mr. Piloo Mody were allowed to operate freely in the foodgrains trade.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): If there is a bumper crop, what will happen?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The farmers will not suffer. This has been done to eliminate speculation in foodgrain trade. This is very desirable both for shortages and for bumper crops.

The general problem of land ceiling would be dealt with by my senior colleague. I would only like to put the record straight. Mr. B. N. Reddy is one of our great patriots. Though I was present when he was speaking, later I went through the text of his speech because I attach great importance to his speech. But I do not agree with many of the statements he has made. His assessment of Indian agriculture is not correct. He said that according to national guidelines and the ceiling laws, a person has been permitted to hold 27 acres of perennially irrigated land. It is not correct. According to the national guidelines the maximum limit for land with assured irrigation and yielding two crops a year is 10 to 18 acres. We are not allowing any State Government to make a departure. If any State Government makes a departure, either we will withhold presidential assent or will take a written undertaking from the State Government that they will bring about the necessary amendment.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): For a major, son a separate unit of a family is allowed.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Under the Hindu law, any child born in the family is a coparcener. If the child becomes an adult, he is a separate entity. Had we not incorporated it in the national guidelines, there would have been interminable legal cases. The courts would have been saddled with thousands of cases and it would have created great confusion.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: You may not agree with my statement. But I quoted the Government's Economic Survey. What have you to say on that?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Shri Jharkhande Rai said that there are many big farms. I know that the old ceiling law had many loopholes. It gave many exemptions. But under the new national guidelines all such loopholes have been eliminated. Now nobody would be in a position to have big farms.

Shri Paswan and Shri Chhotey Lal made one very important observation, namely, that there are many people in this country who own land but who do not cultivate it, in fact who do not know how to cultivate it. This state of affairs has to be ended. Those persons who cultivate land through share-croppers have no right to own land. I would urge the State Governments that the share-croppers must be given the right of owning these lands and cultivating them permanently. The stand of the Government of India on this point is very clear.

A number of suggestions have been made about tractors, fertilizers, seeds and credit by Shri Darbara Singh and Shri Tiwary which we will carefully consider.

Shri Tiwary, one of our party members, made a very wrong statement, apart from saying something very uncharitable about my senior colleague.

which he should not have said. He said that when Shri C. Subramaniam was there, new varieties were introduced but during the last few years nothing has been done. I had the privilege of working with Shri C. Subramaniam and I know that he had made some contribution to the agricultural economy. But to say that after Shri C. Subramaniam left this Ministry no new varieties have been introduced is to make a wrong statement. Take, for instance, Kalyan sonar which has become most popular.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The credit goes to the scientists and not to Shri Subramaniam or Shri Ahmed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A number of varieties have been introduced during the last five years. I do not know how Shri Tiwary got the wrong information. I can give him information as to how many new varieties have been introduced in wheat, rice, pulses and other crops.

Then an observation has been made that bureaucracy comes in the way of implementation of the takeover of trade and other policies. The Government of India is seized of the matter of administrative re-organization. My own experience in my Ministry is that I have no difficulty in working with the officers. The administration rises to the occasion when national issues are involved. Take the case of Bangladesh. When my Ministry was saddled with the responsibility of supplying food to Bangladesh, it could do it without any breakdown because my officials did their duty to the best of their ability. As far as my Ministry is concerned, may I assure this House that the officials work as a team and we will be able to discharge our functions well provided there is goodwill of all of you here?

A reference has been made to the Agricultural Prices Commission? I have consulted my senior colleague.

We do feel that there is need to strengthen the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have heard with rapt attention the views expressed on both sides of the House on this question. There is need to strengthen the Agricultural Prices Commission so that we are in a position to arrive at right decisions in regard to the prices of agricultural commodities.

The hon. Members, Shri Sivaswamy and Shri Mirdha, made some observations about fisheries development. I am glad to mention, despite many handicaps, last year's export performance of fisheries has been very good. We have succeeded in exporting fish worth Rs. 58 crores as against only Rs. 10—15 crores. Our exports are increasing very fast. We are thinking of entering into deep sea fishing. Recently, we had an agreement with Poland for deep sea fishing trawlers and we propose to expand our fleet of trawlers, etc. by importing from Poland and elsewhere. I do feel confident that in years to come we shall be in a position to introduce a very large number of trawlers at much faster pace than what we have done in the past.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Krishnappa made a very good speech and made a very great contribution to the debate. He was suggesting that there should be a plan for drought areas. We have now advised the State Governments that they must have a master plan for drought areas and that all the help which is given to State Governments must go for productive works. I am sorry that Shri Sivaswamy of D.M.K. party made a very uncharitable remark that Tamil Nadu is being discriminated against as far as drought assistance is concerned. I do not think so because the Central team which visits the area makes their own objective study. We do not interfere in their functioning. They make some recommendation. Perhaps, my hon. friend, Shri Sivaswamy is not aware how severe

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drought conditions are in Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and in some parts of Andhra Pradesh. Perhaps, therefore, he made that remark.

I would like to submit that never before in the history of our country such a massive help was given to State Governments for carrying out drought relief operations. If we take into consideration the total amount released to State Governments for drought relief operations, for emergency production programmes, for short-term loans, almost the amount comes to about Rs. 500 crores. Never before such a massive assistance was given to State Governments. We shall continue to help State Governments so long as they are in difficulty.

Today, 70 lakhs people are working on drought relief operations. Earlier, the highest figure that was reached in 1966 was 25 lakhs. Now it is 70 lakhs people. You can imagine the magnitude of drought relief operations and to what extent the Central Government is assisting State Governments. About 97,000 relief operations are on and 70 lakhs people are working on them.

Lastly, some observations have been made about cooperative movement and about the credit difficulties of farmers. We have some difficulties about cooperative movement. We are trying to improve cooperative movement. It is of course a States' subject. May I submit that there is no alternative to cooperatives in this country? For instance, take short-term loans. Today, cooperatives are distributing about Rs. 700 crores in the form of short-term loans in the country. No other agency distributes loans of this magnitude. Then, take for example marketing. See the Punjab Marketing Federation and the way in which it is working. There is no such effective organisation in any part of Asia. I have full faith, as we take over

wholesale trade in foodgrains, many of the cooperatives will be involved. Some of the difficulties can be removed. We have advised the State Governments to democratise the base, to see that democratic elections are held, to see that weaker sections are given proper help and to see that cooperatives are more helpful. We are attending to the problem of credit to small farmers. In the Fifth Plan, we anticipate that the total requirement of short-term credit for small farmers will be about Rs. 900 crores. At the moment, we are providing about Rs. 300 crores a year to small farmers by way of short-term loans. We propose, during the next 4-5 years, to add Rs. 400 crores more. Almost Rs. 700 crores out of 900 crores requirement of small farmers will be met by institutional sources by the end of Fifth Plan. This has to be appreciated. In 1951-52, the cooperatives were supplying only 3 per cent of the total agricultural credit to all farmers including small farmers. But now the percentage in regard to small farmers during the next five years would reach almost 78 to 80 per cent. That would be our endeavour. There are many short comings, many weaknesses. My Ministry has been constantly in touch with the Reserve Bank of India and the Banking Department in the Finance Ministry, and we hope that, by our constant efforts, we shall be in a position to help the small farmers in a bigger way in days to come.

I am thankful to you for giving me this much of time. I would only say that we have been in a position to do whatever humble duty we have been able to do because of the cooperation and good understanding of all the hon. members of this House. I would only seek their cooperation—from all sides of the House. As I have said, I am not allergic to criticism—neither my senior colleague nor myself. Any constructive criticism is welcome. If any member wants any matter to be discussed, he can discuss with us.

Our cards are open; we do not want to conceal anything. If any member feels strongly on anything, he is welcome to discuss it with my senior colleague or myself or with Prof. Sher Singh. We will be happy to have more and more cooperation from all of you.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL (Jalgaon): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. While supporting, I would like to make some observations.

16.38 hrs.

[Dr. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

Our country is passing through a very critical stage; particularly on the economic front, we are facing a number of crucial issue. I remember, a few years back some of our leaders criticised a particular aspect and called it a crisis of character; some called it a crisis of confidence. But now it has been proved that it was a temporary phase in the whole process of planning. It was not a permanent feature; it was only a temporary feature. So, if you take into account the actions and the overall performance of this Department, I think, there cannot be any basis for criticism. If we take into account the background and the context and try to make a qualitative assessment of the performance of this Department, I can claim it—and I claim it rightly—that the psychology of the agricultural community has been changed by the performance in the course of the last 15 to 20 years. This is the greatest achievement, a very good achievement, if we look into the aspect of the qualitative assessment of the performance. I do not want to repeat the number of instances already given or repeat the same arguments. We find a number of good things now. Our agricultural community have acquired qualities such as initiative, drive, strength and confidence. These are the basic qualities so far as democratic planning is

concerned—the strength and confidence to face the odds, calamities and any adverse situations and save the country ultimately. This sort of confidence, this sort of strength and spirit, is the most essential requisite for the success of democratic planning. Hence, I would like to record my sense of appreciation for our agricultural community and also our compliments to our scientists who have done well, who have done their jobs in the best possible way.

If you look to the other side of the coin, that is the implementation part of the schemes, etc., we may find some shortcomings, some failures, some surrenders of plan allocations on some schemes. But, even then, I say that the Government machinery has been very responsive and on the whole, the performance of the Agriculture Ministry has been encouraging.

During the last three years budget speeches of the Opposition Leaders, I observe that the claim of Green Revolution has been criticised as a failure. But most humbly I submit that this process is the process of silent revolution, a very good sign for the success of democratic planning. The agricultural community is not an organized force in this country and hence it deserves all sympathies.

I would like to make a few suggestions which need to be considered by this Ministry. My first suggestion would be—of course, it is not a new one, several members have made a mention about it—that is, the agricultural community must be given remunerative prices for their agricultural produce. When we talk of remunerative prices, a criticism is levelled against this approach. 'Why you only think of remunerative prices for agricultural produce?'. I would humbly ask you about this. So far as the price policy is concerned, this country has no pricing policy based on equality or parity or something like

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that. We cannot afford it straightaway. We are not in a position to give substantial and remunerative price to the agricultural producers. But if you want to quicken the rate of agricultural growth, you must not grudge a remunerative price to the agricultural community.

Secondly, pesticides and fertilisers which are essential for agricultural production should be made available at reasonable prices. So also, small agricultural implements on the lines of Japan must be produced and supplied to the farmers in the country on a large scale.

Fourthly, Agro-service centres must be extended to all parts of the country as early as possible. These are the suggestions I offer.

Now, coming to the second part of agriculture, I would like to refer to this policy of take-over. I do not want to repeat the same argument advanced by many of my friends. I can say one thing. The wholesalers have been opposing this policy and programme and they are determined to sabotage its implementation. So, the question now before the country as a whole is whether this progressive policy is to be supported. It is even opposed by some of the opposition parties in the country. I want to know whether they stand with the interests of the 96 per cent of the people in the country or whether they stand with the 4 per cent of the people, viz., the wholesalers and other traders. The wholesalers are misleading the retailers that they are being thrown on the streets by this take-over. But the retailers have got their own scope in the scheme, but they should be properly directed.

When we adopt such progressive policies, then we come across one major difficulty. That is the public distribution system. It is said that we have no such public distribution

system. I would like to recal that some years ago service societies were set up and they were encouraged by our revered leader, late Panditji. There are also the Panchayati Raj institutions. What happened to those institutions? Have you not succeeded in establishing a network of these institutions in the country? If you have succeeded, there will be no difficulty. I think we can very well utilise these institutions for distribution.

Lastly, I must ventilate my grievance also. The Central Government as also some of the State Governments have not paid adequate attention to strengthen the basic movement, that is, credit and the service societies and the Panchayati Raj institutions. I request the Government to pay adequate and full attention to build up these institutions. I would like to place on record our sense of appreciation for the agricultural community as a whole, our congratulations to the Ministry for the progressive policy of take-over and our compliments to the scientists. With these words I conclude.

श्री रामकुंवर (टोंक) : सभापति जी, आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया उस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। हमारे देश में कृषि की जो प्रधान समस्या है उस को हम सब को मिल कर के हल करना है। उस की उन्नति करना बहुत ही जरूरी है। आज हमारे देश में दूसरे देशों का उदाहरण दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं इस निर्णय पर पहुँचा हूँ और शायद इस हाउस में जो भी कोई किसान होंगे वह अच्छी तरह जानते होंगे कि सरकार ने किसानों की उन्नति के लिये जितनी भी योजनाएँ बनायीं उन को वह किसानों तक नहीं पहुँचा सकी है। मैं इस सदन में कोई पक्षपातपूर्ण बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं ऐग्रीकल्चर कमेटी का भी सदस्य हूँ और उस जाते सरकारी फार्म भी हमने देखा है, वहाँ पर

अच्छी उन्नति हुई है और फसल भी बहुत अच्छी मिली जिस के लिये सरकार बधाई की पात्र है । लेकिन हमारी वे योजनायें किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच सकीं ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े जमींदार हैं उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जा रहा है, उन्हीं को सरकार ऊंचा उठाने की ओर लगी हुई है, लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो अर्ध श्रेणी के किसान हैं अगर आप उन तक ये योजनायें पहुंचाये तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है । सभापति जी, कोई भी जो लखपति है उस को दो, चार हजार का फायदा या नुकसान हो जाय तो कोई फर्क उस पर नहीं पड़ेगा, लेकिन छोटा किसान जो दो, चार एकड़ पर खेती करता है उन को जरा भी नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिये । उन लोगों तक आप की योजना नहीं पहुंच पायी है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि भूमि सुधार के मामले में छोटे किसानों को जो जमीनें अलौट की गयी हैं उन पर झगड़े चल रहे हैं । कितनी ही जमीन व्यक्तिगत लोगों को अलौट की है और कितनी ही जमीन सहकारी समितियों को अलौट की गयी है । मेरा निवेदन है अगर सरकारी योजनायें उन तक पहुंचती तो उनको सिंचित जमीन मिल सकती थी और अनाज की पैदावर काफी बढ़ सकती थी । उससे देश को काफी लाभ मिल सकता था । लेकिन हमारी जो योजनायें हैं वे बड़े बड़े किसानों तक ही पहुंच सकी हैं । आगे से ऐसा न हो इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मैंने शिन्दे जी का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुना है । जहां उनका ध्यान अन्य प्रान्तों की ओर गया है और उनका उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, वहां उनका ध्यान राजस्थान की ओर नहीं गया है । वहां सूखे की जो

भयंकर स्थिति है, जब उन्होंने सूखे की स्थिति का वर्णन किया तो राजस्थान का नाम नहीं लिया इसका कारण शायद यह हो सकता है कि उनकी राजस्थान में कोई विशेष दिलचस्पी नहीं है क्योंकि वह वहां के नहीं हैं.....

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
I very strongly protest against this remark.

श्री रामकंवर : मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि अगर राजस्थान में भूमि की सिंचाई की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय तो राजस्थान को हीं बल्कि सारे देश को इससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है । राजस्थान के लोग अन्य प्रान्तों के लोगों से कम मेहनती नहीं हैं । वे उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में आपकी बहुत ज्यादा मदद कर सकते हैं । शर्त यही है कि उनके वास्ते आप सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दें । राजस्थान में बहुत सी नदियां और नाले हैं । अगर उन के ऊपर आप बांध बना कर सिंचाई की सुविधायें प्रदान कर दें तो उससे विशेष लाभ होगा । मेरे ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोंक में बनास नहीं है जो बारह महीने चलती है । इसको जीवन दायिनी नदी कहते हैं । पहले उसकी योजना बनी थी । क्वार्टर वगैरह सब बन गए थे । लेकिन मालूम नहीं कि कहीं उस योजना को खटाई में डाल दिया गया । इसी तरह से दाई, खारी, बाड़ी, मासी आदि कितनी ही नदियां हैं जो जयपुर, टोंक आदि जिलों में हैं उन पर अगर बांध वगैरह आप बना दें तो ज्यादा उपजाऊ जमीन लोगों को मिल सकती है ।

बीज जब भी आप दे अच्छा दें । मेरे जिले में बाजरे का बीज दिया गया था । बीज अच्छा होगी इस वास्ते तब लोगों ने बहुत खुशियां मनाई थीं । लेकिन बाद में स्ट्रे में दाना नहीं निकला । इससे किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि बीज की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करके और उसका अच्छी तरह से रख रखाव करके ही

[श्री रामकृष्ण रेड्डी]

उसका वितरण किसानों में आगे से किया जाए ।

गेहूं का भाव गिरा दिया गया है । इससे जो छोटे किसान हैं और जो कृषि मजदूर हैं उनके हितों पर आघात पहुंचेगा । किसानों को अगर पैदावार की अच्छी कीमत नहीं मिली तो वे कृषि मजदूर को भी कोई ज्यादा दाम नहीं दे सकेंगे । इस वास्ते आप सोच समझ कर काम करें और छोटे किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों का ध्यान रखें, उनके हितों की रक्षा करें । इनको आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन एलाट करें । सरकार के पास लाखों और करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन फारेस्ट्स के नाम पर पड़ी हुई है । यह फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास है । कितनी ही जमीन मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में तथा राजस्थान के अन्य क्षेत्रों में जंगलात के लिए रखी गई है और कहा गया है कि इस में दरख्त लगाएंगे लेकिन आज तक दरख्त नाम मात्र के लिए भी नहीं लगाए गए हैं । बेकार वह भूमि पड़ी हुई है । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह उस जमीन को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स लोगों में, गरीब लोगों में बांट दे ताकि ये लोग अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कर सकें । बेटी का इनको बहुत ज्यादा तजुर्बा है और ये आपकी पैदावार बढ़ाने में आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं ।

आपने छोटे किसानों, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट आदि को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए जमीन दी है जो बलान वाली जमीन है, टीले जहां हैं वह भी आप उनको दें और उनको आप साधन भी उपलब्ध कर दें और वे इसको समतल बना कर उपजाऊ भूमि के रूप में परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं । पंचायतों को भी आप कुछ जिम्मेदारियां सौंपें । आपके राहत कार्य चल रहे हैं । वहां बहुत प्रभाव है । ये राहत कार्य कांग्रेस के जो सरपंच हैं उनके ही हृदय गिरे चलते हैं । जो मजदूर बेकार दूसरी पार्टी का इमरान करने लगे

है उसकी कोई कुत्ते वाला नहीं है । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और वह जो वक्षपात चलता है, इसको आपको समाप्त करना चाहिये ।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1973-74. This important Ministry includes within its scope the Food Department, community development and cooperation. The discussion of the Demands relating to this Ministry is taking place at a crucial period when the drought-prone areas have been affected by failure of monsoons and the failure of crops.

As you are aware, in Andhra Pradesh, out of 21 districts, 14 are backward, and in Rayalaseema and Telengana, many of the districts have been affected by drought. Therefore, the drought-prone areas programme should be continued vigorously in these areas, and more funds should be allotted under this head.

The constituency of Nalgonda which I represent is a very backward one. I have represented already to the Prime Minister to include his district within the drought-prone area schemes, and I am told that it is being considered in the Fifth Plan. Unless and until vigorous efforts are made under this scheme, the country will not go ahead. I would also suggest that action should be taken to form a statutory board for dry farming as well as for prevention of drought, and statutory action should be taken in this regard.

As regards land ceilings, only five or six States such as Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab etc. have enacted land ceilings Acts, while others have not done so. Special attention should be paid by the Ministry of Agriculture to see that these Acts are enacted and enforced.

In the same way, I would suggest that urban ceilings should also be effected. Land ceilings and urban ceilings should go together simultaneously. Otherwise, it would mean a discrimination against the rural people and giving priority to the urban areas.

Nagarjunasagar is a very big project, and it is going to irrigate more than 36.50 lakhs acres and generate more than 100 MW of power. I would request the Ministry of Agriculture to recommend the establishment of a fertiliser plant at Nagarjunasagar.

Survey of ground water resources should also be undertaken so that the underground water resources should also be exploited.

Rural electrification programme should be encouraged. Crash programmes for rural areas should be given top priority.

With regard to tube-wells, wherever ground water is available, this should be attended to. In the course of our tours recently as members of Parliament, we had been to the rural areas around Calcutta, and we found shallow as well as deep tube-wells there, and hundreds of acres of land are being cultivated in this way. This kind of thing should be further encouraged.

The schemes with regard to the marginal and small farmers should be encouraged, and cent per cent marginal and small farmers should be involved under these schemes.

As regards community development and panchayati raj, under the programme of decentralisation, panchayati raj systems i.e., gram panchayats, panchayat samitis and zilla parishad Acts have been enacted. These have been doing very well, but some States like Assam have scrapped the panchayati raj system.

17.00 hrs.

In the same way, due to internal quarrels and party feelings, etc., they are thinking of scrapping the panchayati raj system in several States. Even in Andhra Pradesh, I am sorry to say, rather ashamed to mention, that the then Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended to the Governor to scrap the panchayati raj system, but it has not been done at the high level by the Governor, but such things should not have taken place, because we are thinking of decentralisation for through decentralisation only the country will go ahead.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): In Assam, it has not been scrapped. They have improved the system. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Therefore, the panchayati raj system should be encouraged. As my learned friend Mr. B. S. Murthy said, in the recent conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad, they resolved that the panchayati raj system should be encouraged and some more powers should be given to them. I support the take-over programme in respect of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. They must also be entrusted with such institutions of cooperatives. Unless and until you encourage the panchayati raj system, the whole plan which has gone on till now in community development will not improve.

Unless and until you have the infra-structure programme like water, electricity and other inputs for agricultural production, you cannot be expected to develop the land only by distribution of the land to the landless. As such, the infra-structure programme such as the inputs and more electricity should be given to needy.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशन-गंज) : मोहतरम चैयरमैन, महकमा जराअत ने जो 750 करोड़ रुपये का बजट पेश किया है, मेरे ख्याल में मुल्क के सामने जो गम्भीर समस्या है उस को देखते हुए इस सिलसिले में कंजूसी से काम लिया गया है । इस महकमा को और ज्यादा रकम देनी चाहिए था । जो मांग की गई है, मैं उस की पूरी तौर पर ताईद करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं आप की इजाजत से चन्द बातों की तरफ महकमा जराअत का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

हम देखते हैं कि खुशकसाली हम लोगों की जिन्दगी का हिस्सा बन गई है । हमें हर साल खुशकसाली का सामना करना पड़ता है और हर साल उस पर पार्लियामेंट में बहस होती है । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उस सिलसिले में हम क्या कर रहे हैं । जब यह मसला पैदा होता है, तभी हम उस पर गौर करते हैं । मेरी जाती राय में सेंट्रल लेवल पर और प्राविशल लेवल पर ड्राउट कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाए जाने चाहिए, जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत काम करें और जो वक्त से पहले इस मामले की जांच करें और फिर पूरी कुव्वत और ताकत के साथ उस का मुकाबला करें ।

हर साल खुशकसाली होती है और हजारों लाखों मवेशी मरते हैं । हर साल हम सिर्फ रोना रोते हैं कि इतनी बड़ी खुशकसाली हुई और उस में इतने मवेशी मर गये । मेरी जाती राय में जिला लेवल और ब्लाक लेवल पर इस का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए । खुशकसाली का मुकाबला करने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं । जैसे बिहार में कोसी योजना बनी है और कई और योजनायें बन रही हैं । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि लोगों को वक्त पर पानी, खाद और पम्पिंग सेट नहीं मिलते हैं । मेरे अपने हल्के में हजार से अधिक बोरिंग हुए हैं, लेकिन पम्पिंग सेट्स की इतनी कमी है कि लोग

उस का फायदा नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं । इस लिए मेरी राय है कि बिहार में पम्पिंग सेट्स का एक कारखाना फौरन बनाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि छोटे और बड़े किसानों को पम्पिंग सेट्स दिये जा सकें ।

यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि हालांकि हम ने सीलिंग लागू कर दी है, लेकिन ट्रेक्टर की कीमत अभी तक 25, 26, 27 या 28 हजार रुपये हैं । जब जमीन की सीलिंग दस से अठारह एकड़ मुकर्रर की गई है, तो उसी लिहाज से ट्रेक्टर की कीमत भी होनी चाहिए, ताकि जो लोग सीलिंग के मातहत आते हैं, वे ट्रेक्टर खरीद सकें ।

जहां तक कर्जों का ताल्लुक है, आज कर्जा हासिल करना आसमान से तारे तोड़ कर लाने के बराबर है । इस लिए चाहे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हों और चाहे को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक, कर्जा देने के रूल्ज में तब्दीली लाने की सख्त जरूरत है । मेरे हल्के में बैंक की कम से कम दूरी बीस, पचीस या तीस किलोमीटर है । किसानों को कर्जा लेने के लिए कई बार आना जाना पड़ता है । श्री शिन्दे ने फिर्गर्ज दी हैं कि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों के जरिये करोड़ों रुपये डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किये गये हैं लेकिन छोटे किसानों को न नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से और न को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों से वक्त पर कर्जा मिलता है । इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि हर ब्लाक में नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक और को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक की शाखा खोली जाये, ताकि छोटे गरीब किसान उन से फायदा उठा सकें ।

खाद का मसला भी निहायत संगीन है, लेकिन वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम के मातहत है । इसी तरह एग्रीकल्चर के लिए बिजली की भी जरूरत है, लेकिन वह डा० के० एल० राव और मिनिस्ट्री आफ इर्रिगेशन के हाथ में है । बीज का आसला श्री शिन्दे के हाथ में है । लेकिन इन तीनों

में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है । अगर किसान को खाद मिलती है, तो पानी नहीं मिलता है, अगर पानी मिलता है, तो बीज नहीं मिलता है और अगर बीज मिलता है, तो पम्पिंग सेट बगैरह के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है । किसान को ये सब चीजें वक्त पर मिलें, इस लिए जरूरी है कि इन तीनों डिपार्टमेंट्स में कोआर्डिनेशन हो ।

पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कानसोलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स बहुत जरूरी है । बिहार सरकार ने इस स्कीम को टेक अप किया है । जब हम ने इस बारे में बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भारत सरकार से 28 करोड़ रुपया दिलवाइये । हम ने कहा कि हम 40 करोड़ रुपया दिलवायेगे, लेकिन छः बरस की मुद्दत को घटा कर तीन बरस कीजिए, ताकि किसान साइकालोजिकली परेशान न हों और प्रोडक्शन में रुकावट न पड़े । वह इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । मिनिस्ट्री कानसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स के लिए रुपया दे, लेकिन उस को इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिए कि मुद्दत को छः बरस से घटा कर तीन बरस किया जाये, ताकि किसानों को इत्मीनान हो और वे प्रोडक्शन के काम में लग सकें ।

मैंने पिछली बार भी लैंड लेवलिंग के बारे में जिक्र किया था । इस एक साल में लैंड लेवलिंग के सिलसिले में क्या हुआ है ? मैं ने तो कोई काम नहीं देखा है ।

बिजली की हालत बहुत खराब है । सड़कों पर पोल पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उन को खड़ा नहीं किया गया है । जब से मैं इलकट हो कर आया हूं, तब से दो बरस से मेरे हल्के में वायसी, अमौर, जोकीहाट, पलासी, बैसा निकनगंज, ठाकुरगंज, बहादुरगंज और सिकटी बगैरह में सड़कों के किनारे पोल पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं किस कठिनाई की वजह से उन्हें खड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता है । इस

तरफ फौरी तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि छोटे किसानों को राहत मिल सके ।

जहां तक पटसन का ताल्लुक है, मैंने 29 मार्च को श्री शिन्दे को खत लिखा था कि आसाम और बंगाल को छोड़ कर सारे मुल्क में पटसन पैदा करने में पूर्णिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट का अक्वल नम्बर है । और वह पटसन बहुत ए क्वालिटी की होती है जिस से लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज आप कमाते हैं । उस के लिए मैंने अभी 26 मार्च को खत लिखा है कि बीज नं० 878 नहीं मिल रहा है और सब किसान परेशान हैं । आप की इजाजत से मैं यह दरखास्त पढ़ना चाहता हूं । कन्ज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी किशनगंज बीज के लिये परेशान है । उन्होंने बहुत सारे अधिका-रियों के नाम दरखास्त लिखी है ? मैं उस दरखास्त को पढ़ रहा हूं जो मैं आप को दूंगा :

"It is learnt that our Government is desirous to encourage Co-operative Society and with that idea and encouragement our Consumers/Co-operative Stores ventured to approach the August Manager of Seeds Corporation, Purnea for appointment of agent for sale of national seeds, but the stepmotherly treatment of this Officer concerned has amply proved that Co-operative Society of Bihar should not think to get encouragement and help for their development by our Welfare State."

तो यह कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी दो साल से मुतवातिर परेशान है कि हमें बीज दो तो हम किसानों को सप्लाई करें । लेकिन उन को बीज नहीं मिल रहा है । कहां पर रुकावट है, कहा पर परेशानियां हैं यह आप देखें । यह दरखास्त मैं आप को भेजूंगा । पटसन के बीज की तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए क्योंकि यह बीज बोने का वक्त है, और लोग परेशान हैं । बीज नहीं मिल रहा है । अगर बीज

[श्री मुहम्मद जसीलुर्रहमान]

नहीं देगे तो पटसन पैदा नहीं होगी और उस से किसान को नुकसान होगा साथ ही साथ मुल्क को भी नुकसान होगा। फारेन एक्सचेंज में कमी आएगी और बहुत सारी बातें होंगी। सूबाई हुकूमत को इस मामलों के ऊपर अल्प चुस्त करें। प्रोप्युएट्स जो हैं उन को आप बो डी ओ बनाएं ताकि ब्लाक की तरफकी हो। जो बेघर और बेजमीन वाले लोग हैं, जब लडलेस को जमीन बांटते हैं तो उन को भी जमीन दें। चाहे वे हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों, या मुसलमान हों, गर्ज कि जो भी हों, बेजमीन और बेघर वाले हों, फ़ाजिस जमीन उनमें बांटना है।

हजारीबाग में अभी एक हिन्दू मुस्लिम फसाद हो गया। वह एक मद्रसे के नज़दीक गैर-मजूराना नमीन बिहार सरकार की थी उस को लेकर हुआ। 1947 से लेकर आज तक उस जमीन का बन्दोबस्त क्यों नहीं किया सरकार ने ?

क्या वजह है कि इतना बड़ा इंगा फसाद वहां इस के लिए हुआ ? यह एक सोचने की बात है।

बिहार एक बहुत मिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। आप नार्थ बिहार के लिए एक डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी बन बोर्ड बनाइए जहाँ कि आप कोसी कैनल, गंडक कैनल वगैरह सब बना रहे हैं तो यह एथारिटी वहां बनाइए ताकि वहां के छोटे किसानों की उन्नति हो सके जिनके लिए हम कमिटेड हैं।

एक अर्ज मैं यह कहना कि हम किसानों बारे में सारी बातें सोचते हैं और सारे पदे उन को पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन कहां पडती है, बाटिलनेक्स कहां आप देखें, इस को सोचें।

इस में कोई सुझा की बात नहीं है कि इस सिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत से तारीफ के लायक काम किए हैं। लेकिन इस में बहुत सारी बाटिलनेक्स भी आप के यहां हैं। सिर्फ तारीफ ही तारीफ के लायक हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है।

आखिर में होल सेल ट्रेड की बात मैं कहता हूं। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन आपने जो गहूं का दाम फिक्स किया है उसी के हिसाब से किसानों को घाती खाद और बिजली भी कम कीमत पर सप्लाय करे ताकि किसान को पोसाए, उस को फायदा पहुंचे वरना कन्ज्यूमर मुव्स की क्रिसिस आज आसमान को छू रही है और चीजों के दाम आप कम नहीं कर रहे हैं वो ऐसी हालत में किसान को कैसे फायदा पहुंचेगा। इन बातों के ऊपर आप सोचिए।

मेरे जिले में 50 हजार एकड़ में आप ने बांस लगवाए जंगल निभाने की ओर से लेकिन आप वहां खस कर देखिए 1954 से लेकर 1973 तक 20 वर्ष का भरसा हो गया, अगर एक पाई का भी फायदा हुआ हने तो कोई बात नहीं आप खस कर कीजिए इस काम को। लेकिन पहले खस कर देख लीजिए कि उस से कोई बेनिफिट केन्द्रीय सरकार को या राज्य सरकार को है या नहीं। अगर है तो कीजिए वरना जो 50 हजार एकड़ यह जमीन है इसे भूमिहीनों में बांट दीजिए।

[شروی محمد جمیل الرحمان]

(کھن کلمج) - محکمہ زمین و محکمہ زراعت نے جو 50-60 کروڑ روپے کا بجٹ پیش کیا ہے - میرے خیال میں ملک کے مسلم جو کہ وہاں سسپنڈ ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے اس سلسلے میں کنکوسی سے کام لیا گیا ہے - اس میں محکمہ کو اور زیادہ رقم

پہلی چاہئے تھی۔ جو مانگ کی گئی ہے۔ میں اس کی پوری طور پر تائید کرتا ہوں۔ لوگوں میں آپ کی اجازت سے چلند باتوں کی طرف متوجہ دوا-ت کی توجہ دلانا چاہئے ہوں۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ خشک سالی ہم لوگوں کی زندگی کا حصہ بن گئی ہے۔ ہمیں ہر سال خشک سالی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے اور ہر سال اس سے پارلیمینٹ میں بحث ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں ہم کیا کر رہے ہیں۔ جب یہ مسئلہ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ تب ہی ہم اس پر غور کرتے ہیں۔ موری ذاتی رائے میں سینٹریل لیول پر اور پرنسپل لیول پر دریافت کنٹرول ہرز بلایا جاتا چاہئے جو سینٹریل گورنمنٹ کے ماتحت کام کرے اور جو وقت سے پہلے اس معاملے کی جانچ کریں اور پھر پوری فورس اور طاقت کے ساتھ اس کا مقابلہ کریں۔

ہر سال خشک سالی ہوتی ہے۔ اور ہزاروں۔ لاکھوں موبیشی مارتے ہیں۔ ہر سال ہم صرف دونا دوتے ہیں کہ اتنی بڑی خشک سالی ہوئی اور اس میں اتنے موبیشی مارتے۔ موری ذاتی رائے میں ضام لیوا۔ اور بلاک لیول پر اس کا انتظام کیا جانا چاہئے۔ خشک سالی کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے بڑی ہٹی۔

یوچلٹیں پلائی گئی ہیں۔ جیسے بہار میں کوسو یوچلٹیں پلائی گئی ہیں اور کئی اور یوچلٹیں ہیں وہی ہیں لیکن ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ لوگوں کو وقت پر پالی نہیں کھاد اور پمپنگ سمٹ نہیں ملتے ہیں۔ مہرے اپنے حلقے میں ہزار سے زیادہ ہورنگ ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن پمپنگ سمٹ کی اقلی کمی ہے کہ لوگ اس کا فائدہ نہیں پا رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے موری رائے ہے کہ بہار میں پمپنگ سمٹ کا ایک کارخانہ فوراً بنایا جانا چاہئے تاکہ چھوٹے اور بڑے کسانوں کو کم قیمت پر پمپنگ سمٹ ملے جا سکیں۔

تعجب کی بات یہ ہے کہ حالانکہ ہم نے سہلنگ لگو کر دی ہے لیکن ٹریکٹر کی قیمت ابھی تک 27, 26, 25 یا 28 ہزار روپے ہے؟ جب زمین کی سہلنگ 10 سے 18 ایکٹر مقرر کی گئی ہے تو اسی لحاظ سے ٹریکٹر کی قیمت میں بھی کمی ہونی چاہئے۔ تاکہ جو لوگ سہلنگ کے ماتحت آتے ہیں وہ ٹریکٹر خرید سکیں۔

جہاں تک قرضے کا تعلق ہے۔ آج قرضہ حاصل کرتا آسمان سے قارے توڑ کر لانے کے برابر ہے۔ اس لئے چاہئے نیشنلائزڈ بینک ہور اور چاہئے نوآپریٹو بینک۔ قرضہ دینے کے روز میں تھیلی لانے کی سخت ضرورت

[شری منعمد جمیل الرحمان]

ہے - میرے حلقے میں بیلک کی کم سے کم دوری 20 - 25 یا 30 کلومیٹر ہے۔ کسانوں کو قرضہ لہتے کے لئے کئی بار آنا جانا پڑتا ہے - شری سلفہ نے فگوز دی ہیں۔ کہ کوآپریٹو، بلنکوں کے ذریعے کروڑوں روپے دستدریہوت کئے گئے ہیں لیکن چھوٹے کسانوں کو انہیں نیشنلائزڈ بلنکوں سے اور نہ کوآپریٹو بلنکوں سے وقت پر قرضہ ملتا ہے - اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ ہر بلاک میں نیشنلائزڈ بیلک اور کوآپریٹو کی شاخ کھولی جائے تاکہ چھوٹے فردیم کسان ان سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں -

کھاد کا مسئلہ بھی بہت سنگین ہے - لیکن وہ ملستری آف پیٹرولیم کے ماتحت ہے - اسی طرح ایگریکلچر کے لئے بجلی کی بھی ضرورت ہے لیکن وہ ڈاکٹر کے - ایل راؤ اور ملستری آف آرٹیفیکیشن نے ہاتھ میں ہے - بیج کا معاملہ شری سلفہ کے ہاتھ میں ہے - لیکن ان تھلوں میں کوئی کو آرڈینیشن نہیں ہے - اگر کسان کو کھاد ملتی ہے تو پانی نہیں ملتا ہے - اگر پانی ملتا ہے تو بیج نہیں ملتا ہے اور اگر بیج ملتا ہے تو پمپنگ سسٹم وغیرہ کے لئے بجلی نہیں ملتی ہے - کسانوں کو یہ سب چیزیں وقت پر ملوں - اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ ان تیلوں ڈیپارٹمنٹس میں کو آرڈینیشن ہو -

پیداوار بڑھانے کے لئے کنسولیدیشن آف ہولڈنگ بہت ضروری ہے - بہار سرکار نے اس سکیم کو ٹھیک اپ کیا ہے - جب ہم نے اس بارے میں بہار

کے چیف ملستری سے بات کی تو انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ہمیں بہار سرکار سے 28 کروڑ روپیہ دلوانا ہے - ہم نے کہا کہ ہم 40 کروڑ روپیہ دلوانے لیکن چھ برس کی مدت کو گھٹا کر 3 برس کر دیتے تاکہ کسان ذہنی طور پر پریشان نہ ہوں اور پروڈیکشن میں رکاوٹ نہ پڑے وہ اس کام کو کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - ملستری کانسولیدیشن آف ہولڈنگ کے لئے روپیہ دیر لیکن اس کو اس بات پر زور دینا چاہئے کہ مدت کو چھ برس سے گھٹا کر تین برس کیا جائے تاکہ کسانوں کو اطمینان ہو اور وہ پروڈیکشن کے کام میں لگ سکیں -

میں نے پچھلی بار بھی لیڈ لیونگ کے بارے میں ذکر کیا تھا - اس ایک سال میں لیڈ لیونگ کے سلسلے میں کیا ہوا ہے - میں نے کوئی کام نہیں دیکھا -

بجلی کی حالت بہت خراب ہے - سوکوں پر پول پڑے ہوئے ہیں - لیکن ان کو کھڑا نہیں کیا گیا ہے - جب سے میں ایکٹ ہو کر آیا ہوں تب سے (دو برس سے) میرے حلقے میں ہائوس امور - جو کو ہاؤس - پلاسٹک - کھن گلیج تھاگ گلیج - بھار گلیج اور سکئی وغیرہ میں سوکوں کے کنارے پول پڑے ہوئے ہیں - ان پتہ نہیں کس گتھائی کی وجہ سے انہیں کھڑا نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے - اس طرح فوری طور پر دھیان دینا چاہئے - تاکہ چھوٹے کسانوں کو بجلی ملے اور راحت مل سکے -

جہاں تک پٹ سن کا تعلق ہے۔ میں نے 26 مارچ کو بھیج کیلئے شری سہلے کو خط لکھا تھا۔ کہ آسام اور بلکال کو چھوڑ کر سارے ملک میں پٹ سن پیدا کرنے میں یورنیا ضلع کا اول نمبر ہے اور وہ پٹ سن بہت اے کوالٹی کس ہوتی ہے جس سے لاکھوں اور کروڑوں روپے کی فارن ایکسچینج آپ کمانے میں۔ اس کے لئے میں نے ابھی 26 مارچ کو خط لکھا ہے۔ کہ بھیج نمبر 878 نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ اور سب کسار پریشان ہیں۔ آپ کی اجازت سے میں یہ درخواست پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کڈجور کو آپریٹو سوسائٹی کشنکلیج بھیج کے لئے پریشان ہے انہوں نے بہت سارے ادھیکاریوں کے نام درخواستیں لکھی ہیں۔ میں اس درخواست کو پڑھ رہا ہوں جو میں آپ کو دونا۔

"It is learnt that our Government is desirous to encourage Cooperative Society and with that idea and encouragement our Consumers Co-operative stores ventured to approach the august Manager of Seeds Corporation, Purnea for appointment of agent for sale of national seeds, but the step-motherly treatment of this officer concerned has amply proved that cooperative society of Bihar should not think to get encouragement and help for their development by our Welfare State."

وہاں تو یہ یگیو سو۔ انتی دو سال سے متواتر پریشان ہے کہ ہمیں بھیج دو تو ہم کسانوں کو سپلائی کریں۔ لیکن ان کو بھیج نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ کہاں پر زکاوٹ ہے۔ کہاں پر پریشانیاں ہیں یہ آپ دیکھیں۔ یہ درخواست میں بھیج نہیں دینگے تو ہمیں پیدا نہیں ہوگی اور اس سے مزدوروں کسانوں کو نقصان ہوگا۔ اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ ملک کو بھی نقصان ہوگا۔ فارن ایکسچینج میں کمی آنیگی اور بہت ساری باتیں ہونگی۔ صوبائی حکومت کو ان معاملوں کے اوپر آپ چست کریں۔ ایکریکچرل کریجیوٹیس جو ہیں۔ ان کو آپ بی۔ سی۔ او۔ بلانیں۔ تاکہ بلاک کی ترقی ہو۔ جر بے گھر اور بے زمین والے لوگ ہیں۔ جب لینڈ لیس کو زمین بانٹتے ہیں تو ان کو بھی زمین دیں۔ چاہے وہ ہری جن ہوں آدمی واسی ہوں یا مسلمان ہوں غرض کہ جو بھی بے زمین اور بے گھر والے ہوں۔ فالتو زمین ان میں بٹتا ہے۔

ہزاری با میں ابھی ایک ہندوچ مسلمان فساد ہو گیا وہ ایک مدرسہ کے نزدیک غور مزورعہ زمین بہار سرکار کی تھی۔ اس کو لیکر ہوا۔ 1947ء سے لیکر آج تک اس زمین کا ہندوستان کھوں نہیں کھا سکا۔

[شری مہند چمپل (پورنہ)]

کہا وجہ اتنا ہوا دنیا فساد وہاں اس کے لئے ہوا۔ یہ سوچنے کی بات ہے۔

بہار ایک پچھڑا ہوا علاقہ ہے۔ آپ نارنگ پور کے لئے ایک ڈویلپمنٹ بورڈ یا اتھارٹی بنائیں۔ کہونکہ آپ کو اس کھٹال۔ کڈنگ کھٹال وغیرہ سب مل رہے ہیں تو یہ اتھارٹی وہاں بنائیں۔ تاکہ وہاں کے چھوٹے کسانوں کی ترقی ہو سکے جن کے لئے ہم کیٹنگ ہیں۔

ایک عوض میں یہ کہونگا کہ ہم کسانوں کے بارے میں ساری باتیں سوچتے ہیں۔ اور سارے فوائد ان کو پہنچانا چاہتے ہیں لیکن رگورٹ گھاس پوتی ہے۔ آپ یہ دیکھیں۔ اس کو سوچیں اس میں کوڑ ہے کی بات نہیں ہے کہ اس سطح پر میں مت سے تعریف کے لائق کام کیے ہیں۔ لیکن اس میں بہت ساری رگورٹیں بھی آپ کے یہاں ہیں۔ صرف تعریف ہی تعریف کے لائق ہیں۔ ایسی بات نہیں ہے۔

آخر میں ہول سول قریب کی بات میں کہتا ہوں۔ یہ بہت اہم قدم ہے۔ لیکن آپ نے جو گھاس کے دام فکس کیے ہیں۔ اس کے حساب سے کسانوں کو پانی کھانہ بچہ اور بچلی بھی کم قیمت پر سپلائی کریں۔ تاکہ کسانوں کو پوس آئے۔ ان کو فائدہ پہنچے۔ ورنہ کنگروم گورنر کی قیمت آج آسمان کو چھو رہی ہے۔ اور چیزوں کے دا آپ کم نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ تو ایسی حالت میں کسان کو کھسے فائدہ پہنچانے ان باتوں کو آپ سوچئے۔

میں نے پورنہ میں 50 ہزار ایکڑ میں آپ نے بارس لکوا دیے۔ جنگل وہاں کی طرف سے لیکن آپ وہاں چل کر دیکھئے 1956ء سے لیکر 1973ء تک تقریباً 20 برس کا عرصہ ہو گیا۔ اگر ایک پانی کا بھی فائدہ ہوا ہو تو کڑی نہیں۔ آپ ضرور کھسے اس کام کو لیکن پہلے چل کر دیکھئے کہ اس سے کوئی فائدہ سرکار کو یا صوبائی سرکار کو ہے یا نہیں۔ اگر ہے تو کھسے ورنہ جو 50 ہزار ایکڑ زمین ہے اسے بزم میں دلوں میں بک دیکھئے۔

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): Sir, I congratulate the Agriculture Ministry on their good performance. Agricultural production requires financial resources. For that there are two agencies namely, the cooperative societies and the commercial banks, which recently have started giving finances to the farmers. I want to say a few words about the observation of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India about the financing of Agriculture. A study of the development of credit by cooperative and commercial banks indicates that whether it is cooperative credit, short-term credit of a longer duration or commercial bank credit, direct or indirect, the bulk of it has been availed of in a few States. This lopsided geographical distribution of credit is related to infrastructure facilities and certain legislative constraints in respect of the State Governments also have to make some efforts.

In this connection, the Government appointed the Talwar Committee which made some recommendations about financing of agriculture by commercial banks. I would like to know what steps have been made to implement those recommendations so that

the agriculturists may receive adequate financial assistance from the commercial banks and cooperative societies.

While financing institutions in the context of the development task assigned to them can be legitimately expected to play a significant role in extension work for such purposes, it is at the same time necessary to point out that the State development agencies should have continued and constant contact with the cultivators and play their due part. The extension agencies of the States have to exert themselves even more than in the past, much more so, so that institutionalisation of agricultural credit is achieved at a faster pace than hitherto.

Another disappointment has been the slow enrolment of new members of cooperatives at the village level. While the Reserve Bank does not favour the financing of defaulters it would draw attention to the fact that there are yet very large numbers—perhaps the majority in absolute terms—of cultivators in most villages who are either not yet members or are non-borrowing members of the cooperative societies. If they can be made active borrowing members of primary societies, the Reserve Bank credit, available to the State Cooperative banks could flow to them and on the strength of this added business one could expect the cooperative system itself to be reactivated.

The hon. minister mentioned about cotton and groundnut but not pulses. Pulses are one of the important food materials in our country. The prices of pulses are rising. There is one pulse research station in Orissa, but the results are not yet known. They are not published in the Agricultural Research Institute's bulletin. Unless we increase the production of pulses, the nutritional content of our food will decrease.

Sometime ago there was a report by Dr. Dakshinamurthi of the FAO that

the milk yield of the cows in the rice producing areas is less because of the presence of some nicotine. That is why in States like Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bengal, which are rice-producing States, the cows do not give more of milk while in other States which produce jowar, bajra or wheat the cows yield more milk. Some research stations should be set up and research should be conducted on this subject and effective remedial steps taken so that even in the rice-growing areas there is more of milk production. There should also be research on fodder cultivation and cattle feed because it is very difficult to maintain cattle if there is no availability of cattle feed in sufficient quantity.

Coming to the development of fisheries in Chilka Lake, there was a proposal before the Government of India long ago to finance it with the help of the International Development Agency. That lake has got an area of 1,100 sq. kilometres in the rainy season and 900 sq. kilometres in the other season. Though there is enough of fish in that area, no effort has been made to develop that area. Long ago the Government of Orissa appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Parija for the development of fisheries and other agricultural development of that area. That scheme is pending with the Government of India. It should be cleared and work should be taken up with the assistance of the International Development Agency.

In this connection, a recommendation has been made for two fishery harbours, one at Damra and one at Chilka. The reply to a question was that it is under consideration. No steps have been taken in the matter so far. I suggest that it should be finalised soon.

Recently, the Government of Orissa decided to nationalise the kendu leaf trade. For that they require a large number of people trained in forestry. The Dehra Dun Forest Training College cannot supply such a large number of trained personnel. So, I would

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]
suggest that a forest training college should be opened or, in the alternative, the number of students trained in the Dehra Dun Forest College should be increased so that they can take over the kendu leaf trade.

17.22 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The time is fast approaching when we expand our activities for utilising our vast forest wealth. So far enough attention has not been paid to that aspect. If we do not develop and utilize our forest wealth, our agriculture will suffer. For utilising the forest wealth we have to train personnel in forestry. I hope the Government will make necessary arrangements for that.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Mr. Chairman, while intervening in the debate Shri Shinde expressed satisfaction about the performance of his Ministry. Let him remain satisfied; I have no objection. But the reality is that a large number of people in our country are facing starvation death. That itself shows that our performance is not up to the mark.

I welcome the recent decision of the Government to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. This is a good step no doubt because the foodgrains trade should not be left entirely in the hands of the individual trader. My only doubt is whether this Government can pursue and execute this policy or it will remain only on paper like the *garibi hatao* slogan. The performance of the wholesale traders, particularly during the lean months, is very bad. They hoard foodgrains and sell only when the prices go up. They should be forced to bring the surplus to the market. If you remain satisfied only with the market surplus, then the Government will not be able to build up stocks. You will be getting foodgrains only from the poor sections

I want to draw the attention of the Government to this. On earlier occasions also we have found and even today morning there was a lot of statement. She has chosen to give a statement. She has chosen to give a threat to political parties, particularly, opposing the Congress. But she has not got a word to say against those black marketeers and hoarders. That is why I express my doubts about that.

Coming to my State, Tripura State is facing a serious crisis, a serious famine, today. No food stocks are there. After discussing it with Mr. Shinde, I went there and I visited so many godowns. They cannot continue ration shops there. About 180 people have died of starvation. We have published their names. That is why I suggest to this Government to build stocks there by immediately air-dropping the stocks there. Otherwise, you cannot meet the situation.

Now, the people have lost their purchasing capacity. They have no money. They cannot purchase food. The price of rice is Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 per Kg. Even sometimes if it is available at Rs. 2 per Kg., the people cannot purchase it. So, the Government should supply it at a subsidised rate in the ration shops at not more than 0.50 p. per Kg. Even then, I doubt whether you will be able to meet the situation there. Hundreds of people will die of starvation.

I urge upon the Government to take up this issue with the State Government and provide relief works there so that starvation deaths do not occur.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए . . .

सभापति महोदय : यदि आप भाषण देने के बजाय अपने प्वाइन्ट्स रखें तो ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं इस सत्र में किसी भी डिमाण्ड पर नहीं बोला हूँ, सिर्फ इसी विभाग की मांगों पर बोलने के लिये इन्तजार कर रहा था। अगर दो मिनट बुला कर बैठा देना चाहते हैं तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा। मुझे लोक सभा में बोलना है, इस दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कि मैं सिर्फ बोलना चाहता हूँ बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपनी बातों को कहूँ। इस लिये अगर आप के पास समय हो तो मुझे दीजिये मैं दो मिनट में नहीं खत्म कर सकूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : हम आपको सात मिनट देंगे।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि सरकार ने गल्ले का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेकर इस मौके पर बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और जैसा कि कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है—जहां तक मूल्य निर्धारण का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्रालय ने किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया है। आज फीअट कार का मूल्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट तय कर सकती है और उसी मूल्य पर वह सारे देश में बिक रही है, लेकिन किसानों की उपजाई हुई चीजों के बारे में कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। उन के पास कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं है जिस के द्वारा वे अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द कर सकें, न रुपये है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट जायें। केवल कुछ लोग बैठ कर उस का निर्णय कर लेते हैं—यह उचित नहीं है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि सरकार ने जो मूल्य तय किया है उस को और भी कम कर दीजिए, घटा कर 50 रुपये क्विंटल कर दीजिये, मुझे उस में आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन किसानों की जरूरत की चीजें उसी मूल्य के समानान्तर मिलनी चाहिये। अगर किसानों को वे वस्तुएँ उसी तरह कम मूल्य पर मिलेंगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि फिर उस में किसी को कोई शिकायत नहीं रहेगी। आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि यदि किसान एक खुरपी भी लेना चाहे

तो जितना पैसे पर पहले मिलती थी, उससे चार-पांच गुना याद दाम देने पड़ते हैं। औजारों के दाम देने पड़ते हैं, सिंचाई पर टैक्स वृद्धि होती जा रही है, उसके सारे खर्चे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। और उस के मृताधिक किसानों के गेहूँ-चावल का मूल्य निर्धारित न होने के कारण, मैं समझता हूँ, आप के इस निर्णय में बाधा पहुँच सकती है। आप अगर मूल्य कम नहीं करना चाहते तो मैं ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन मैं इसलिये जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जरूरत की चीजें उसी तरह से निर्धारित मूल्य पर, नियंत्रित मूल्य पर किसानों को मिलें।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश गांवों का देश है और हम इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़े, देश का विकास हो। गांवों के रहने वालों के लिये दो संस्थायें बनायी गयी थीं जिस का विचार प्रारम्भ से संविधान बनाने के वक्त से आया कि आर्थिक विकास के लिये सहकारी संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाया जाय और विकास और प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से पंचायती राज को जल्द लागू न किया जाय। सारे सूबों में दो तरह के कानून बने। जहां तक बिहार का ताल्लुक है 1947 में पंचायती राज कानून बना, लेकिन आज तक बिहार में पंचायती राज लागू नहीं हुआ। और अभी 30 जून तक लागू होने की बात सरकार ने तय कर दी थी, लेकिन सरकार ने फिर उस को स्थगित कर दिया। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच में देश को आगे ले जाना है तो ग्रामीण स्तर पर इन दोनों संस्थाओं को अगर मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, सहकारिता और पंचायती राज को, तो इस देश का विकास सम्भव नहीं है। आप ने देखा होगा सहकारी संस्थायें हैं, माननीय शिन्दे साहब ने सहकारिता के माध्यम से करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने की बात की, मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की कोऑपरेटिव संस्थाओं के बारे में कमेटी बना कर के विचार

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

करें। आप के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कोई लाभ नहीं है, व्यक्तिगत संस्थायें बनती जा रही हैं। केन्द्र ने एक मॉडल बाई ला बना दिया था चार, पांच सा। पहले लेकिन बिहार में वह आज तक लागू नहीं हुआ, और कुछ व्यक्ति धुमा फिरा कर कोआपरेटिव के पैसों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं जिस से न यह संस्था पनप रही है और न कृषि का विकास हो रहा है। तो मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा, क्यों कि सहकारिता और ग्राम पंचायत आप के अधीन हैं, कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत जोर शोर के साथ गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र में अच्छी संस्थायें चल रही हैं, लेकिन बिहार पिछड़ा है, गरीब है, अगर वह पिछड़ा रहेगा तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इस लिये बिहार को अगर आप आगे लाना चाहते हैं तो इन दो संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध गांवों के लोगों के साथ जोड़ना जरूरी है, और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक बिहार आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

बिहार में काफी सिंचाई देने वाली नदियां हैं, जल के साधन हैं, कोयले की खानें हैं और सारी सम्पदा होने के बाद भी बिहार गरीब है इसलिये कि आप ने उस पिछड़े इलाके की उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा है। अगर इस उपेक्षा की नीति को छोड़ कर ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके को अपनी देख रेख में लेंगे तभी अच्छा होगा। कोसी और गंडक योजना सालों से पड़ी है, हस्ता हुआ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले कर बनवाये, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं। इसी तरह से बिहार के अन्दर अनेकों सिंचाई की योजनायें जैसे मुहाने रिजरवायर, सकरी रिजरवायर, तिलैया डीडर्जन रिजरवायर हैं जो कि 10-15 साल से इन्वेस्टीगेशन में पड़ी है। अगर इन योजनाओं को पूरा कर दिया जाये तो दक्षिण बिहार के गया, नवादा, औरंगाबाद, रोहतास, भोजपुर तथा पटना के जिलों की सिंचाई का

पानी मिल सकता है। लेकिन कोई उस बारे में काम नहीं हो पा रहा है परिणाम यह है कि खेती के लिये इन जिलों में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। यह स्थिति बिहार की है।

यह बात सही है कि पैदावार बढ़ाना आप के जिम्मे है, पानी और बिजली आप के जिम्मे नहीं है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि कृषि से संबंधित सिंचाई की जितनी योजनाएं हैं, बिजली की योजनायें हैं, ये सभी कृषि मंत्रालय की सहमति से कार्यान्वित होनी चाहियें। और इस तरह की योजनायें कब, किस समय और कैसे बने, किस तरह से कार्यान्वयन हो, मैं समझता हूं कृषि विभाग के साथ उस का धनिष्ट सम्बन्ध होना चाहियें।

अन्त में बिहार के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, जैसा मैं ने कहा कि बिहार सूखा और बाढ़ से बराबर पीड़ित रहा है। बाढ़ और सूखा मानो बिहार के लिये स्थायी रूप से हैं। कृषि मंत्री महोदय हमारे क्षेत्र में आये हैं, हसुआ, नवादा क्षेत्र में गये हैं, 25 साल का इतिहास वहां का देखिये, हर पांच साल में तीन साल ड्राउट के हैं, एक साल बाढ़ और एक साल सूखा, ऐसे इलाके के लिये जो पैसा आप ने दिया है, उस का समुचित उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण से, वह बहुत कम है। दक्षिण बिहार में गया जिले में स्टेट ट्यूब बैल के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं है। इन क्षेत्रों में स्टेट ट्यूब बैल और बिजली के जरिये विकास करने की कोशिश करें तो अन्न की कमी दूर करने में हम काफी सहयोग दे सकते हैं और तब देश भी आगे बढ़ेगा।

*SHRI APPALANAI DU (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture I would like to bring a few points to the notice of Minister through you. The fact that the fishery industry is backward in our country cannot be denied. Just now hon. Minister. Mr. Shinde while

intervening said that we are exporting fish worth 58 crores. It is very encouraging to know that. However, I would like to submit here that there is a difference in the development of fishery industry between the East Coast and the West Coast. I am very sorry that this industry could not be developed in the East Coast to the extent that it is developed in the West Coast. Some time back the Minister stated that the State Government are not taking enough initiative as such, the Centre cannot do much in the matter. Whatever may be the reasons, as an allround development in all fields is our aim, it is necessary for the Centre also to see that no area in this country is left lagging behind in the matter of progress.

If you see the conditions of fishermen in the East Coast they are heart-rending. They do not have the facilities even for the minimum necessities of life like fresh water, housing, clothing etc. They do not have cold storage facilities nor they have good transport facilities to transport the product to the markets nearby. The conditions are so bad that after the fishermen reach home with the catch, the ladies take them on their heads in small baskets and reach the nearby towns for selling them after walking for five to six miles. Then only they would be in a position to feed themselves. If you ask my honest opinion, I would submit that these fisher folk depend on very meagre income. Unless they earn something every day they cannot provide food for themselves. This is a very sad state of affairs. I therefore submit that the necessary infrastructure should be developed so that fishery could progress well.

Estimates for a fishing harbour in Visakhapatnam have been submitted two years back to the Government. These proposals have not yet been finalised. Fishing harbour is linked up with outer harbour. I submit that this harbour should be simultaneously taken up with the construction of the outer harbour and completed. Other-

wise the estimates may swell from 3 crores initially to 7 or 8 crores, because of the rising prices. I therefore submit that the Minister should be kind enough to see that this fishing harbour project is taken up and completed early.

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I would like to submit further that the State of Andhra Pradesh has submitted 7 other small projects to the Centre. I understand that these proposals have been sent to the UN Aid authorities for scrutiny and sanction. Two of these projects have already been studied. I request that the Centre should expedite the sanction of these projects.

Recently I visited Andamans islands. There is great scope for advancement of fisheries. I came to know that people from other contiguous countries come and illegally fish in our waters. As these islands are under the direct control of the Centre much can be done to develop fisheries there. The Centre should create cold storage facilities and supply trawlers for development of deep sea fishing. I know the waters around these islands abound in fish, particularly a variety known as "Tuna". I therefore submit that the Government should take steps to exploit this source. I am sure we will be able to earn considerable amount of foreign exchange by exporting this variety of fish. In this connection I would request that the Government should hand over all those trawlers which have been impounded from the illegal fishers of other countries and hand them over to the Fisheries Department. At present I understand that these trawlers are being handed over to the Police Department.

Coming to my constituency, the farmers there grow considerable amount of sugarcane and convert into jagary. Last year, due to the unsettled conditions and failure of transport facilities a serious situation has developed now. Jagary stocks worth Rs. 2 crores have piled up and is causing anxiety to the farmers as well as the business community. I therefore

[Shri Appalanaidu]

request that this Ministry in liaison with the Ministry of Railways may please see that the wagons are provided on a priority basis to this area so that these accumulated stocks could be cleared. I conclude by thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : कृषि मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान देश है। मैं समझता हूँ कि 25 साल में हमारी सब से बड़ी सफलता यह कही जायेगी कि भारत सरकार ने देश के लोगों को भोजन देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये गेहूँ का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया है। यह बहुत ही सराहनीय और ऐतिहासिक कदम है। इसके लिए जितनी सरकार की प्रशंसा की जाए थोड़ी है। हमारे विरोधी भाई जिन में विशेष कर जन संघ शामिल है वे इस पर दुखी हैं। कारण यह है कि उनकी पार्टी को क्षति पहुंची है। साथ ही जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां हैं वे इस साहसी कदम का विरोध कर रही हैं। देश को खिलाना है तो इससे अच्छा और उत्तम कदम कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता था। कहीं कहीं पर यह सवाल उठाया जाता है कि किसानों को रेट बहुत कम दिया जा रहा है और मांग हो रही है कि इसको बढ़ाया जाए। लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र के, पूर्वांचल के लोगों का कहना है कि रेट नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये, रेट बिल्कुल ठीक हैं लेकिन किसान को जो उसकी आवश्यकताएँ हैं जैसे कपड़ा है, डालडा है, चीनी है, लोहा है, सिमेंट आदि हैं, ये सब चीजें परचेजिंग सेंटर पर, जहाँ वे हैं वहीं पर कंट्रोल रेट पर देने की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि किसानों का साहस बढ़े और उनकी हिम्मत बढ़े। उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की गई तो इससे सभी को लाभ होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश सब से बड़ा सूबा है।
उसका क्षेत्रफल 294 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर

है। इसमें से 12,600 वर्ग किलोमीटर इलाका पानी से ढका हुआ है जो कि प्रान्त के कुल क्षेत्रफल का 4.2 प्रतिशत होता है। एग्रिकल्चर के तहत 63 प्रतिशत इलाका है और जंगलात के तहत 13 प्रतिशत। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी इस प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की गई है। जो बजट दिया गया है उसमें पेज 30 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"It is proposed to set up Fish Farmers Development Agencies on a pilot scale in five selected districts in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh under a Central Scheme."

उत्तर प्रदेश को इस में बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया गया है जबकि हमारे यहां बहुत भारी वाटर रिसोर्सिस हैं जहां पर गंगा, घाघरा, ताप्ती जैसे दरिया बहते हैं। हम से और बिहार से लगा हुआ मार्किट कलकत्ता का है। हमारे यहां पर लेबर और रियटिड स्कीमों को हाथ में लिया जा सकता है जोकि गरीबी हटाने की साधन बन सकती हैं। उत्पत्ति के साधन हमारे पास मौजूद है। लेकिन अगर हमें एडिशनल रिसोर्सिस मुहैया कर दिए जाएं तो बड़ा भारी काम हो सकता है। इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। बड़ी भारी हमारी उपेक्षा हो रही है। विशेषकर जो मल्लाह हैं और जो मछली मारने का काम करते हैं उनकी संख्या हमारे क्षेत्र में पचास हजार है। वे पानी में खेती करते हैं, पानी पर काम करते हैं। उनको फिशरीज के राइट नहीं हैं। बिहार का हमारा कुछ हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गया है। दोनों किनारे अब उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरी जगह इसका ठेका नहीं दिया जाता है लेकिन यहां

केका दिया जा रहा है। जिस तरह से किसान को खेती करने का अधिकार है उसी तरह से उनको भी जल में खेती करने का, फिशरीज का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये फ्री फिशिंग राइट उनको मिलना चाहिये। आर्थिक सहायता उनको दी जानी चाहिये। मछलियों की बड़ी भारी झील सुरा है। वहां उसके आसपास टैंक भी बने हैं। वहां बाबू लोग कहते हैं कि हमें पैसा दो तब हम मछलियां पकड़ने देंगे। मैं मांग करता हूं कि जैसे किसान को खेती करने का अधिकार है वैसे ही इन मल्लाहों को मछली मारने का अधिकार होना चाहिये और इस झील को आपको एक्वायर कर लेना चाहिये।

हमारा सूबा सब से बड़ा है। वहां पर एक पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी है। भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोण से उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच हिस्से होते हैं। इन सभी पांच हिस्सों की जलवायु अलग अलग है। जन संख्या हमारे प्रान्त की सभी प्रान्तों से ज्यादा है। भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोण से हमारे यहां चार एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटियां और होनी चाहियें। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

हमारे प्रान्त की आबादी के लिहाज से वहां उर्वरक के कारखाने भी नहीं हैं। उर्वरक के दो और कारखाने आपको उत्तर प्रदेश को देने चाहियें।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : श्री मैंने कृषि विभाग में राज्य मंत्री के भाषण को सुना है। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि जन्म वस्तुओं की उत्पत्ति के मामले में बड़ा आश्चर्यादी चित्र खींचा है। उससे तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ा कि वास्तव में हिन्दुस्तान में तरसकी हो रही है। भाषण को सुन कर तो सन्तोष हुआ। लेकिन क्या कभी सरकार ने सोचा है कि प्रति हेक्टर हमारे देश में औसत पैदावार क्या है और जापान, अमरीका, कनाडा, अस्ट्रेलिया में क्या है? महज करी

लगा देने से हम गल्ले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर खेती में लगे हुए परिवारों को रोजी-रोटी के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है तो ऐसा तभी हो सकता है जैसे जापान ने किया है। जापान के किसान के पास अगर आठ एकड़ जमीन भी होती है तो वह बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट की तरह, कारखानेदार की तरह से जिन्दगी गुजारता है। हमारा प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन दुनिया में सब से कम है।

देश में यह बताया गया है कि फर्टिलाइजर की कमी है। फर्टिलाइजर एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया ने एक सर्वे किया था और उसके आधार पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि बारह फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट और हों तब गैप को पूरा किया जा सकता है। क्या आप फर्टिलाइजर की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए इस रफ्तार से काम करेंगे? दसियों सालों के बाद कोरवा के कारखाने का श्रीगणेश हुआ है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान दुनिया के किसानों की पंक्ति में सब से गरीब किसान माना जाता है। दुनिया में शायद ही कोई ऐसा मुल्क होगा, जिसकी जमीन सोना उगलती हो, लेकिन जिसका किसान इतना गरीब हो। इतनी अच्छी धरती होने और इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद भी किसान गरीब क्यों रहे?

मेरा जिला बुन्देलखण्ड वहां से बारह चौदह मील की दूरी पर है। वह जिला दिल्ली की डी० एम० एस० को चालीस प्रतिशत दूध सप्लाई करता है। इसके अलावा वहां से ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी को भी दूध मिलता है और प्राइवेट तोर पर भी काफी दूध वहां से आता है। वहां दूध का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में होता है और उसके लिए वहां सब साधन उपलब्ध हैं। वहां बहुत से लोगों ने यह धन्धा अपनाया हुआ है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे जिले में दूध की कोई सेंट्रल स्कीम या डेरी कायम की जाये। वहां इसके लिए उपयुक्त स्थान मौजूद है।

[श्री हरी सिंह]

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाना चाहिये। आबादी और पढ़ने वालों की संख्या के लिहाज से तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम चार कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे जिले में लखावटी डिग्री कालेज एक बहुत पुराना कृषि डिग्री कालेज है। उस कालेज में पढ़े हुए लोग हिन्दुस्तान के लगभग हर एक भाग में कृषि विभाग में काम कर रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उस कालेज को कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया जाये। उसके पास जमीन, साधन और एक्विपमेंट है। सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्हें अपनी सर्विसिज पर बड़ा भरोसा है और उनका विभाग बहुत एफिशेंटली काम करता है। लेकिन मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि लखनऊ में राज्य स्तर का जो कृषि विभाग है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला है। बुलन्दशहर में एफ० सी० आई० में बहुत सी नौकरियों के लिए एक इन्टरव्यू हुआ। उस इन्टरव्यू के लिए लखनऊ से जो टीम आई, उसमें जिला बुलन्दशहर का एक अधिकारी भी था। उन लोगों ने खूब शराब की दावतें उड़ाईं, रिश्कों लीं और सिर्फ अपने भाई-भतीजों को ही सिलेक्ट किया। जिन उम्मीदवारों का इन्टरव्यू बुलन्दशहर में हुआ, उन में से किसी को नहीं रखा गया। हापुड़, मेरठ, लखनऊ और बनारस से लोगों को चुन कर लाया गया। अगर उन नगरों के लोगों को ही रखना था, तो फिर बुलन्दशहर में उनका इन्टरव्यू क्यों किया गया और क्यों उस पर उनका रुपया खर्च कराया गया?

मेरी जानकारी है कि अधिकारीगण रिश्कत में हजारों रुपये कमा कर ले गये। हमारे जिले का एक अधिकारी पहले हापुड़ में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर था। उसके बाद उसका तबादला हरियाणा में हुआ। फिर वह आगरा गया और इसके बाद वह लखनऊ जा रहा है। उसने हमारे यहां बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार और अन्याय मचा रखा है। गवर्नमेंट को उस के यहां छाया मार कर पता लगाना चाहिए कि उसने कितना रुपया पैदा किया है।

हाल ही में माननीय मंत्री, श्री मिर्धा, ने कहा है कि सर्विसिज में कुछ चेंज करने की जरूरत है। मेरा सुझाव है कि कृषि विभाग में नौकरियों के लिए उन उम्मीदवारों को प्रायर्टी देनी चाहिए, जिन के परिवारों में खेती होती हो। जो लोग केवल कागज पर खेती करते हैं, वे कृषि विभाग का काम सुविधा और दक्षता से नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित (खंडवा) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ कार्य किया है, वह सराहनीय है। लेकिन योजना आयोग ने मई, 1972 में 'पांचवीं योजना के प्रति दृष्टिकोण' नाम की एक रिपोर्ट निकाली है, जिसमें उस ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि निर्धनता की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन गुजारने वालों की संख्या आज भी उतनी ही है, जितनी कि दो दशक पहले थी। क्या कारण है कि उन्नत बीज, सिंचाई के साधन और कीटनाशक औषधियां आदि सुविधायें होते हुए भी निम्न स्तर पर जीवन बिताने वाले लोगों की संख्या आज भी उतनी है, जितनी कि दो दशक पहले थी?

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमने उत्पादन में बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं, लेकिन

बहुत कुछ काम किया है । लेकिन यह उत्पादन किस ने किया ? क्या यह उत्पादन उन गरीबों और छोटे काश्तकारों ने किया है ? या यह उत्पादन उन काश्तकारों ने किया है, जिन के पास सिंचित भूमि है, जिन के पास कीटनाशक औषधियां प्राप्त करने के लिए साधन हैं और जिन के पास उन्नत बीज खरीदने की क्रय-शक्ति है ? यह उत्पादन उन छोटे और सीमान्त काश्तकारों ने नहीं किया है, जिन को न ये सब साधन मिले और न किसी प्रकार की उन्नति कर पाये ।

मंत्री महोदय के भाषण से मैंने यह तथ्य निकाला है कि हम ने भौतिक उपलब्धियां तो प्राप्त की हैं, लेकिन हम मानवीय उपलब्धियां प्राप्त करने में असफल रहे हैं, जैसी कि चाइना और जापान में प्राप्त की गई हैं । चाइना ने 1949 में आजादी प्राप्त की, लेकिन उस के बाद वह तीन साल के अन्दर ही स्वावलम्बी हो गया । उस का एक कारण यह था कि उस ने हाफ-एंड-हाफ स्कूल खोले, जिन में तीन घंटे की कृषि की शिक्षा अनिवार्य थी । जापान की हालात 1946 में बहुत ही खराब थी, लेकिन उस 830 सीनियर हाई स्कूल के स्तर के कृषि विद्यालय खोले, जिन में 1960 तक 59,000 लड़के हाई स्कूल तक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के कृषि में दक्ष हो गये । वहां पर तीस राजकीय विद्यालय हैं, जिन में कृषि शिक्षा के विभाग खोल दिये गये । वहां से हर साल छः हजार लड़के कृषि शिक्षा में निपुण हो कर निकलते हैं । आज हमारे यहां कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कितने लोग हैं, जो कृषि की शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं ? हमारे देश में काश्तकारों तथा अन्य साधारण लोगों को केवल छिछला ज्ञान है । अगर कोई बांध टूटता है या मशीन टूटती है, तो काश्तकार उस की मरम्मत करने में असमर्थ होता है । उस के लिए उसे को बाहर जाना पड़ता है और उस पर खर्च करना पड़ता है । उस

को इतना ज्ञान नहीं है कि वह अपने पम्प को जोड़ सके या अपने यन्त्र को ठीक कर सके । हम ने यन्त्रीकरण किया है, लेकिन हमने लोगों को यन्त्रों को समझने की जानकारी और क्षमता नहीं दी है । 1946 में जिस वक्त जापान में भूमि सुधार कानून बना उस वक्त दस में से नौ काश्तकार ऐसे थे जो कि उस कानून को समझ सकते थे । आज हमारे यहां काश्तकार के लिए जो कानून हम बनाते हैं, जिन का नौ का हम निर्माण करते हैं उन के समझने की ताकत कितने आदिमियों में है ? कितने काश्तकार ऐसे हैं जो उन को समझ सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं दस में से एक भी नहीं है जिन को अपने लिए बनाए गए कानूनों को समझने की ताकत हो । तो हमें चाहिए कि भौतिक पूंजी के निर्माण के साथ साथ मानव पूंजी के निर्माण की तरफ भी शासन ध्यान दे ।

18.00 hrs

अब मैं दो शब्द मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । मध्य प्रदेश विस्तार की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ा है । अभी हमारे भाई ने बताया उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जहां तक जनसंख्या का सवाल है वह सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है । लेकिन विस्तार की दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश भारत में सब से बड़ा राज्य है । उस के पास विशाल साधन हैं । लेकिन उन साधनों के दोहन के लिए जब हम कोशिश करते हैं तो वित्तीय विवशताएं ऐसी बेकारी और ऐसी निराशा की भावनाएं हमारे हृदय में पैदा कर देती हैं कि हमारा मध्य प्रदेश कुछ काम नहीं कर पाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र से अधिक से अधिक सहायता मध्य प्रदेश को मिले । 184 लाख हेक्टर जमीन उस के पास है जिस में वह काश्त कर सकता है । 64 लाख जोतों में वह बंटा हुआ है । मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई केवल आठ प्रतिशत है जब कि भारत इंडिया एकरेज

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

सिचाई का 25 प्रतिशत है। तो इस के लिए उस को शासन ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देने की कृपा करे ताकि मध्य प्रदेश अपने पिछड़ेपन की संज्ञा से मुक्त हो भारतवर्ष का कामधेनु हो सके।

MR CHAIRMAN: We have an half hour discussion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I suggest that we continue this debate 10 or 15 minutes as there are three more Members who want to speak before we close this debate. I had appealed to the opposition and they have agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agree, we may do so. Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, वर्षों के आन्दोलन के बाद सरकार ने पहली अप्रैल से गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लिया। हमारी पार्टियों ने इस का स्वागत किया है। बाजार में गेहूं इस साल 3 करोड़ टन बिकने की उम्मीद है जिस में से 80 लाख टन सरकार खरीदना चाहती है। सरकार का इस कदम का देश की तमाम प्रतिगामी शक्तियां विरोध कर रही हैं और यह सरकार के लिए कसीटी है कि सरकार इस में सफल होती है या विफल होती है। सरकार इस काम में सफल हो, इस के लिए जन-आन्दोलन तैयार करने की जरूरत है। और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अगर सचमुच में गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने के नियंत्रण को सफल बनाना चाहती है तो वह निम्नलिखित कदम जरूर उठाए :

- (1) इस अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए सभी खाद्यान्नों के थोक

व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। केवल गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को हाथ में लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

- (2) बड़े जमींदारों और धनी किसानों पर ब्रेडेड लेवी लगाई जाये क्योंकि इस के बिना लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। अभी सरकार गरीब किसानों पर लेवी लगाना चाहती है वह इस नीति को छोड़े।

- (3) खुदरे दुकानदारों को देहातों से गेहूं खरीद की इजाजत न दी जाय तथा उन के द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले गेहूं का दाम निश्चित कर दिया जाय।

- (4) चावल और आटा मिलों के स्टॉक पर सरकार पूरा नियंत्रण रखे।

- (5) सभी शहरों में राशनिंग की व्यवस्था शुरू की जाय तथा गांवों में बड़े पैमाने पर सस्ते राशन की दुकान खोली जाय।

- (6) भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम को तेजी से लागू किया जाय ताकि बड़े जमींदारों और धनी किसानों की जमाखोरी की शक्ति को तोड़ा जा सके।

- (7) जनता के सहयोग से छिपे गले को निकालने का मुहिम चलाया जाय।

- (8) थोक व्यापारियों को दिए गए लाइसेंस रद्द किए जायें ; और
- (9) खाद्य निगम में घुसे जमींदारों एवं थोक व्यापार के टेक ओवर के विरोधियों को उस में से निकाला जाय ।

जब तक ये कदम आप नहीं उठाएंगे आप का यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा । इन कदमों को उठाइए । हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम प्रगतिशील शक्तियां आप का समर्थन करेंगी और सही मानें में आप इस को सफल बना सके तो देश को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे । चौरबाजारी और गल्ला छिपाने की नीति को आप इस के द्वारा खत्म कर सकेंगे ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेंगुली (टिहरी मढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और बधाई देता हूं कि फूड ग्रेन्स के होलसेल ट्रेड की बड़ी सफलता के साथ उन्होंने हाथ में लिया है । यद्यपि हमारे देश की कुछ प्रतिगामी शक्तियां एक तरफ गांवों के किसानों को कहती हैं कि आप को ठीक पैसा नहीं मिलेगा और दूसरी तरफ कन्ज्यूमर्स को कहती हैं कि आप को अनाज नहीं मिलेगा, किन्तु इस के बावजूद यह योजना काफी सफल रही है और जनता ने इस का स्वागत किया है । मेरे खयाल में अब तक के इतिहास में किसान को कभी भी 76 रुपये क्विंटल का दाम नहीं मिला जो आज सरकार ने देने का प्रावधान किया है । कृषि मंत्रालय की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो और हम को किसी के आगे हाथ न फैलाना पड़े । इस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि देश के अन्दर कृषि में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति में सुधार हो, इस को भी देखा जाय । 1951 में देश में 2 करोड़ 70 लाख भूमिहीन किसान थे

जिन की संख्या बढ़ कर 1961 में 3 करोड़ 10 लाख हो गई । 1971 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 4 करोड़ 75 लाख हो गई । उन में से उत्तर प्रदेश में 55 लाख भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं । यह संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है । आज भी 62 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन के पास दो हेक्टर या उस से कम भूमि है । उन को भूमि दिलाई जानी चाहिए ।

भूमि सुधार कानून सब जगह समान रूप से लागू किया जाना चाहिए । कृषि प्रोग्राम की सफलता के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं जिस में कि 8 करोड़ मेन डेज का 1971-72 में काम हुआ । और इस वर्ष अभी तक जो आंकड़े मिले हैं, दिसम्बर तक के, उस में से 7 करोड़ को काम मिला है । किन्तु जहां तक इस कृषि प्रोग्राम का सवाल है, सारे देश में चूंकि समान स्थिति नहीं है, जैसे खास करके पहाड़ के इलाके में मैदानों से भिन्न स्थिति है, इसलिए वहां के लिए कृषि प्रोग्राम की पद्धति भिन्न होनी चाहिए । पहाड़ों में सड़के बनाने के लिए मैदानों से कहीं अधिक रुपया खर्च होता है । इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि पहाड़ों में कृषि प्रोग्राम के लिए मैदानों से अधिक पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए ।

हमारी नेशनल फारेस्ट पालिसी में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । आज सरकार की नीति है कि पहाड़ों में जंगलों से अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाए और मैदानों को फलड से बचाए । किन्तु वह इस बात के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देती है कि पहाड़ों को वनों में लाभ हो । मैं खास कर के हिमालय के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जहां वन सबसे अधिक संख्या में विद्यमान हैं । वहां वनों का किस तरह से विकास किया जाय इस की ओर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । सरकार अपनी आमदनी की तरफ तो देखती है किन्तु स्थिति में

[श्री परिपूर्णा नन्द पैन्पूली]

जनता को जो उसी पर निर्भर करती है, उन्हें उन वनों से किस प्रकार लाभ हो उस के बारे में नहीं सोचती। यह तभी संभव है जब कि नेशनल फारेस्ट पालिसी में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन हो।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उन इलाकों में जो लोग वनों के आस पास रहते हैं उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा भी इस प्रकार से हो कि उन्हें फारेस्ट की एजुकेशन मिले, हार्टीकल्चर वहाँ पर पढ़ाई जाय ताकि वनों से पैदा होने वाली सम्पत्ति का वे लोग उपयोग कर सकें और उस के आधार पर अपना जीवन यापन कर सकें।

हमारे यहाँ आल इंडिया कोआर्डिनेटेड रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट आन ड्राईलैंड ऐग्रीकल्चर लागू किया जाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके खास कर के टिहरी गढ़-वाल जिले में जो कि सूखा इलाका है, वहाँ पर इस योजना को लागू किया जाना चाहिए और इस के साथ ही सोयल कन्जर्वेशन का प्रोग्राम लागू किया जाना चाहिए। इस को क्रेश प्रोग्राम में लागू कर या नागालैंड में जिस पद्धति से लागू किया है उस का प्रवेश वहाँ पर भी कराएँ। उस से एक तो सोयल ईरोजन रुकेगा और दूसरे, लोग वहाँ रोजगार अधिक से अधिक संख्या में पा सकेंगे।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर इन तीनों में क्रेश क्राप, फल सब्जियाँ एक अरब से अधिक रुपये की पैदा होती हैं किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मिडिल मैन इन को एक्सप्लायट करता है और पहाड़ के लोगों के पत्ते कुछ भी नहीं पड़ता।

आप ने गेहूँ और गन्ने के भाव निर्धारित किये हैं, इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को

इन चीजों के लिये भी प्राइस गारन्टी देनी चाहिए। वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडी देनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वहाँ की यही एक मात्र इण्डस्ट्री हो सकती है, जिस के आधार पर वे लोग जीवित रह सकते हैं। जब तक केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नीति निर्धारित नहीं करेंगे, लोग आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, लेकिन आप ने उस को दूसरे छोटे छोटे प्रान्तों के बराबर रख दिया है। जिस तरह से दूसरे प्रदेशों में दो-दो बैक्वर्ड जिलों को मार्जिनल फार्मर्स स्कीम, स्माल फार्मर्स स्कीम, ड्राउट स्कीम और दूसरी स्कीमों का प्रावधान किया है और किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव दिया है, उसी तरह से आप ने उत्तर प्रदेश में भी दो जिलों को चुना है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ - खाली उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों की जनसंख्या हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनसंख्या से अधिक है और कई प्रान्त तो ऐसे हैं जो हमारे एक छोटे से जिले के बराबर हैं, फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी पहाड़ी जिले में आपने ऐसी योजना लागू नहीं की है। अब समय आ गया है जब कि कृषि मंत्रालय को अपनी नीतियों में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिये।

पंत नगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल में है, कहने को तो पहाड़ में है, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से एक प्रतिशत भी पहाड़ के विद्यार्थी उस से लाभान्वित नहीं होते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पंत नगर विश्व-विद्यालय की शाखाएँ पहाड़ी इलाकों में खोली जायँ तथा हाई स्कूल और इन्टर-मीडियेट के विद्यार्थियों को कृषि शिक्षा दी जाये ताकि वे उस शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने के बाद आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें और अपनी खेती को सुम्भाल सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (झाबुआ) : सभापति जी, आप शायद बहुत कम समय देंगे इस लिये कुछ प्रश्न ही कर सकूंगा। शासन की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार द्वारा लिये गये थोक व्यापार को असफल बनाने के लिये विरोधी दल प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं आप को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं यदि आप इस काम को असफल बनायेंगे तो सब से पहले वे लोग होंगे जो आप के कांग्रेसी हैं और व्यापारी के रूप में सब जगह फैले हुए हैं, जो मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, कालाबाजारी करते हैं। दूसरे वे होंगे जो भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हैं, चाहे नीचे काम करते हों या ऊपर काम करते हों, उन्हीं के द्वारा यह असफल हो सकता है, क्योंकि सब जगह लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं, समय पर लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सब से पहले अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करें, अपने स्टाफ को बढ़ायें और व्यवस्थित रूप से लोगों को अनाज मिले इस बात की कोशिश करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सूखे से निबटने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र की तरफ से अभी तक कोई पर्याप्त राशि नहीं दी गई है और न ठीक से उस प्रदेश का अध्ययन किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में भी चर्चा हुई है—वहां के लोगों में भी बड़ा असन्तोष है। इस लिये आप इस सम्बन्ध में यह बतायें कि मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे से निबटने के लिये आप कितना पैसा दे रहे हैं।

आप ने सीलिंग के सम्बन्ध में कानून पास किया है, अगल अलग प्रदेशों ने अलग अलग नियम बनाये हैं, लेकिन उस में अभी तक कोई भी प्रगति नहीं हुई है। हर जगह जाली रजिस्ट्रियां हुई हैं, लोगों ने उन जमीनों को छिपा लिया है, मतलब नकली नामों से हड़प लिया है। इस की जांच करवानी चाहिये तथा राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया जाना

चाहिये कि वे ऐसी जमीनों को निकाल कछ गरीब हरिजनों, आदिवासियों में बांटें।

आप जो कुछ भी निर्णय करते हैं, इस सदन में या राज्य विधान सभाओं में बैठ कर निर्णय करते हैं। कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जो भी नीति आप निर्धारित करते हैं, नीतियां आप की अच्छी हैं, उद्देश्य अच्छे हैं, लेकिन यहां पास हो जाने के बाद वे कानून कागजों में ही रह जाते हैं, दफतरों में रखे रहते हैं, उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। ग्राम-सेवक या स्टाफ के दूसरे लोग जो खेती की पैदावार के लिये लगाय जाते हैं, उन में कर्षण व्याप्त है। खाद आता है, उस को बेच कर खा जाते हैं, बीज आते हैं उन को बेच कर खा जाते हैं और समय पर ये चीजें न मिलने से कृषक बेचारा परेशान फिरता है, कर्जदार बन जाता है।

आप ने हिसाब लगाया होगा कि खेती पर कितना पैसा खर्च आता है, कितना पैसा खाद पर लगता है, बीजों पर लगता है, पानी पर लगता है, बिजली पर लगता है। आप ने 76 रु० से 82 रु० का भाव निर्धारित किया है—क्या यह उचित है? आज चीजों के बाजार भाव क्या हैं, क्या इस भाव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उसे तमाम चीजें बाजार में उचित मूल्यों पर मिल जाती हैं? अगर कृषि के साधन सस्ते दामों पर बाजार में मिल जाय, तो कोई भी कृषक आप से अधिक पैसा नहीं मांगेगा, अन्यथा असन्तोष बढ़ेगा और इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि कृषक खाद्यान्न की बजाय दूसरी चीजें पैदा करना शुरू कर देगा, इससे लोगों को अनाज के लिये परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी।

कुछ शब्द मैं घास के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। देश में जहां जहां सूखा पड़ा है, सब जगह घास की इतनी खराब हालत है कि पशुधन मर रहा है। अगले साल चाहे कुहरत ठीक से पानी बरसाये, लेकिन पशुधन नहीं

[श्री भार्गव शंकर]

होगा बैल नहीं होंगे तो रे खेती नहीं कर पायेंगे उन के पास ट्रैक्टर या आधुनिक औजार नहीं हैं, वे लोग तो सिर्फ दो बैलों से खेती करते हैं, लेकिन जब बैलों को अभाव होगा तो किसान हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठा रहेगा। इस लिये घास के लिये खास व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

हम लोग हमेशा सिंचाई की बात करते हैं, इस लिये कृषि मंत्रालय के साथ इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध आता है। हम चाहते हैं कि सिंचाई विभाग कृषि मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध होना चाहिये ताकि जो समन्वय की बातें होती हैं, समन्वय न होने के कारण कोई काम ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है, इस लिये समन्वय की दृष्टि से यह विभाग कृषि मंत्रालय के हाथ सम्बद्ध होना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—देश का जंगल बरबाद हो रहा है—तमाम पहाड़ियाँ सफ हो चुकी हैं, उन में खेती भी नहीं हो सकती है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि तमाम पहाड़ियों पर जंगल लगाये जायें। कागजी तौर पर बन-महोत्सव मनाये जाते हैं, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है, लेकिन उस के बाद एक भी वृक्ष देखने जायें तो नहीं मिलेगा। यह कागजी खजाना-पूरी नहीं होनी चाहिये। जमीन के कटाव को रोकने के लिये भी यह जरूरी है तथा सायल-कन्जर्वेशन के लिये भी जरूरी है। बन-सम्पदा की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए नये बन लगाये जायें, वास्तविक रूप से पैसा खर्च हो और उन की देखरेख हो।

18.18 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated

the 7th April, 1973, from the Jail Superintendent, Ujjain,--

"Shri Phool Chand Verma, Member, Lok Sabha, was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for five days by the Magistrate, First Class, Ujjain, on the 17th April, 1973, for violating section 3/7 of the Essential Commodities Act."

18.19 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
IMPROPER FUNCTIONING OF CALCUTTA
TELEPHONES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, Calcutta telephone has received not only unjust and unfair but even step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Government. My short comment will be justified by the statistics given by the Government themselves. Let me give comparative figures only for Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. In 1961 Calcutta had 73,600 telephone lines while Bombay had 47,795 lines and Delhi 32,400 lines. During the Third Plan, Bombay had the privilege of getting an allotment of 58,100 lines plus 30,000 imported, making a total of 88,100. Delhi—28,700 and 13,000 imported, totalling 41,000. Calcutta—only 20,300.

In the Fourth Plan Bombay had an allotment of 92,000; Delhi 62,000 and Calcutta—68,000. In the proposed Fifth Plan, Bombay will have an allotment of 1,18,400; Delhi—1,08,000 and unfortunate Calcutta only 69,000.

If you see the comparative figures in terms of 1961 figure as the base, the allotment increase for Bombay in the First Plan was 187 per cent; Delhi—128 per cent and Calcutta—no increase in percentage. In the Fourth Plan, Bombay had 197 per cent increase: Delhi—212 per cent increase. In the proposed Fifth Plan, Bombay—391 per cent; Delhi—338 per cent. About unfortunate Calcutta, nothing should be mentioned.

At present, Bombay has 1,68,000; Calcutta—1,32,000 and Delhi 99,135. By

the end of the Fifth Plan, that is, by 1982, this will be the position. Just keep in mind the position that Bombay had much less telephone lines in 1961. But after the Fifth Plan, Bombay will be having 4.44 lakhs; Calcutta 2.69 lakhs and Delhi 278 lakhs. What about unfortunate Calcutta? Calcutta is known as the capital of industrial and commercial centre of eastern India. Compared to Bombay, its importance is no less. Calcutta is known as the biggest metropolitan city of the country. If I say Calcutta has received a step-motherly treatment, the figures justify it. The ratio between Bombay and Calcutta is 1:2; 10 years before, Calcutta had a lead over Bombay.

Now, in Calcutta, there is a load of new applications. Nearly 56,000 new applications are outstanding and some of them are 10 years old. It is not the responsibility of the present Minister. I want to know whether he will take some steps before the Fifth Plan is finalised to see that Calcutta's position should be at least at par with that of Bombay because Calcutta's importance, neither from commercial standpoint nor from the industrial standpoint, is in no way less than that of Bombay. Therefore, I hope, before the Fifth Plan is finalised, at least the position of telephone connections in Calcutta and Bombay should be at par.

I would like to draw your attention to another point. In 1964, the Government of India entered into a contract with Bell Telephone Company of Belgium for supply of 48,000 lines telephone exchange equipment and for supply of four trunk automatic exchanges for subscriber trunk dialing. You gave to Bombay—30,000; Delhi—13,000; Madras—5,000 and unfortunate Calcutta—not even one.

About your automatic trunk exchanges, by 1969, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, even small cities have been connected. You have printed a booklet of your own. It is 322 L.S.—13

called the S.T.D.—Subscriber's Trunk Dialling. You have given a map here. In that map, unfortunate Calcutta is missing. You have connection with Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Srinagar, Lucknow, Kanpur and many other innumerable cities. But I do not know what has happened to Calcutta. Calcutta is absolutely missing even from your map. I do not know whether Calcutta will not be missing from India or you do not want to completely isolate Calcutta from trunk exchange. I want to know what steps Government will take about that.

About Calcutta, there is one complaint and that is about mechanical failure of machines. When you take up the phone, there is no tone. Cross-connections, wrong connections, are innumerable. What is the reason for that? They say that spares are not available.

Regarding internal spare parts, recently I have been told that they have been supplied. But I do not know whether there is a dearth of trained personnel. If you had the idea that you were going to supply internal spare parts, at least some planning should have been done in advance for training so that they could handle them. But that was not done.

External spare parts like receiver sets, receiver coils and transmitter sets are not at all available. You can understand what would be the result. Also, the quality of parts and equipment manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries is very bad. Innumerable complaints are there. I would request the hon. Minister to go there at some suitable time and see that the quality of the parts and equipment manufactured in Bangalore is improved.

About human failure in services like 199, 198, 197, etc., you know what is the fact. They go on ringing for ten or 15 minutes and there is no response. What are the reasons for this? One of the major reasons is

[Shri Samar Guha]

human failure. In Calcutta a large number of those people who handle these services—199, 198, 197, etc.—are ladies. Thousands of them come from far-off places and sometimes they cannot reach in time because of transport difficulties, and when they reach, after a great struggle, they get completely exhausted. I do not complain against them. What can they do? They are ladies. If you really want to improve their condition, I think, as in other industries, certain transport arrangements at least for the ladies should be made, so that they could reach office in time.

There is no hostel for telephone girls. With the help of Social Welfare Board, you should arrange to set up some hostels.

About staff quarters, in Calcutta, the telephone workers have no staff quarters. Government should take some steps immediately to provide the staff with quarters.

Another point is this and this is a dangerous practice. The commercial and industrial concerns pick up the receiver, make the call and keep the connection on for almost the whole day—8 hours, 9 hours and sometimes even 10 hours continuously, thereby avoiding a number of calls. A meter system has to be introduced to avoid this malpractice by the industrial and commercial concerns. As I said, for 6 hours, 7 hours and even 10 hours, the same connection is kept on. Similarly at the other end also, they do the same thing. Therefore, a meter system should be introduced.

Another problem in Calcutta is that the Calcutta Tramways, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, CMDA, the Calcutta Corporation, P.W.D., etc. frequently work on the roads of Calcutta and damage the telephone cables. These people do not care to report these, and that is creating a lot of trouble. I am a member of the Telephone Advisory Board. For about

a month my telephone was out of order. The contractors, particularly of CMDA, etc. do not care for the telephone lines and the damage is not reported. When you go to Calcutta, you should take up the matter with the Government of West Bengal. There should be some sort of a threat. If your telephone line is damaged in any way, then you will take them to task and also threaten them that you would go to court and claim damages. Only that sort of threat can do something.

About wrong billing, I will give you the figures. In 1969-70, there were 22,000 wrong billings. In 1970-71 there were 20,000 wrong billings. In 1971-72 there were more than 14,000 wrong billings. In 1972-73, upto February only, there have been 14,000 wrong billings. They say that they take very prompt action on wrong bills. But why should they be wrong first? It is just a question of taking the meter reading correctly. There is only human failure here and that should be taken care of. About this particular human failure, I think there is a vigilance organization. But the people of Calcutta or the telephone subscribers do not know about it. You have got to improve that organization and the personnel also are not enough. The number of Public Relations Officers is also meagre. People go there and they try to talk to them and express their grievances to them. I would request you that the number of PROs also should be increased.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Also their efficiency.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes, their efficiency also should improve. I think you could just introduce a simple thing a complaint box to be attached to every important post office where complaints about 199 or 198, wrong billing etc. could be lodged. A person may mention the exact time and date and mention the complaint. If you have got something about the persons, handling the equipment, if you ask

for their explanation, at least in the first month, they will grudgingly do it, second month, the number will come down and the third month, it will still be reduced. Some such complaint box should be attached to each post-office. It is a very easy thing.

About other things, about the Own-Your-Telephone, general category telephone, special category telephone here, the industrialists are the fortunate ones—they can get any number of telephones. I would request you to see whether at least their quota could be reduced to some extent and transferred to the general quota. About the special category, my experience is that there are certain business people whose sole aim in attending the meetings of the TAC is to get a number of telephone connections sanctioned. I want that 50 per cent should be the total given to the TAC Board. Special criteria should be carefully laid down—why, how and what reasons and why a person should be given special category. I will just cite one example. Any person by just enlisting a company with Rs. 300 or a co-operative of small scale industries—by paying Rs. 300 they get a licence from the West Bengal Government—they get the telephone under special category. Special criteria and reasons should be completely laid down why and how this special category telephone should be given.

I want to conclude by saying that there are some 56,000 pending applications. Even after the Fifth Plan, you will have 50,000 pending applicants. Unless you take up the matter seriously—the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised, I hope the hon. Minister is handling it with all earnestness and sincerity as I have seen it and I hope Calcutta will feel that touch of sincerity and earnestness and the problems that I have raised will receive your utmost attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Avtar Shastri—absent.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai—absent.

The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I am grateful to Prof Samar Guha for bringing before us the deficiencies in the Calcutta Telephone system. I admit that Calcutta has lagged behind in regard to telephone development and it is a matter of real sorrow for me that it should be so and I can assure Prof. Guha that it would be my endeavour to bring home to my Department the shortcomings pointed out by him and see that in the matter of exchange capacity and in the matter of providing Calcutta with an efficient and satisfactory system, we will do our very best during the Fifth Plan both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Prof. Guha has correctly drawn out the difference or rather brought out some defects to say that Calcutta has lagged behind. There have been a number of contributory factors for this and I would not go in detail except to say that we will try to do our very best and I hope that men like Prof. Guha will help us in the matter of improving our services so far as it relates to the failure of human component of the whole telecommunication organisation.

So far as joining Calcutta on Subscriber Trunk Dial is concerned with Delhi, with Bombay and the rest of the country, I am sorry to say that in spite of my very best efforts it will not be possible to do anything before 1975. Uptil that time Calcutta would have to be denied this but in 1971 when I joined this Ministry immediately thereafter by November 1971 twenty-two no-delay trunk services were introduced to and from Calcutta and Calcutta Delhi happens to be among those links. The whole question was Calcutta is on broad band coaxial transmission system with Delhi and the entire circuits had been allotted by the time Calcutta had the

[Shri H N. Bahuguna]

capability to get linked to Delhi or the STD. Now, those circuits are already exhausting. We have already ordered equipment for connecting Calcutta with Delhi on broad band microwave transmission system and as soon as that equipment is installed, we are already making our preparation, which will be completed by September 1973 at the Calcutta end and at other ends also so that when that particular facility of transmission system is available Calcutta will have enough circuits to come on STD. STD will naturally require more circuits than we can presently have. The second thing about Calcutta system which I would like to point out is that in 1964 much before I happened to see the face of this august House and at a time when one of Prof. Guha's own friend was heading this Ministry here it was decided to have for Calcutta a new type of system which we call Director Type Strowger System. That is the only type of equipment we were having in the country at that point of time. It was supposed to be the latest in the field. But what has been the result? The result is subsequently in 1964 we went in for new equipment—the BTM crossbar equipment. In a way I congratulate Prof. Guha that he has been spared the troubles of crossbar. It is very sophisticated but also a very complicated system. I have often been saying jocularly to my friends that Christ alone could have carried the 'Cross' but simple and ordinary human beings like me are being called upon to share the responsibility of carrying this cross. In a way, I think, he is lucky he does not have the crossbar at Calcutta otherwise, perhaps, his troubles would be much more than the present ones which Calcutta is facing from the Director system. Now, Sir, when this system was introduced the spares thereof are produced by ITI. ITI being a business house thought why should they produce number of spares which will be needed by one system only. The result was since 1970 Calcutta system did not have any spares

supply from ITI Bangalore. In 1971 November when I went there this thing came to my notice that 25 per cent of the switches of the Director system had been completely blocked because of the lack of spares. I decided to direct the ITI and threatened them by saying that it is not possible for them to deny the spares to that particular institution and now 99 per cent of those switches have been restored back to Calcutta with the result that Calcutta could give in spite of not addition of much new equipment about 10,000 more connections during the last year and, therefore, it has been my constant endeavour to improve the working of that system. That system suffered negligence, at the hands of ITI for which government will have to take responsibility and I quite concede that Calcutta system needs to be looked into rather with great care in the time to come.

So far as the present position is concerned Prof. Guha is right when he talks of billing defects but in that also most of the defects are due to human failures. Now, I cannot be my own meter reader and in that eminent persons like Prof. Guha could play a great role by trying to bring home to our workers the sense of responsibility which should bear on them while discharging their public function like this.

Now, I do not want to say rather from a higher pedestal but, unfortunately, the current trend in the country is not to take of the duties but of the rights only. So, I am great sufferer on that but with the good wishes and help from all friends it should be possible for us to improve the Calcutta system. He is quite right when he says that the Information Service 199, 197 and 198 are not responding. The absenteeism is one of our greatest curses and I am afraid in that also with all his large heartedness Prof. Guha will have to admit that ultimately in this country every government servant cannot expect the government to bring him on duty. In

order to be in time he has to start a little earlier. You know in Calcutta what it means to go to one's office. That is inbuilt in the difficulties of Calcutta. Therefore, Sir, I do not think it is possible for my department to provide all the buses. If I had one colony at one place I would have brought them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: At least from Sealdah and Howrah—two or three points—it can be provided.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The whole point is we have got a certain type of facility which we can afford. Presently, I do not think it will be possible for me to accept that advice

but I can assure him on housing I am keen to have houses. I have decided to purchase ready-built houses from the government of West Bengal for our co-workers in the P & T and I can assure supply of spares, maintenance effort, tightened supervision, giving Calcutta its due share in the Fifth Plan should bring about a vast and a different sort of system which will be satisfactory to Calcutta and keeping with its honour and dignity.

18.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 19, 1973/Chaitra 29, 1895 (Saka).

